PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1981

MAY 1980

Prepared by
Research and Statistics
Labor Market Analysis Section

JOB SERVICE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANNUAL

PLANNING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1981

ISSUED: MAY 1980

Areas Covered:

State as a whole

(CETA) Balance of State
Prime Sponsor

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P R E F A C E

The Annual Planning Report (APR) is designed to provide historical, current, and outlook information for use primarily by Pennsylvania's Office of Employment Security and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) planners in developing programs and job training plans for the forthcoming fiscal year. It can also be used by other planners and officials who are in need of socio-economic information. The APR report includes information on and analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook, and projections of the number of poor, economically disadvantaged, underutilized persons and a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of employment services, and of the population, labor force and unemployed.

An APR is prepared for the State, each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and for each CETA prime sponsor jurisdiction. Where prime sponsor jurisdictions are a part of an SMSA, they are usually included in a special section of the SMSA report. All reports are available by contacting State Office (address on cover page) or area labor market analysts.

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IMPORTANT NOTE

In 1976 the Federal Government changed its Fiscal Year from July 1 through June 30 to October 1 through September 30. This shift brings the Federal Fiscal Year very close to conformity with the Calendar Year. Historical labor force data and various other economic indicators are routinely developed on a calendar year basis which meets the needs of many users of data. Inasmuch as it would have been an almost impossible task to convert previous Fiscal Years data or historical series to the new definition because of time limitations and the need for precise comparability between periods, an arbitrary decision was made to consider the new Fiscal Year concept as being synonymous with the Calendar Year. For planning purposes, this should make little difference. At any rate, the data in this report reflect the conceptual change and our decision.

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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

POPULATION . . . Pennsylvania's population dropped for the seventh consecutive year . . . 1979 population at 11,731,000, down from high of 11,874,000 in 1972 . . . loss in population first time on record between census years . . . advance preliminary estimate shows 1980 population at 11,707,000, down 0.8 percent from 1970 . . . compares with 9.0 percent increase for the nation . . . decrease can be attributed to relatively low number of births and modest net out-migration . . . Pennsylvania will lose one or possible two seats in U.S. House of Representatives when 1980 census counts are utilized to reapportion congressional representation . . . Pennsylvania currently ranks fourth in population among all states . . . lost its third place ranking to Texas in 1974 . . . Illinois ranks fifth, with approximately half million fewer people than Pennsylvania . . . median age of Pennsylvania's population in 1979 was 32.1 years compared with 30.7 years in 1970 . . . 31.2 percent of the population is under 19 years of age and 12.4 percent is 65 years and over . . . 9.1 percent of the population is Black . . . 1.2 percent of Spanish origin, the fastest growing population group with an increase of 27.6 percent between 1970 and 1978 . . . 1978 births were up for the second straight year . . . highest fertility rate since 1966 . . . however, live births of 151,438 was substantially below "all-time" high of 254,997 in 1957.

LABOR FORCE . . . Pennsylvania's civilian labor force at historic high of 5,296,000 in 1979 . . . from 1970 to 1979 civilian labor force grew by a vigorous 9.7 percent in spite of a slight population loss . . .

labor force structure has changed substantially since the 1960's as women, particularly married women, have undertaken paid employment in unprecedented numbers . . . female labor force participations moved from 34.6 percent of the female population 16 years and over in 1960 to 46.0 percent in 1979 . . . at the same time, the post-war baby boom cohorts reached working age and the teenage proportion of the labor force rose rapidly . . . these factors should not be as prevalent in the future and the labor force should realize a much slower growth during the 1980's . . . also will ease growth imbalance between labor force and employment that contributed to periods of high unemployment during 1970's . . . 7.9 percent of the 1979 labor force are Black . . . their participation rate of 57.1 percent compares with total rate of 59.5 percent . . . 85.6 percent of the labor force employed full-time . . . 35 hours or more per week . . . 47.3 percent of all employed persons are white-collar workers . . . 33.6 percent of the labor force are union members.

EMPLOYMENT . . . 1979 a good year with annual average employment of 4,930,000 . . . highest on record . . . new highs were recorded in transportation equipment, instruments & related products, wholesale trade, services, and finance, insurance & real estate as a group . . . but employment growth of 320,000 since 1970 has lagged behind labor force growth of 468,000 . . . thus, rising unemployment despite rising employment . . . deterioration in early 1980 employment levels . . . economic recession in 1980 no longer if, but how deep . . . expected employment losses in construction, metals, electrical equipment,

apparel, textiles, and any industry producing materials for the auto and housing industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT . . . averaged 366,000 in 1979 yielding a rate of 6.9 percent . . . virtually identical to 1978 . . . substantially higher than beginning of decade (4.5 percent) . . . decade's unemployment pushed up by returning Vietnam veterans and increased female labor force participation . . . employment growth unable to keep pace with labor force growth . . . black and youth unemployment rates remained alarmingly high at 16.4 percent and 20.0 percent respectively . . . 1980 unemployment climbing . . . projected 1980 unemployment rate of 7.4 percent . . . unemployment anticipated to peak in 1981 with some Winter months pushing as high as 10 percent . . . 1981 annual average rate of 8.5 percent expected . . . modest economic inprovement starting in late 1981.

NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED SERVICES . . . potentially 1,822,700 different individuals may need employment-related assistance or training during 1980 . . . close to three quarters from urban areas . . . 66.8 percent white . . . 50 percent below 30 years of age . . . two out of five have less than high school education . . . three quarters unemployed . . . 17 percent veterans . . . only 9.3 percent physically or mentally handicapped . . . 41 percent considered economically disadvantaged . . . a priority group for services . . . might start early in educational curriculum to counsel and train these individuals in the realities . . . explain how preparation or non-preparation

affect their employment chances . . . all phases of background, including personal habits and attitudes, covered . . . individuals need exposure to the various types of programs . . . such as "on the job training" sponsored by Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) . . . motivation spurred through upward job mobility . . . employers should be encouraged to eliminate artificial job barriers to the economically disadvantaged, such as unrealistic educational requirements.

II. Description of State

a. Definition of Area

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is in the Middle Atlantic region of the U.S. Pennsylvania is bordered by six states: New York on the north and northeast; New Jersey on the east; Delaware and Maryland on the south; West Virginia on the south and west; and Ohio on the west. The Delaware River on the east separates the Commonwealth from New Jersey and southeastern New York. In the northwest, Lake Erie provides 51 miles of coastline.

Pennsylvania measures 307 miles by 169 miles at its widest points and has a total land area of 45,333 square miles. The state ranks 33rd in land area out of the 50 states. The Appalachian Mountain Range crosses Pennsylvania diagonally from northeast to southwest and covers almost three-quarters of the entire state. Mt. Davis in Somerset County is the highest peak at 3,213 feet.

Pennsylvania's resident population was estimated at 11,731,000 for 1979, yielding a density of 259 people per square mile. Pennsylvania is the home of 5.3 percent of the U.S. population and is the fourth most populated state. According to 1970 census data, Pennsylvania's population is 71.5 percent urban and 28.5 percent rural. The Commonwealth is divided into 67 counties which make up 44 labor market areas including twelve Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's).

Pennsylvania has an excellent highway system which provides easy access to major marketing areas and seaports on the east coast. There

are 44,700 miles of state administered paved roads in Pennsylvania, more than in New Jersey and all of New England combined. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first turnpike in the U.S., connects the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania and the fourth largest in the U.S., is rich in the history of the American Revolution. Located on the Delaware River in the southeast section of the state, Philadelphia is the world's largest freshwater port. Philadelphia is also the largest oil refining region on the east coast.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city is located in southwestern Pennsylvania where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River. Universally known for its production of steel, Pittsburgh is also a major inland port, its goods reaching the Mississippi via the Ohio River.

Erie, situated in the northwest on the shore of the Great Lake of the same name, is the third largest city. Erie has also become an important port, making it a favorable location for industry. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway provide an approach to the Atlantic Coast.

The capital of the state is Harrisburg. Located in southcentral Pennsylvania, the capital city is easily accessible by a network of state and interstate highways.

Pennsylvania has a highly industrialized economy. Employment in manufacturing industries amounts to 29 percent of the total nonagricultural employment in Pennsylvania compared with 23 percent

for the entire nation. Pennsylvania leads the U.S. in the production of raw steel which is the state's foremost industry. Primary metals account for 15 percent of Pennsylvania's manufacturing employment, compared with 6 percent for the nation. Pennsylvania's other major manufacturing industries include machinery, apparel, and fabricated metals.

Pennsylvania ranks third in coal production among all states. Nearly all of the anthracite (hard) coal mined in the U.S. comes from the northeastern section of the state. Large deposits of bituminous (soft) coal are in southwestern Pennsylvania. Increased interest in mining soft coal as an alternative to increasingly expensive petroleum fuels has generated new employment for miners in recent years. Other major mineral products are cement, stone, sand, and gravel.

Farmland can be found throughout the state. Most important of all the agricultural production is the dairy industry. Other major products are poultry and eggs, cattle, hogs, corn, and wheat. The southeast portion of the state is also known for its tobacco and mushroom farms.

Average 1978 farm: 139 acres. Estimated number of farms (1978): 72,000. Average value of crop production per farm (1977): 11,900. Average value per acre of farmland (Feb. 1979): $1245.

Map 1

Labor Market Areas of Pennsylvania

Map 2

HIGHWAY

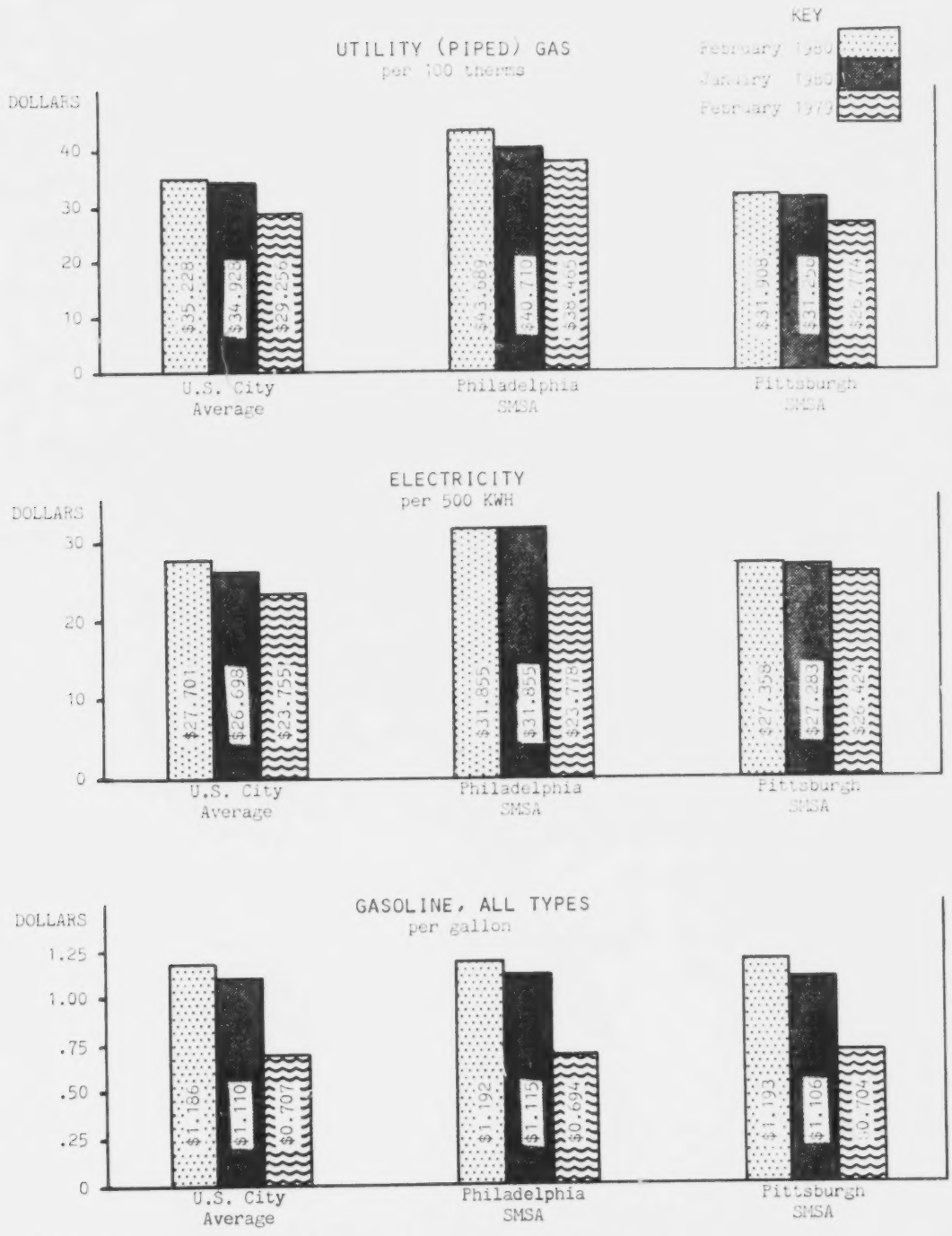
INTERSTATE STATUS - PENNSYLVANIA

	MILEAGE
UNDER DESIGN	57.4
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	11.7
COMPLETE AND IN SERVICE	1,495.7
TOTAL INTERSTATE MILES	1564.8

CONTRACT PROPOSAL DIV. MAP
BOOM 1109 - T & S BUILDING

Chart 1

AVERAGE PRICES FOR ENERGY
U.S. City Average, Philadelphia SMSA, Pittsburgh SMSA
January, February 1980 and February 1979



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

b. Economic Developments and Outlook

1979 was a year of mixed signals. Weaknesses appeared, but just as quickly disappeared, frustrating economists trying to determine the direction of business activity. The year began on a relatively strong note as 1978's sparkling performance seemed to be carrying into 1979. But the second quarter darkened. Serious fuel shortages reappeared and were intensified by the loss of power from Three Mile Island. Industrial production began to slip and at the end of the quarter, it was announced that the quarter's Gross National Product (GNP) declined after adjustment for inflation. Then as the third quarter proceeded, economists touting recession were surprised by renewed business activity. Gasoline lines disappeared and GNP gained back more than it lost in the second quarter. The fourth quarter continued relatively strong with signs of weakness only in retail trade, the housing and auto industries. GNP finished the year with a small gain of 1.0 percent, the smallest since the 1974-75 recession. The Gross State Product (the market value of goods and services produced within Pennsylvania) reflected the national trend, but finished the year virtually unchanged, showing a minuscule loss of 0.2 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Labor force data for 1979 were as mixed as other economic data. Total employment expanded to an all-time high of 4,930,000. Transportation equipment, instruments and related products, wholesale trade, services, and finance, insurance, and real estate as a group all

recorded new employment highs. However, total unemployment did not show a corresponding decline. Pennsylvania's unemployment volume for 1979 was virtually unchanged from 1978, representing a relatively unhealthy 6.9 percent of the total civilian labor force. Average weekly hours in manufacturing, which peaked in November 1978, slipped throughout 1979. This indicated softening demand for goods and less time spent producing them. The number of job leavers peaked in late 1978 and edged downward throughout 1979. This reflected pessimism among workers themselves over the availability of job opportunities. Workers usually will not quit their jobs unless they have another job waiting or unless they feel confident of finding one.

This leveling of the economy in 1979 was overdue. It marked an unwilling end to the second longest period of economic growth since World War II. Only the Vietnam conflict and moonshot prolonged expansion of the 1960's remains unmatched. The recent expansion grew out of the 1974-75 recession, a worldwide recession, that was the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930's. During, the uptrend, Pennsylvania's employment grew almost 300,000 to a new all-time high in 1979 while the State unemployment rate settled from 8.3 percent in 1975 to 6.9 percent in 1979. Unfortunately, growing inflation, which generally accompanies economic acceleration, was carried to extreme. With the failure of the economy to correct itself, inflation and interest rates moved past highs recorded before the 1974-75 recession. This has created a very serious situation for the economy, one that could lead to extremely unpleasant results.

During the first quarter of 1980, various segments of the economy began to react violently. Inflation and interest rates, which were rising rapidly, now began to shoot straight up. The prime interest rate, which nudged the previous all-time high of 12 percent by the end of 1979, now blew up to 20 percent. The significance of this high rate was summed up well by Tom Holt of the "Holt Executive Advisory." "People cannot afford, the typical business cannot afford, 20% - plus interest rates. . . . The 20% prime rate is certainly not something to be laughed at. . . . I compare it to a 105-degree fever. It's a sign of a critically ill economy." In another violent reaction, gold and silver prices staged an unbelievable surge to unprecedented heights. This was followed by a collapse, especially for silver, that triggered tumbles in other financial markets. The most severe financial crash occurred in the bond market and was likened to the stock market crash of 1929. Government statistics that measure the economy also began to change dramatically in the first quarter of 1980. The Commerce Department's index of leading indicators, designed to foretell economic trends, dropped 2.6 percent in March. This was the sharpest decline since September 1974, and was the third largest since the department began keeping the figures in 1948. This index had fallen in four of the five previous months and was unchanged in the remaining month, January. Generally, three consecutive monthly declines indicate impending recession. This led economists to assume that a recession was underway by the

beginning of the second quarter and they have since shifted their attention to determining how long and how deep the recession will be.

These ominous economic conditions suggest trouble for the State's labor force. The steepness of the economic decline has been a surprise to economic analysts and could be followed by equally surprising increases in unemployment levels. These increases will result from employment losses, compounded by labor force growth.

Employment levels, which peaked in February, 1980 at 5,041,000, began to slip in the second quarter and will likely continue to drift downward throughout 1980. Annual average employment for the year is expected to be no better than 4,955,000 representing a minimal gain of 25,000 over 1979 despite the strong gains of late 1979 and early 1980. The downtrend of latter 1980 should continue into 1981, reducing employment to an annual average of 4,930,000 or lower.

Significant employment losses started in the auto and housing industries and are spreading throughout manufacturing industries, especially to material suppliers for the auto and housing industries. Those affected by the auto slump are primary and fabricated metals, and rubber products. Those affected by the housing slump are lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, electrical appliances, and stone, clay and glass products. The chain reaction extends further to suppliers for these industries, such as the mining industry which supplies coal and limestone for the primary metals industry. One ton of coal is required to

produce one ton of steel. Other industries such as trade and apparel are also showing signs of weakness.

Labor force growth will add considerably to unemployment levels already being inflated by lost jobs. The labor force is expected to expand by more than 90,000 during 1980 and 1981. Graduating high school and college students will likely have considerable difficulty finding jobs this summer. Also, housewives or other family members who are forced by soaring inflation to supplement family income will find jobs scarce.

Annual average unemployment in 1980 is projected to climb 25,000 from the 1979 average to a level of 395,000. This would boost the annual average unemployment rate from 6.9 percent to 7.4 percent in 1980.

Annual average unemployment in 1981 is projected to climb another 65,000 to a level of 460,000, surpassing the 1975 recession average of 422,000. Based on this volume, the 1981 annual average unemployment rate would be 8.5 percent, the highest since 1961.

It should be noted that these projections are contingent on little change in current energy supplies and current federal policy toward taxes, money, credit, and social programs. If the federal government decides to pump millions of additional dollars into CETA programs such as the summer youth program or attempts to salvage the economy in this election year by loosening credit and lowering interest rates, actual labor force estimates could be quite different from those projected.

c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

1. Population Characteristics and Trends

Pennsylvania's population dropped for the seventh consecutive year. According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, Pennsylvania's 1979 total resident population stood at 11,731,000, down 19,000 from 1978 and down 143,000 from 1972, the year population peaked. The average yearly loss from 1972 was 20,400. These losses can be attributed to the relatively low number of births and a modest net out-migration.

A preliminary estimate shows Pennsylvania's 1980 population at 11,707,000, down 0.8 percent from 1970. If this estimate holds true, it will be the first time on record that the State lost population between census years. Even during the depression decade of the 1930s, the State showed a population gain of 2.8 percent.

Pennsylvania probably will be one of only three states to lose population between 1970 and 1980; the other two states are New York and Rhode Island. Nationwide, population is estimated to grow by 9.0 percent between 1970 and 1980. This increase will be the second lowest rate in census history, only the depression decade of the 1930s was the U.S. rate (7.2 percent) smaller. By regions, the West and South should show gains of approximately 20 and 15 percent, respectively. Thus, it appears Pennsylvania could lose one or two seats in the U.S. House of Representatives when 1980 census counts are in fact utilized to reapportion congressional representation. What is sure is that the southern and western states stand to gain considerable political power to go with their larger populations.

As the State loses some of its political power, it obviously becomes increasingly important for more Pennsylvanians to participate in the selection of government officials. The November 1978 gubernatorial election found an estimated 8.6 million Pennsylvanians old enough to vote. But more than half (56.9 percent) did not take the trouble, a continuation of past trends. Greater participation is needed in all elections to insure the choice of the people in representing their views. Hopefully, more people will exercise their preogative to vote during this presidential election year.

Pennsylvania's 1978 live birth rate of 58.7 per 1,000 female population, aged 10 through 49 years, was the highest rate since 1966. As a result, there were 151,438 births, compared to 119,279 deaths for a natural population increase of 32,159. However, this is in sharp contrast to the 254,997 births (highest on record) and deaths of 118,734 for a natural population increase of 136,263 that occurred in 1957. A low point of 148,004 births and a rate of 43.1 per 1,000 female population, aged 10 through 49 years, took place in 1976.

All townships and cities over 50,000, with the exception of Bethlehem City, lost population between 1970 and 1977 (latest available data). Philadelphia had the largest volume loss (171,651), followed by Pittsburgh (77,950) while Harrisburg had the greatest percentage loss (17.6 percent). The cities of Chester and York dropped below 50,000 since 1970. This is noteworthy since frequently an area needs a population of 50,000 or more to participate in certain federal programs.

More people, both white and black, have moved to the suburbs and there is no evidence to support a reversal of this trend. Generally, in 1977, the populations of the cities were obviously smaller, proportionally older, poorer, and had more Blacks and Spanish than in 1970. In contrast to the cities, 50 out of 67 counties gained population between 1970 and 1977. Bucks had the largest volume gain (52,600) followed by Lancaster (27,700). Monroe had the greatest percentage increase (27.1 percent). Among townships, Bensalem, located in Bucks County, had the largest population gain (15,621) and Upper Darby, in Delaware County, had the largest loss (7,301) between 1970 and 1977.

Pennsylvania's estimated total Black population grew by approximately 52,000 or 5.1 percent between 1970 and 1978 in contrast to a 0.5 percent loss in the total population. In 1978, Blacks numbered 1,069,000 or 9.1 percent of the total population. An estimated 97.8 percent of the Blacks reside in metropolitan areas and are concentrated in three cities - Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg. Approximately 29 percent of the Black population is under 18 years of age.

Pennsylvania's estimated total Spanish origin population grew by approximately 30,000 or 27.6 percent between 1970 and 1978. In 1978, Spanish numbered 139,000 or 1.2 percent of the total population. The Spanish population can be termed "young", with 44.3 percent of the total under 18 years of age.

About one out of every seven Pennsylvanians is a veteran of military service. As of September 1979, there were 1,747,000 veterans of which 488,000 served during the Vietnam Era. The median age of the total number of veterans and Vietnam Era veterans was 50.2 years and 32.5 years, respectively, in 1979.

Table 1

PENNSYLVANIA
POPULATION PROFILE

Total Resident Population

Pennsylvania - 1970	11,793,909
Pennsylvania - 1979	11,731,000p
Rank among all states	4th
Pennsylvania - Change 1970-1979	-0.5%
United States - Change 1970-1979	+8.3%
Pennsylvania Projected 1988 (If Pa. follows growth pattern of 1970-78)	11,690,000

Pennsylvania Total Population by Age Groups: 1979

	Number	Percent
All ages	11,731,000	100.0
19 years & under	3,660,000	31.2
20 thru 44 years	3,941,000	33.6
45 thru 64 years	2,675,000	22.8
65 years & over	1,455,000	12.4

Median Age 1979: 32.1 years
1970: 30.7 years

Deaths, Births, and Natural Population Increases

Births

Live Births - 1978	151,438
Rate per 1,000 female pop. aged 10-49 yrs.	58.7
Fewest Live Births	148,004
Lowest Rate - 1976	43.1
Most Live Births - 1957	254,997
Highest Rate - 1957	80.1

Deaths

Total Deaths - 1978	119,279
Rate per 1,000 midyear population	10.2
Fewest Total Deaths - 1977	118,853
Rate per 1,000 midyear population	10.0
Most Total Deaths - 1968	130,802
Rate per 1,000 midyear population	11.1

Natural Population Increases (Births less Deaths)

Latest year for which data is available - 1978	32,159
Year with lowest increase - 1976	27,122
Year with highest increase - 1957	136,263

Nonwhite Population

Total

Resident Population - 1970 Census	1,047,000
1978 Estimated	1,234,000
Percent Change 1970 - 1978	+17.9%

Age Group: 1978

	Number	Percent
19 years & under	422,000	37.2
20 thru 44 years	421,000	37.2
45 thru 64 years	208,000	18.4
65 years & over	82,000	7.2

Median Age 1978: 25.3 years
1970: 24.8 years

Place of Residence

Metropolitan Area	97.8%
Nonmetropolitan	2.2%

(Continued on next page)

Table 1

PENNSYLVANIA
POPULATION PROFILE (Continued)

Spanish Origin Population 1/

Total Resident Population - 1970 Census	108,893
- 1978 Estimated	139,000
Percent Change 1970 - 1978	+27.6%

Estimated Population by Age Group: 1978

	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	17,000	12.2
18 years & over	73,000	52.5
65 years & over	4,500	3.2

Median Age 1976: 19.2 years

Veteran Population: September 1979

Total Veterans	1,747,000
Percent of total population	14.9%
Median Age: 50.2 years	
Vietnam Era Veterans	488,000
Percent of total population	4.2%
Median Age: 32.5 years	
Post Vietnam Era Veterans	40,000
Percent of total population	0.3%
Median Age: 22.7 years	

Areas with Largest Population Gains or Losses

Counties 1970 to 1978

Largest Gain:	Bucks	+55,100
Largest Loss:	Phila. County/City	-189,800

Cities and Townships 1970 to 1977

Largest Gain:	Bensalem Twp., Bucks Co.	+15,621
Largest Loss:	Pittsburgh City	-77,950

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p - provisional, July 1, 1979

1/ Persons of Spanish Origin are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish American, or some other Spanish descent or origin.

Table 2

PENNSYLVANIA and UNITED STATES

Projections and Selected Characteristics of the Voting Age Population
(data in thousands)

Projected November 1980 Population

	Pennsylvania		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total (18 years and older)	8,652	100.0	160,491	100.0
Age				
18 to 24 years	1,418	16.4	29,227	18.2
25 to 44 years	3,141	36.3	62,280	38.8
45 to 64 years	2,586	29.9	43,910	27.4
65 years & over	1,508	17.4	25,074	15.6
Race				
White	7,843	90.7	140,558	87.6
Black	727	8.4	16,967	10.6
Other	82	0.9	2,966	1.8

Voting Age Population
1960 - 1980

	Pennsylvania	Percent of U.S.	United States
1960	7,122	6.5	109,672
% Casting Votes for President	70.3	-	63.1
1964	7,100	6.2	114,090
% Casting Votes for President	67.9	-	61.8
1968	7,273	6.0	120,285
% Casting Votes for President	65.3	-	60.7
1972	8,193	5.8	140,068
% Casting Votes for President	56.0	-	55.4
1976	8,455	5.6	150,127
% Casting Votes for President	54.7	-	54.4
1980	8,652	5.4	160,491

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 3

States Ranked on Basis of Population
Provisional 1979 and 1970 Census

U.S. & District of Columbia Included for Comparative Purposes

State	Rank		Population		Change from 1970	
	1979	1970	1979	1970	Number	Percent
United States			220,239,000	203,211,926	+ 17,027,074	+ 8.4
California	1	1	22,352,000	19,953,134	+ 2,398,866	+12.0
New York	2	2	17,667,000	18,241,391	- 574,391	- 3.1
Texas	3	4	13,364,000	11,196,730	+ 2,167,270	+19.4
Pennsylvania	4	3	11,831,000	11,800,766	+ 30,234	+ 0.3
Illinois	5	5	11,146,000	11,113,976	+ 32,024	+ 0.3
Ohio	6	6	10,731,000	10,652,017	+ 78,983	+ 0.7
Michigan	7	7	9,129,000	9,262,078	- 133,078	- 1.4
Florida	8	9	8,551,000	6,789,443	+ 1,761,557	+25.9
New Jersey	9	8	7,336,000	7,168,164	+ 167,836	+ 2.3
Massachusetts	10	10	5,787,000	5,689,170	+ 97,830	+ 1.7
North Carolina	11	12	5,600,000	5,082,059	+ 517,941	+10.2
Indiana	12	11	5,490,000	5,193,669	+ 296,331	+ 5.7
Virginia	13	14	5,197,000	4,648,494	+ 548,506	+11.8
Georgia	14	15	5,119,000	4,589,575	+ 529,425	+11.5
Missouri	15	13	4,896,000	4,677,623	+ 218,377	+ 4.7
Wisconsin	16	16	4,726,000	4,417,933	+ 308,067	+ 7.0
Tennessee	17	17	4,480,000	3,926,164	+ 553,836	+14.1
Maryland	18	18	4,144,000	3,922,399	+ 221,601	+ 5.6
Minnesota	19	19	4,060,000	3,805,069	+ 254,931	+ 6.7
Louisiana	20	20	4,026,000	3,643,180	+ 382,820	+10.5
Washington	21	22	3,986,000	3,409,169	+ 576,831	+16.9
Alabama	22	21	3,769,000	3,444,165	+ 324,835	+ 9.4
Kentucky	23	23	3,387,000	3,219,311	+ 167,689	+ 5.2
Connecticut	24	24	3,115,000	3,031,709	+ 83,291	+ 2.7
South Carolina	25	26	2,932,000	2,590,516	+ 341,484	+13.2
Iowa	26	25	2,913,000	2,825,041	+ 87,959	+ 3.1
Oklahoma	27	27	2,892,000	2,559,253	+ 332,747	+13.0
Colorado	28	30	2,774,000	2,207,259	+ 566,741	+25.7
Oregon	29	31	2,587,000	2,091,385	+ 495,615	+23.7
Arizona	30	33	2,409,000	1,772,482	+ 637,518	+36.0
Mississippi	31	29	2,446,000	2,216,912	+ 229,088	+ 8.3
Kansas	32	28	2,369,000	2,249,071	+ 119,929	+ 5.3
Arkansas	33	32	2,186,000	1,923,295	+ 262,705	+13.7
West Virginia	34	34	1,876,000	1,744,237	+ 131,763	+ 7.6
Nebraska	35	35	1,574,000	1,483,791	+ 90,209	+ 6.1
Utah	36	36	1,367,000	1,059,273	+ 307,727	+29.1
New Mexico	37	37	1,241,000	1,016,000	+ 225,000	+22.1
Maine	38	38	1,097,000	993,663	+ 103,337	+10.4
Rhode Island	39	39	929,000	949,723	- 20,723	- 2.2
Hawaii	40	40	915,000	769,913	+ 145,087	+18.8
Idaho	41	42	905,000	713,008	+ 191,992	+26.9
New Hampshire	42	41	887,000	737,681	+ 149,319	+20.2
Montana	43	43	786,000	694,409	+ 91,591	+13.2
Nevada	44	47	702,000	488,738	+ 212,262	+43.4
South Dakota	45	44	689,000	666,257	+ 22,743	+ 3.4
North Dakota	46	45	657,000	617,761	+ 39,239	+ 6.4
District of Columbia			656,000	756,510	- 100,510	-13.3
Delaware	47	46	582,000	548,104	+ 33,896	+ 6.2
Vermont	48	48	493,000	444,732	+ 48,268	+10.9
Wyoming	49	49	450,000	332,416	+ 117,584	+35.4
Alaska	50	50	406,000	302,173	+ 103,827	+34.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-26.

Table 4

PENNSYLVANIA'S TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION BY RACE
AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRIOR LISTED YEAR
(Percent Distribution Parenthesized)

1850 THRU 1979

YEAR	TOTAL	% CHANGE	WHITE	% CHANGE	BLACK	% CHANGE	OTHER RACES 1/	% CHANGE
p 1979	11,731,000	-0.2	N O T		A V A I L A B L E			
p 1978	11,750,000	-0.4	10,616,000		1,069,000		65,000	
	(100.0)		(90.3)		(9.1)		(0.6)	
1977	11,796,000	-0.1	N O T		A V A I L A B L E			
1976	11,802,000	-0.2	10,716,000		1,033,000		53,000	
	(100.0)		(90.8)		(8.8)		(0.4)	
1975	11,822,000	0.0						
1974	11,827,000	-0.1	N O T					
1973	11,843,000	-0.3			A V A I L A B L E			
1972	11,874,000	+0.1						
1971	11,859,000	+0.5						
1970	11,800,800	+4.3	10,753,400	+2.8	1,016,900	+19.2	30,500	+141.8
	(100.0)		(91.1)		(8.6)		(0.3)	
1960	11,319,366	+7.8	10,454,004	+6.1	852,750	+33.6	12,612	+122.1
	(100.0)		(92.4)		(7.5)		(0.1)	
1950	10,498,012	+6.0	9,853,848	+4.5	638,485	+35.8	5,679	+88.1
	(100.0)		(93.9)		(6.1)		(0.0)	
1940	9,900,180	+2.8	9,426,989	+2.5	470,172	+9.0	3,019	-26.1
	(100.0)		(95.2)		(4.7)		(0.0)	
1930	9,631,350	+10.5	9,196,007	+9.1	431,257	+51.5	4,086	+50.1
	(100.0)		(95.5)		(4.5)		(0.0)	
1920	8,720,017	+13.8	8,432,726	+12.9	284,568	+46.7	2,723	-21.7
	(100.0)		(96.7)		(3.3)		(0.0)	
1910	7,665,111	+21.6	7,467,713	+21.6	193,919	+23.6	3,479	-3.5
	(100.0)		(97.4)		(2.5)		(0.0)	
1900	6,302,115	+19.9	6,141,664	+19.3	156,845	+45.8	3,606	+59.6
	(100.0)		(97.5)		(2.5)		(0.0)	
1890	5,258,113	+22.8	5,148,258	+22.7	107,596	+25.8	2,259	+564.4
	(100.0)		(97.9)		(2.0)		(0.0)	
1880	4,282,891	+21.6	4,197,016	+21.4	85,535	+31.0	340	+608.3
	(100.0)		(98.0)		(2.0)		(0.0)	
1870	3,521,951	+21.2	3,456,609	+21.3	65,294	+14.7	48	+585.7
	(100.0)		(98.1)		(1.9)		(0.0)	
1860	2,906,215	+25.7	2,849,259	+26.2	56,949	+6.2	7	
	(100.0)		(98.0)		(2.0)		(0.0)	
1850	2,311,786		2,258,160		53,625			
	(100.0)		(97.7)		(2.3)			

p = provisional

1/ Other races comprised principally of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Deoartment of Commerce, Bureau of Census

PENNSYLVANIA

PROJECTED [1/] TOTAL AND BLACK POPULATION BY AGE & SEX: 1970 TO 1988

(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL				BLACK			
	1970 CENSUS		PROJECTED 1988		1970 CENSUS		PROJECTED 1988	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%[2/]	Number	%[2/]
Both Sexes	11,800.8	100.0	11,890.8	100.0	1,045.9	8.8	1,145.7	9.6
Under 5 years	861.1	7.3	976.8	7.5	101.1	0.9	93.5	0.8
5 to 14 years	2,253.7	19.1	1,884.9	15.9	239.3	2.0	187.0	1.6
15 to 24 years	1,930.9	16.4	1,499.3	12.6	177.4	1.5	175.4	1.5
25 to 34 years	1,316.8	11.2	1,917.2	16.1	119.2	1.0	196.7	1.7
35 to 44 years	1,369.2	11.6	1,768.6	15.3	119.1	1.0	163.7	1.4
45 to 54 years	1,510.9	12.8	1,227.5	10.5	111.6	0.9	105.2	0.9
55 to 64 years	1,219.3	10.3	1,093.8	9.4	79.7	0.7	93.5	0.8
65 years and over	1,267.0	10.7	1,659.9	14.2	75.3	0.6	126.6	1.1
Male	5,669.5	48.0	5,587.8	47.8	477.0	4.0	537.8	4.6
Under 5 years	472.6	4.0	444.2	3.8	51.1	0.4	46.8	0.4
5 to 14 years	1,148.6	9.7	830.0	7.1	116.9	1.0	93.5	0.8
15 to 24 years	935.4	7.9	736.5	6.3	82.9	0.7	81.8	0.7
25 to 34 years	637.6	5.4	946.9	8.1	52.7	0.4	93.5	0.8
35 to 44 years	656.5	5.6	865.0	7.4	52.1	0.4	70.1	0.6
45 to 54 years	721.8	6.1	584.5	5.0	51.2	0.4	46.8	0.4
55 to 64 years	572.9	4.9	520.1	4.5	36.0	0.3	46.8	0.4
65 years and over	524.0	4.4	654.6	5.6	33.4	0.3	58.5	0.5
Female	6,131.3	52.0	6,102.2	52.2	540.0	4.6	607.9	5.2
Under 5 years	454.5	3.9	432.5	3.7	50.0	0.4	46.8	0.4
5 to 14 years	1,105.1	9.4	794.9	6.8	117.4	1.0	93.5	0.8
15 to 24 years	995.5	8.4	759.9	6.5	94.5	0.8	93.5	0.8
25 to 34 years	679.2	5.8	982.0	8.4	66.6	0.6	105.2	0.9
35 to 44 years	712.6	6.0	923.5	7.9	66.0	0.6	93.5	0.8
45 to 54 years	795.0	6.7	631.3	5.4	59.8	0.5	58.5	0.5
55 to 64 years	646.4	5.5	572.8	4.9	43.1	0.4	46.8	0.4
65 years and over	743.0	6.3	1,005.3	8.6	42.1	0.4	70.1	0.6

1/ Assuming Pennsylvania will follow growth pattern of 1970-1978.

2/ Percent of total population.

Table 6

PENNSYLVANIA TRENDS IN DEATHS, LIVE BIRTHS
AND NATURAL POPULATION INCREASES: 1957 THRU 1978

Year	Total Deaths		Live Births			Natural Pop. Increase
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Rate**	(Births - Deaths)
1978	119,279	10.2	151,438	12.9	58.7	32,159
1977	118,853	10.0	153,415	13.0	44.8	34,562
1976	120,882	10.2	148,004	12.5	43.1	27,122
1975	120,459	10.2	148,942	12.6	43.3	28,483
1974	122,943	10.4	151,458	12.8	44.1	28,515
1973	126,483	10.6	153,272	12.9	44.6	26,789
1972	127,136	10.7	163,110	13.7	47.6	35,974
1971	126,597	10.7	180,939	15.1	53.7	54,342
1970	126,564	10.7	192,154	16.3	57.1	65,590
1969	126,704	10.7	185,046	15.7	54.6	58,342
1968	130,802	11.1	185,729	15.8	55.2	54,927
1967	125,494	10.8	188,706	16.2	56.9	63,212
1966	126,820	10.9	195,869	16.8	59.4	69,049
1965	125,670	10.9	204,105	17.7	62.7	78,435
1964	123,845	10.8	218,515	19.1	68.0	94,670
1963	126,199	11.0	221,537	19.4	69.3	95,338
1962	122,989	10.8	226,393	19.9	71.1	103,404
1961	120,543	10.5	240,172	20.9	74.9	119,629
1960	121,163	10.7	241,099	21.3	75.9	119,936
1959	119,206	10.5	246,615	21.8	76.5	127,409
1958	118,360	10.7	249,810	22.5	79.0	131,450
1957	118,734	10.6	254,997	22.8	80.1	136,263

* Rate per 1,000 midyear population.

** Rate per 1,000 female population aged 10-49 years.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

PENNSYLVANIA
LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL POPULATION INCREASE
1935-1978

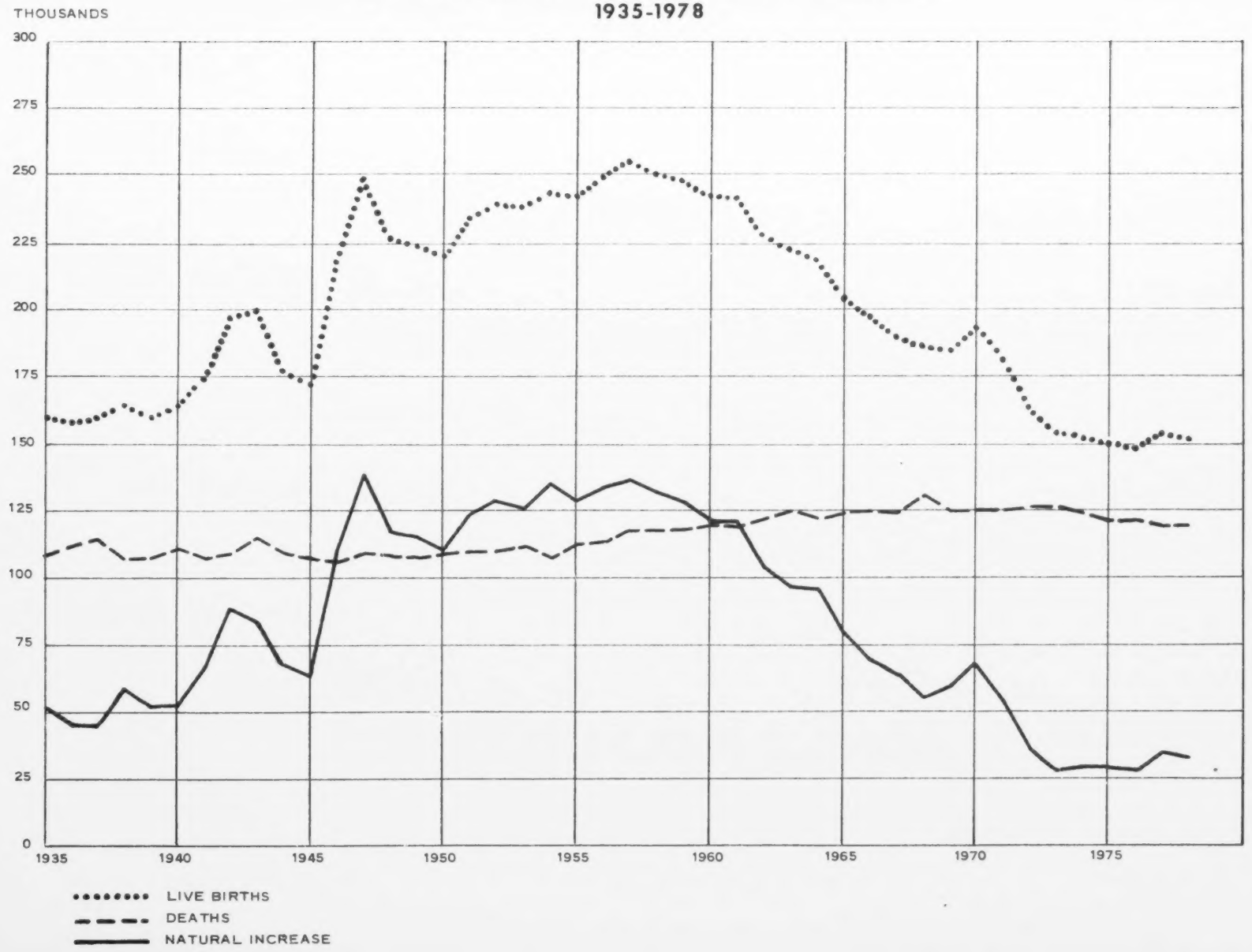


Chart 2

Table 7

PENNSYLVANIA

Selected Age, Sex, and Race Characteristics of the July 1978 Estimated Total Population

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE
0- 4	712,246	312,202	296,377	52,3[illegible]	51,335
5-14	1,829,654	820,224	784,132	112,910	112,388
15-24	2,194,961	993,875	968,182	115,026	117,878
25-34	1,597,767	695,140	743,172	72,249	87,206
35-44	1,278,110	554,536	601,389	52,738	69,447
45-54	1,373,533	597,026	660,846	50,076	65,585
55-64	1,301,288	555,854	652,736	39,734	52,964
65+	1,462,431	557,796	822,639	32,429	49,567
TOTAL	11,749,990	5,086,653	5,529,473	527,494	606,370

Vertical Percent Distribution

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE
0- 4	6.1%	6.1%	5.4%	9.9%	8.5%
5-14	15.6	16.1	14.2	21.4	18.5
15-24	18.7	19.6	17.4	21.9	19.4
25-34	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.7	14.4
35-44	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.0	11.5
45-54	11.7	11.7	12.0	9.5	10.8
55-64	11.1	10.9	11.8	7.5	8.7
65+	12.4	11.0	14.9	6.1	8.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Selected Age, Sex, and Race Characteristics of the July 1970 Total Population

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE
0- 4	927,071	419,843	402,157	52,762	52,309
5-14	2,253,711	1,029,233	985,170	119,366	119,942
15-24	1,930,868	850,058	898,006	85,324	97,480
25-34	1,316,773	582,034	609,276	55,563	69,900
35-44	1,369,188	601,988	644,485	54,553	68,162
45-54	1,516,872	669,521	734,020	52,325	61,006
55-64	1,219,304	536,082	602,407	36,847	43,968
65+	1,268,979	489,351	699,672	34,610	43,346
TOTAL	11,800,766	5,178,110	5,575,193	491,350	556,113

Vertical Percent Distribution

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE
0- 4	7.9%	8.1%	7.2%	10.7%	9.4%
5-14	19.1	19.9	17.7	24.4	21.5
15-24	16.4	16.4	16.1	17.4	17.5
25-34	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.3	12.6
35-44	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	12.3
45-54	12.9	12.9	13.2	10.6	11.0
55-64	10.3	10.4	10.8	7.5	7.9
65+	10.7	9.5	12.5	7.0	7.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: U.S. 1970 Census and Estimates prepared by the Office of State Planning and Development.

Table 8

PENNSYLVANIA

Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin
Spring 1976
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total all ages	Age (years)													Median age (yrs.)
		Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	14 and over	16 and over	18 and over	
All Races															
Both Sexes	11,669	797	904	1,070	1,133	1,017	1,549	1,132	1,429	1,257	1,341	9,122	8,681	8,450	31.0
Percent	100.0	6.8	7.7	9.2	9.5	8.7	13.3	10.2	12.2	10.8	11.5	78.2	74.4	70.7	
Male	5,655	424	486	572	552	471	799	573	665	585	558	4,302	4,062	3,854	29.2
Percent	100.0	7.5	8.6	10.1	9.8	8.3	13.6	10.1	11.8	10.3	9.9	76.1	71.8	68.2	
Female	6,014	373	418	498	581	546	780	619	764	672	783	4,820	4,619	4,396	32.8
Percent	100.0	6.2	7.0	8.3	9.3	9.1	13.0	10.3	12.7	11.2	13.0	80.1	76.8	73.1	
White															
Both Sexes	10,596	691	793	958	1,005	911	1,423	1,073	1,320	1,173	1,249	8,359	7,962	7,578	31.6
Percent	100.0	6.5	7.5	9.0	9.5	8.6	13.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	11.8	78.9	75.1	71.5	
Male	5,147	368	415	506	503	429	718	518	622	552	516	3,969	3,759	3,568	29.9
Percent	100.0	7.1	8.1	9.8	9.8	8.3	13.9	10.1	12.1	10.7	10.0	77.1	73.0	69.3	
Female	5,449	323	378	452	502	482	705	555	698	621	733	4,390	4,203	4,009	33.3
Percent	100.0	5.9	6.9	8.3	9.2	8.8	12.9	10.2	12.8	11.4	13.5	80.6	77.1	73.6	
Black															
Both Sexes	1,021	98	107	109	106	100	110	112	106	82	91	729	686	640	24.5
Percent	100.0	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.4	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	8.0	8.9	71.4	67.2	62.7	
Male	477	52	65	63	48	40	41	51	42	33	42	313	284	267	21.3
Percent	100.0	10.9	13.6	13.2	10.1	8.4	8.6	10.7	8.8	6.9	8.8	65.6	59.5	56.0	
Female	543	46	42	46	58	60	69	61	64	49	48	416	402	373	27.8
Percent	100.0	8.5	7.7	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.7	11.2	11.8	9.0	8.8	76.6	74.0	68.7	
Other Races 1/															
Both Sexes	52	8	6	3	2	6	14	7	3	2	1	36	34	32	25.7
Percent	100.0	15.4	11.5	5.8	3.8	11.5	26.9	13.5	5.8	3.8	1.9	69.2	67.3	61.5	
Male	29	5	4	3	1	2	9	4	1	—	—	18	17	16	22.5
Percent	100.0	17.2	13.8	10.3	3.4	6.9	31.0	13.8	3.4	—	—	62.0	58.6	55.2	
Female	23	3	2	—	1	4	5	3	2	2	1	18	17	16	28.0
Percent	100.0	13.0	8.7	—	4.3	17.4	21.7	13.0	8.7	8.7	4.3	78.3	73.9	69.6	
Spanish Origin 2/															
Both Sexes	125	14	21	20	9	12	15	18	9	3	4	70	65	60	19.2
Percent	100.0	11.2	16.8	16.0	7.2	9.6	12.0	14.4	7.2	2.4	3.2	56.0	52.0	48.0	
Male	59	7	13	8	3	4	5	9	5	2	3	31	29	26	17.5
Percent	100.0	11.9	22.0	13.6	5.1	6.8	8.5	15.3	8.5	3.4	5.1	52.5	49.2	44.1	
Female	66	7	8	12	6	8	10	9	4	1	1	39	36	34	20.0
Percent	100.0	10.6	12.1	18.2	9.1	12.1	15.2	13.6	6.1	1.5	1.5	59.1	54.5	51.5	

Footnotes: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

1/ Other races include American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

2/ Persons of Spanish origin are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish descent or origin. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Table 9

UNITED STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA
MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BLACK POPULATION AND PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN
Spring 1976
(Numbers in thousands)

Major characteristics - Black	United States	Pennsylvania
AGE		
Total persons	24,297	1,021
Percent:		
Under 5 years	9.7	9.4
18 years old and over	61.0	62.7
65 years old and over	7.4	8.9
MARITAL STATUS		
Total persons, 14 years old and over	17,137	729
Percent	100.0	100.0
Married	39.2	30.9
Single	36.3	40.0
Widowed	8.8	10.8
Divorced	6.2	7.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Total persons, 18 years old and over	14,812	640
Percent:		
Less than 5 years of school completed	8.6	5.5
Completed 4 years of high school or more	49.3	48.4
EMPLOYMENT		
Total employed persons, 16 years old and over	8,229	295
Percent	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	32.5	31.9
Blue-collar workers	38.6	37.8
Service workers	26.6	28.4
Farm workers	2.3	-
INCOME OF PERSONS		
Total persons, 14 years old and over with income	138	581
Percent:		
Income less than $5,000	55.8	54.2
Income of $25,000 or more	0.5	0.9
MEDIAN INCOME		
Male	$5,765	$6,501
Female	$3,273	$3,661
FAMILY RESIDENCE		
Total families	5,660	247
Percent	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan residence	79.1	97.8
Nonmetropolitan residence	20.9	2.2
FAMILY SIZE		
Total families	5,660	247
Percent	100.0	100.0
2 persons	30.2	37.3
3 persons	24.1	21.2
4 persons or more	45.7	41.5
FAMILY INCOME		
Percent:		
Less than $4,000	18.2	21.9
$15,000 or more	25.1	20.1
Median family income	$9,045	$8,066
POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILIES		
Total families below poverty level	1,462	71
Percent below poverty level	25.8	29.7

Major characteristics - Spanish	United States	Pennsylvania
AGE		
Total persons	11,196	125
Percent:		
Under 5 years	12.4	12.0
18 years and over	56.2	48.0
65 years and over	4.2	3.2
MARITAL STATUS		
Total persons, 14 years and over	7,262	69
Percent	100.0	100.0
Married	61.0	66.7
Single	29.7	24.6
Widowed	3.9	1.4
Divorced	5.4	7.2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Total persons, 18 years and over	6,290	60
Percent:		
Less than 5 years of school completed	14.2	8.1
Completed 4 years of high school or more	44.9	33.9
EMPLOYMENT		
Total employed persons, 16 years and over	3,692	29
Percent	100.0	(B)
White-collar workers	32.7	(B)
Blue-collar workers	44.2	(B)
Service workers	18.5	(B)
Farm workers	4.7	(B)
INCOME OF PERSONS		
Total persons 14 years and over with income	5,530	52
Percent:		
Income less than $5,000	51.2	46.4
Income of $25,000 or more	1.3	3.2
Median income	$4,857	$5,318
FAMILY RESIDENCE		
Total families	2,523	32
Percent	100.0	(B)
Metropolitan residence	82.6	(B)
Nonmetropolitan residence	17.4	(B)
FAMILY SIZE		
Total families	2,523	32
Percent	100.0	(B)
2 persons	25.2	(B)
3 persons	21.6	(B)
4 or more persons	53.2	(B)
FAMILY INCOME		
Percent:		
Less than $4,000	14.4	(B)
$15,000 or more	25.0	(B)
POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILIES		
Total families below poverty level	558	14
Percent below poverty level	22.1	(B)

See footnotes on next page

FOOTNOTES

Population:		The estimated Black population and persons of Spanish origin excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces, commonly referred to as the civilian noninstitutional population.
Persons of Spanish Origin:		Persons of Spanish origin are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish descent or origin. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
Meaning of Symbols:	-	Represents zero or rounds to zero
	B	Base is less than approximately 60 sample cases

Source of Data: Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

ESTIMATED AGE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE
BY PERIOD OF SERVICE
September 30, 1979

(In thousands)

AGE	TOTAL VETERANS	WAR VETERANS							Post Vietnam Era 4/	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
		Total 1/	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II 3/	World War I		
			Total 2/	No Service In Korean Conflict	Total 2/ 3/	No Service In World War II				
All Ages	1747	1536	488	457	315	260	785	34	40	171
Under 20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
20-24	60	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	30	-
25-29	114	109	109	109	-	-	-	-	5	-
30-34	210	206	206	206	-	-	-	-	1	3
35-39	152	93	93	93	-	-	-	-	*	59
40-44	136	48	19	16	32	32	*	-	*	88
45-49	187	167	13	2	162	160	5	-	-	20
50-54	245	244	10	1	83	63	180	-	-	1
55-59	286	286	5	*	22	4	282	-	-	*
60-64	185	185	2	*	11	1	184	-	-	-
65-69	83	83	1	*	4	*	83	-	-	-
70-74	39	39	*	*	1	*	39	-	-	-
75-79	11	11	*	-	*	*	9	2	-	-
80-84	23	23	-	-	*	-	3	20	-	-
85+	12	12	-	-	*	-	*	12	-	-
Median Age	50.2	52.4	32.5	32.2	48.9	48.1	58.7	83.8	22.7	41.3

NOTE: Excludes an estimated 9 thousand who served only between World War I and World War II, and 14 thousand who served only between World War II and the Korean Conflict.

1/ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict, and in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era are counted once.
2/ Includes 31 thousand who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era.
3/ Includes 55 thousand who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.
4/ Service only after May 7, 1975.
* Less than 0.5 thousand.

Table 11

PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN POPULATION
BY COUNTY

March 1977

COUNTY	TOTAL VETERANS*	WAR VETERANS							POST VIETNAM ERA	SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		TOTAL*	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
			TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II				
TOTAL	1,758,000	1,574,000	458,000	429,000	319,000	260,000	840,000	46,000	11,000	173,000
ADAMS	7,260	6,440	2,220	2,110	1,240	1,070	3,120	140	50	770
ALLEGHENY	251,830	227,080	59,750	55,560	44,000	36,090	128,720	6,720	1,390	23,360
ARMSTRONG	11,350	10,200	2,900	2,750	1,800	1,540	5,590	270	70	1,080
BEAVER	31,670	28,670	7,680	7,049	4,930	4,250	16,320	570	180	3,920
BEDFORD	5,090	4,520	1,480	1,400	920	770	2,220	140	30	530
BERKS	44,270	39,750	10,640	9,840	8,490	6,770	21,830	1,310	250	4,280
BLAIR	19,650	17,850	5,100	4,760	3,950	2,740	9,780	570	120	1,880
BRADFORD	6,840	6,090	2,070	1,980	1,090	950	2,990	180	50	710
BUCKS	64,210	61,400	20,270	18,950	13,630	10,560	31,010	860	470	7,340
BUTLER	18,270	16,330	4,680	4,400	3,240	2,830	8,670	430	110	1,830
CAMBRIA	27,500	24,820	6,540	6,090	4,820	3,870	14,220	640	150	2,530
CAMERON	1,060	940	370	360	140	110	440	40	10	100
CARBON	7,790	7,030	1,970	1,870	1,160	1,020	3,680	260	50	710
CENTRE	12,720	11,470	4,520	4,320	2,360	2,040	4,510	220	110	1,930
CHESTER	40,500	36,070	10,370	9,520	8,060	6,670	19,060	820	240	4,140
CLARION	4,650	4,140	1,180	1,110	810	760	2,100	170	30	480
CLEARFIELD	10,100	9,070	2,670	2,510	1,730	1,400	4,840	320	60	970
CLINTON	5,370	4,800	1,330	1,250	960	840	2,580	140	30	530
COLUMBIA	7,870	7,040	2,030	1,920	1,350	1,190	3,710	220	50	780
CRAWFORD	11,150	9,930	3,330	3,160	1,850	1,570	4,910	290	80	1,150
CUMBERLAND	25,020	22,280	6,970	6,430	5,260	3,790	11,570	480	160	2,580
DAUPHIN	34,740	31,120	8,900	8,250	6,080	5,180	16,730	960	210	3,410
DELAWARE	95,570	85,740	25,960	24,250	17,230	13,040	46,260	2,190	600	9,230
ELK	5,320	4,770	1,100	1,020	1,030	950	2,670	130	30	530
ERIE	39,170	34,790	11,070	10,460	7,060	6,090	17,350	900	260	4,120
FAYETTE	21,680	19,530	5,610	5,310	3,380	2,880	10,550	780	130	2,020
FOREST	650	590	130	120	120	90	350	20	---	60
FRANKLIN	13,270	11,720	3,480	3,270	2,450	2,130	6,150	270	80	1,370
FULTON	1,130	1,010	280	260	180	160	540	50	10	110
GREENE	4,400	3,970	980	920	740	650	2,210	190	20	400
HUNTINGDON	5,160	4,600	1,250	1,150	1,070	880	2,400	160	30	530
INDIANA	9,850	8,800	2,690	2,540	1,650	1,420	4,530	340	60	980
JEFFERSON	6,180	5,550	1,690	1,600	1,000	840	2,890	220	40	600
JUNIATA	1,680	1,520	350	330	300	270	860	50	10	160
LACKAWANNA	37,950	34,250	9,650	9,020	6,460	4,980	19,070	1,170	220	3,480
LANCASTER	40,240	35,810	10,800	10,070	7,930	5,380	18,500	870	250	4,170
LAWRENCE	15,210	13,660	3,620	3,380	2,710	2,320	7,580	370	80	1,460
LEBANON	14,340	12,790	3,710	3,430	2,930	2,280	6,700	380	90	1,460
LEHIGH	39,340	35,000	10,840	10,150	7,440	6,100	17,840	910	250	4,080
LUZERNE	53,180	48,000	12,970	12,080	9,280	7,290	27,020	1,600	300	4,880
LYCOMING	16,180	14,440	4,200	3,930	3,010	2,530	7,490	490	100	1,640
MCKEAN	7,580	6,840	1,620	1,500	1,370	1,180	3,910	250	40	700
MERCER	17,990	16,070	4,990	4,740	2,990	2,610	8,290	440	120	1,810
MIFFLIN	6,170	5,510	1,490	1,390	1,170	1,000	3,010	120	30	620
MONROE	7,030	6,260	1,440	1,710	1,370	1,120	3,190	230	40	720
MONTGOMERY	98,910	88,720	25,010	23,190	18,780	14,620	48,610	2,310	580	9,610
MONTOUR	1,850	1,640	500	480	320	290	830	50	10	190
NORTHAMPTON	32,070	28,780	8,230	7,690	5,790	4,690	15,640	740	190	3,120
NORTHUMBERLAND	14,990	13,480	3,730	3,510	2,520	2,150	7,360	460	90	1,420
PERRY	3,880	3,440	1,030	980	700	640	1,730	110	20	410
PHILADELPHIA	284,430	253,650	79,720	75,100	50,500	41,730	128,170	8,650	1,860	28,920
PIKE	1,740	1,570	350	320	330	280	890	70	10	160
POTTER	2,060	1,820	690	670	310	280	840	30	20	220
SCHUYLKILL	24,890	22,440	5,640	5,300	4,140	3,730	12,680	730	130	2,320
SNYDER	3,520	3,120	1,010	970	580	560	1,510	80	20	380
SOMERSET	10,370	9,310	2,670	2,490	1,850	1,490	5,030	290	60	1,000
SULLIVAN	790	700	190	180	150	150	350	30	---	90
SUSQUEHANNA	4,500	3,980	1,300	1,230	840	720	1,910	120	30	490
TIOGA	4,780	4,230	1,380	1,320	810	750	2,040	120	30	510
UNION	4,170	3,670	1,050	970	940	840	1,750	110	20	480
VENANGO	8,150	7,270	2,300	2,190	1,320	1,180	3,680	220	50	830
WARREN	6,310	5,630	1,610	1,500	1,190	990	2,900	240	40	640
WASHINGTON	32,600	29,270	8,030	7,540	5,610	4,860	16,040	830	190	3,140
WAYNE	3,890	3,460	990	920	790	650	1,730	160	20	410
WESTMORELAND	58,480	52,350	14,470	13,520	10,730	9,150	28,330	1,350	340	5,800
WYOMING	2,620	2,310	930	900	360	330	1,010	70	20	280
YORK	39,340	35,170	10,090	9,380	7,560	6,070	18,700	1,020	230	3,940

* EXCLUDES SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS
DETAILS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING

Source: County Veteran Population, March 1977
U.S. Veterans Administration, Reports and Statistics Service

Table 12

PENNSYLVANIA

Estimates of the Population of Metropolitan Areas and Their Component Counties
July 1, 1977 and 1978

(SMSA TOTALS ROUNDED INDEPENDENTLY OF COUNTY NUMBERS)

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AND COUNTY	JULY 1, 1978 (PROVISIONAL)	JULY 1, 1977	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	CHANGE, 1970 TO 1977		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1970 TO 1977[1]			
								NET MIGRATION	
				NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA.-N.J. (PA. PORTION)	541,700	542,600	520,422	22,100	4.3	48,200	39,100	13,000	2.5
CARBON	52,400	52,300	50,573	1,800	3.5	4,800	4,800	1,700	3.4
LEHIGH	263,800	264,600	255,304	9,300	3.6	23,900	18,600	3,900	1.5
NORTHAMPTON	225,600	225,700	214,545	1,100	5.2	19,400	15,700	7,400	3.5
ALTOONA, PA.	134,100	134,300	135,356	-1,000	-0.8	14,200	12,000	-3,200	-2.4
BLAIR	134,100	134,300	135,356	-1,000	-0.8	14,200	12,000	-3,200	-2.4
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.-PA. (PA. PORTION)	36,300	37,400	34,344	3,000	8.9	4,200	2,800	1,600	4.8
SUSQUEHANNA	36,300	37,400	34,344	3,000	8.9	4,200	2,800	1,600	4.8
ERIE, PA.	269,400	272,700	263,654	9,000	3.4	32,200	19,100	-4,200	-1.6
ERIE	269,400	272,700	263,654	9,000	3.4	32,200	19,100	-4,200	-1.6
HARRISBURG, PA.	429,800	428,500	410,505	18,000	4.4	42,600	29,100	4,500	1.1
CUMBERLAND	173,900	171,700	158,177	13,600	8.6	15,700	9,400	7,300	4.6
DAUPHIN	222,100	223,400	223,713	-400	-0.2	23,300	17,600	-6,100	-2.7
PERRY	33,800	33,400	28,615	4,800	16.6	3,600	2,200	3,300	11.6
JOHNSTOWN, PA.	264,900	268,000	262,822	5,200	2.0	27,500	21,400	-900	-0.4
CAMBRIA	185,000	188,200	186,785	1,500	0.8	19,100	15,100	-2,600	-1.4
SOMERSET	79,900	79,800	76,037	3,700	4.9	8,300	6,300	1,700	2.3
LANCASTER, PA.	351,200	347,800	320,079	27,700	8.6	38,300	21,800	11,200	3.5
LANCASTER	351,200	347,800	320,079	27,700	8.6	38,300	21,800	11,200	3.5
NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA	629,200	629,600	621,882	7,800	1.2	55,100	38,200	10,900	1.8
LACKAWANNA	232,200	232,100	234,504	-2,400	-1.0	20,400	22,000	-900	-0.4
LUZERNE	337,800	336,900	341,956	-2,100	-0.6	29,600	32,200	500	0.1
MONROE	59,300	57,700	45,422	12,300	27.1	5,000	4,000	11,300	24.9
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J. (PA. PORTION)	3,735,300	3,763,000	3,872,006	-109,000	-2.8	382,500	284,200	-207,200	-5.4
BUCKS	471,800	469,400	416,728	52,600	12.6	47,400	21,700	27,000	6.5
CHESTER	301,900	298,800	277,746	21,100	7.6	28,900	16,100	8,200	3.0
DELAWARE	573,700	563,000	603,456	-20,500	-3.4	53,200	41,300	-32,300	-5.4
MONTGOMERY	627,600	629,700	624,080	5,600	0.9	54,300	41,000	-7,700	-1.2
PHILADELPHIA	1,760,200	1,782,200	1,949,996	-167,800	-8.6	198,700	164,100	-202,400	-10.4
PITTSBURGH, PA.	2,277,300	2,296,800	2,401,362	-104,600	-4.4	207,900	180,700	-131,900	-5.5
ALLEGHENY	1,476,800	1,493,200	1,605,133	-111,900	-7.0	132,000	123,300	-120,600	-7.5
BEAVER	207,700	208,400	208,418	(Z)	(Z)	19,700	14,400	-5,400	-2.6
WASHINGTON	212,400	213,700	210,876	2,800	1.3	20,800	16,600	-1,200	-0.6
WESTMORELAND	380,300	381,500	376,935	4,600	1.2	35,400	26,200	-4,600	-1.2
READING, PA.	305,500	302,800	296,382	6,400	2.2	27,300	22,800	1,900	0.6
BERKS	305,500	302,800	296,382	6,400	2.2	27,300	22,800	1,900	0.6
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.	113,300	114,000	113,296	700	0.6	13,000	9,000	-3,300	-2.9
LYCOMING	113,300	114,000	113,296	700	0.6	13,000	9,000	-3,300	-2.9
YORK, PA.	355,700	351,900	329,540	22,400	6.8	36,100	22,400	8,800	2.7
ADAMS	63,300	62,500	56,937	5,600	9.8	6,500	4,000	3,000	5.3
YORK	292,300	289,400	272,603	16,800	6.2	29,500	18,400	5,800	2.1
METROPOLITAN	9,443,600	9,489,300	9,581,650	-92,400	-1.0	926,100	722,600	-298,800	-3.1
NONMETROPOLITAN	2,306,200	2,307,200	2,219,116	88,000	4.0	237,500	176,200	26,800	1.2

Z LESS THAN 50 PERSONS OR LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

[1]BIRTHS AND DEATHS ARE BASED ON REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS FROM APRIL 1, 1970 TO DECEMBER 31, 1977. NET MIGRATION IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET CHANGE AND NATURAL CHANGE.

Table 13

Estimates of the Population of Pennsylvania Counties
July 1, 1977 and 1978

(STATE ESTIMATES ARE SHOWN TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND. COUNTY ESTIMATES TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED)

COUNTY	JULY 1, 1978 (PROVISIONAL)	JULY 1, 1977	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	CHANGE, 1970 TO 1977		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1970 TO 1977			
								NET MIGRATION	
				NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
PENNSYLVANIA	11,780,000	11,796,000	11,800,766	-4,000	(Z)	1,167,000	849,000	-272,000	-2.3
ADAMS	83,300	82,500	78,937	3,600	4.6	5,500	4,000	3,000	3.9
ALLEGHENY	1,479,800	1,493,200	1,605,133	-111,900	-7.0	132,000	123,300	-120,600	-7.5
ARMSTRONG	76,600	75,900	75,594	300	0.4	7,800	6,100	-1,800	-1.8
BEAVER	207,700	208,400	208,418	(Z)	(Z)	19,700	14,400	-5,400	-2.6
BEDFORD[3]	44,200	44,100	42,353	900	2.1	5,000	3,300	-800	-2.1
BERKS	335,800	332,800	296,382	6,400	2.2	27,300	22,800	1,900	0.6
BLAIR	134,100	134,300	135,356	-1,300	-0.8	14,200	16,000	-3,200	-2.4
BRADFORD	54,500	55,400	51,450	3,800	4.4	7,200	4,300	-100	-0.1
BUCKS	471,800	469,400	415,738	56,100	12.8	47,400	21,700	27,000	6.5
BUTLER	143,200	141,700	127,441	17,400	13.9	14,100	8,800	8,100	6.3
CAMBRIA	185,000	188,200	188,735	-1,500	-0.8	19,100	15,100	-2,600	-1.4
CAMERON	6,700	6,800	7,049	-300	-4.0	700	900	-500	-6.6
CARBON	62,400	62,300	58,571	1,800	3.0	6,800	4,800	1,700	3.4
CENTRE	109,700	109,600	99,257	10,500	10.4	10,100	4,500	4,900	4.8
CHESTER	301,900	298,800	277,749	21,100	7.8	28,400	15,100	8,200	3.0
CLARION	41,800	41,700	38,414	3,100	8.2	4,200	2,800	1,700	4.4
CLEARFIELD	79,600	79,100	74,619	4,400	5.8	8,700	6,300	2,400	3.2
CLINTON	37,600	37,600	37,722	-100	-0.3	5,900	3,000	-1,100	-2.9
COLUMBIA	59,700	59,400	55,114	4,500	8.1	8,500	4,800	3,400	6.1
CRAWFORD	86,300	85,500	81,342	4,100	5.1	9,300	6,500	1,200	1.5
CUMBERLAND	173,900	171,700	158,177	13,600	8.6	15,700	9,400	7,300	4.6
DAUPHIN	222,100	223,400	223,713	-400	-0.2	23,300	17,600	-6,100	-2.7
DELAWARE	573,700	583,000	603,446	-29,500	-4.9	53,700	41,300	-32,300	-5.4
ELK	36,200	36,700	37,730	-1,500	-4.0	4,200	2,700	-2,700	-7.0
ERIE	265,400	272,700	263,654	9,000	3.4	32,200	19,100	-4,200	-1.6
FAYETTE	155,900	156,400	154,657	1,700	1.1	16,500	14,300	-500	-0.3
FOREST	5,300	5,300	4,946	400	7.0	400	400	300	7.0
FRANKLIN	107,200	106,700	100,833	5,900	5.8	11,600	6,900	1,100	1.1
FULTON	12,100	11,700	10,776	900	8.3	1,400	800	300	2.5
GREENE	39,400	39,100	36,690	3,000	8.2	4,200	3,500	2,200	6.1
HUNTINGDON	39,200	40,000	39,108	900	2.4	4,400	3,000	-400	-1.1
INDIANA	88,100	87,400	74,451	7,400	10.0	8,400	5,700	4,400	6.1
JEFFERSON	47,200	47,100	43,695	3,400	7.9	4,800	4,000	2,700	6.2
JUNIATA	18,600	18,300	16,712	1,900	9.3	2,000	1,300	900	5.2
LACKAWANNA	232,200	232,100	234,504	-2,400	-1.0	20,400	22,000	-400	-0.4
LANCASTER	351,200	347,800	320,079	27,700	8.6	38,500	21,600	11,200	3.6
LAWRENCE	105,500	106,200	107,374	-1,200	-1.1	10,200	8,400	-3,000	-2.8
LEBANON	106,500	105,400	99,695	5,800	5.8	11,100	7,100	1,700	1.7
LEHIGH	263,800	264,600	255,304	8,300	3.3	23,400	18,600	3,400	1.5
LUZERNE	337,800	339,900	341,459	-3,100	-0.8	29,600	32,200	500	0.1
LYCOMING	113,300	114,000	113,296	700	0.6	13,000	9,000	-3,300	-2.9
MCKEAN	50,700	51,500	51,915	-400	-0.8	5,600	4,400	-1,600	-3.1
MERCER	125,100	126,400	127,225	-300	-0.2	12,600	9,400	-3,500	-2.7
MIFFLIN	44,000	44,500	45,258	-800	-1.7	5,000	3,300	-2,500	-5.4
MONROE	59,300	57,700	45,422	12,300	27.1	5,000	4,000	11,300	24.9
MONTGOMERY	627,600	629,700	624,080	5,600	0.9	54,300	41,000	-7,700	-1.2
MONTOUR	16,600	16,600	16,538	100	0.5	1,600	1,300	-200	-1.1
NORTHAMPTON	225,600	225,700	214,545	11,100	5.2	19,400	15,700	7,400	3.5
NORTHUMBERLAND	99,200	99,000	99,190	-200	-0.2	9,700	9,300	-500	-0.5
PERRY	33,800	33,400	28,615	4,800	15.6	3,600	2,200	3,300	11.8
PHILADELPHIA	1,760,200	1,782,200	1,949,996	-167,800	-8.6	198,700	164,100	-202,400	-10.4
PIKE	14,700	14,500	11,018	2,800	23.9	1,200	1,300	2,900	24.8
POTTER	16,900	16,900	16,395	500	2.9	2,100	1,400	-200	-1.4
SCHUYLKILL	157,100	158,000	160,089	-2,100	-1.3	14,600	16,200	-500	-0.3
SNYDER	31,400	31,700	29,659	2,000	6.7	3,300	2,000	600	2.1
SOMERSET	79,900	79,800	76,037	3,700	4.9	8,300	6,300	1,700	2.3
SULLIVAN	6,000	6,000	5,961	(Z)	0.5	600	600	(Z)	-0.1
SUSQUEHANNA	36,300	37,400	34,344	3,000	8.9	4,200	2,800	1,600	4.8
TIOGA	41,300	41,400	39,641	1,700	4.3	4,400	2,900	200	0.6
UNION	31,200	31,000	28,603	2,400	8.3	2,900	1,900	1,500	5.1
VENANGO	62,400	63,300	62,353	1,000	1.5	6,700	5,200	-600	-0.9
WARREN	45,800	46,900	47,682	-700	-1.6	4,900	3,700	-2,000	-4.2
WASHINGTON	212,400	213,700	210,876	2,800	1.3	20,800	18,800	-1,200	-0.6
WAYNE	35,300	34,300	29,541	4,700	15.8	3,400	2,800	4,100	13.7
WESTMORELAND	380,300	381,500	376,935	4,600	1.2	35,400	29,200	-4,600	-1.2
WYOMING	23,800	24,100	19,082	4,700	26.5	2,900	1,900	3,700	19.6
YORK	292,300	289,400	272,603	19,800	8.6	29,500	18,400	5,600	2.1

Z LESS THAN 50 PERSONS OR LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

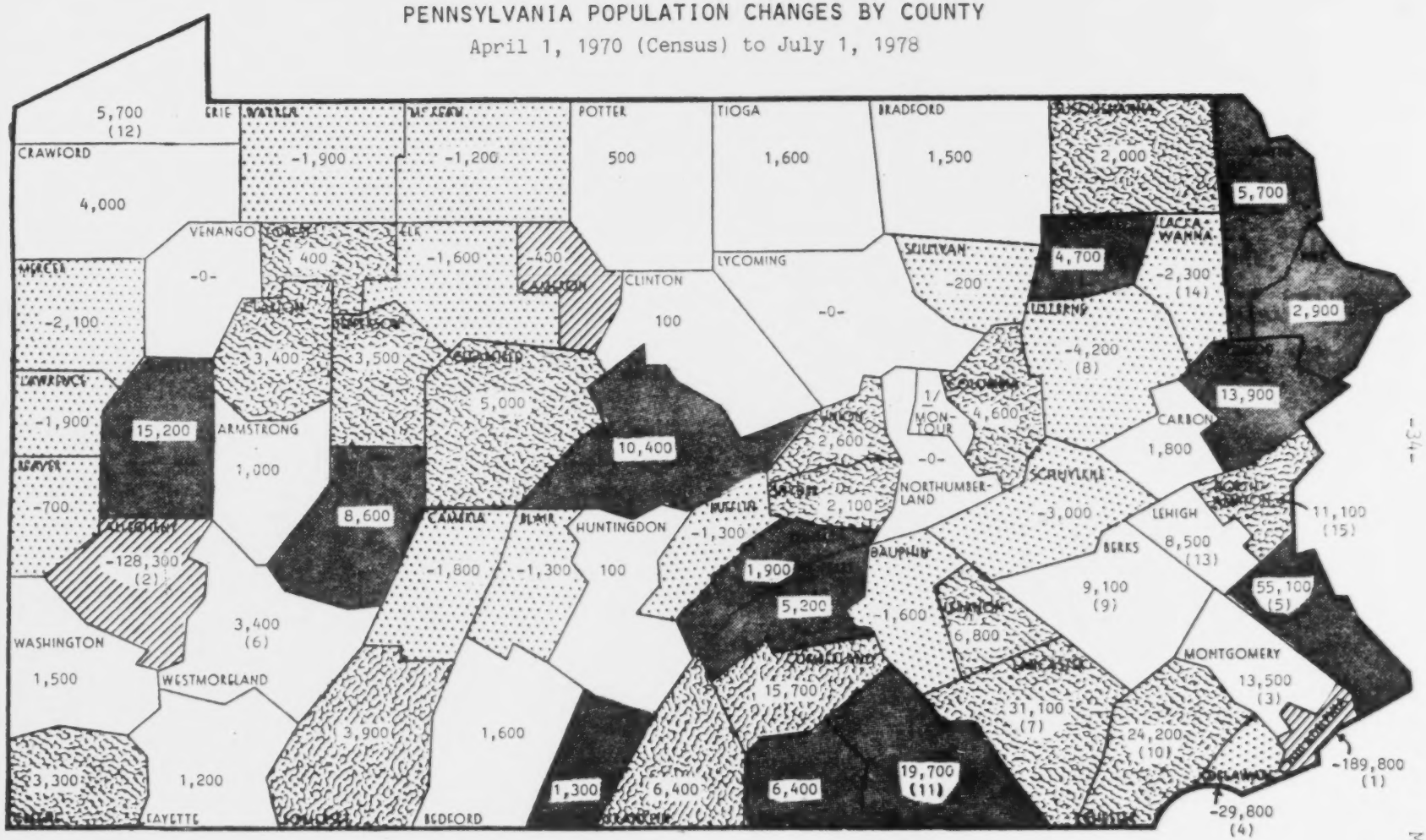
[1]THE TOTAL FOR THE STATE SHOWN HERE INCLUDES ALL CORRECTIONS TO THE 1970 CENSUS MADE SUBSEQUENT TO THE RELEASE OF THE OFFICIAL COUNTS. THE OFFICIAL 1970 CENSUS COUNT FOR PENNSYLVANIA WAS 11,793,909.

[2]BIRTHS AND DEATHS ARE BASED ON REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS FROM APRIL 1, 1970 TO DECEMBER 31, 1977. NET MIGRATION IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET CHANGE AND NATURAL CHANGE.

[3]THE POPULATION OF BEDFORD COUNTY, AS COUNTED IN THE SPECIAL CENSUS ON JULY 26, 1977 WAS 44,278. THE ESTIMATES SHOWN HERE HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO REFLECT THIS COUNT.

PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION CHANGES BY COUNTY

April 1, 1970 (Census) to July 1, 1978



1/ Montour County, Change of +100 persons

NOTE: Data for July 1, 1978 are provisional.
(1) thru (15) most populous counties.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census,
Current Population Reports, Series P-26

- 10% and over
- 5.0% to 9.9%
- 0% to 4.9%
- -0.1% to -5.0%
- -5.1% and below

Map 3

Table 14

PENNSYLVANIA

INCORPORATED PLACES BY POPULATION SIZE

July 1, 1977 and April 1, 1970

Rank & Size	Co.	Incorporated Place	July 1, 1977	April 1, 1970 (Census)	Change 1970 to 1977 Number	Change 1970 to 1977 %
		Pennsylvania	11,803,928	11,800,766	3,162	0.0
Population 100,000 & over						
1	Phila	Philadelphia	1,778,345	1,949,996	-171,651	-8.8
2	Alghy	Pittsburgh	442,139	520,089	-77,950	-15.0
3	Erie	Erie	124,469	129,265	-4,796	-3.7
4	Lehgh	Allentown	103,204	109,871	-6,667	-6.1
	TOTAL		2,448,157	2,709,221	-261,064	-9.6
Population 50,000 thru 99999						
5	Lkwna	Scranton	91,503	102,696	-11,193	-10.9
6	Delwr	Upper Darby	88,609	95,910	-7,301	-7.6
7	Berks	Reading	78,457	87,643	-9,186	-10.5
8	1/	Bethlehem	72,987	72,686	301	0.4
9	Bucks	Bristol Twp.	64,672	67,498	-2,826	-4.2
10	Alghy	Penn Hills	61,659	62,886	-1,227	-2.0
11	Mtgmy	Lower Merion Twp.	59,084	63,594	-4,510	-7.1
12	Blair	Altoona	58,630	63,115	-4,485	-7.1
13	Mtgmy	Abington Twp.	58,458	63,625	-5,167	-8.1
14	Lanc	Lancaster	56,954	57,690	-736	-1.3
15	Dauph	Harrisburg	56,105	68,061	-11,956	-17.6
16	Lzrne	Wilkes-Barre City	54,867	58,856	-3,989	-6.8
17	Delwr	Haverford	54,197	56,873	-2,676	-4.7
	TOTAL		856,182	921,133	-64,951	-7.1
Population 20,000 thru 49,999						
18	Bucks	Bensalem Twp.	48,663	33,042	15,621	47.3
19	York	York	46,595	50,335	-3,740	-7.4
20	Delwr	Chester	45,775	56,331	-10,556	-18.7
21	Erie	Millcreek Twp.	42,011	36,946	5,065	13.7
22	Wmrld	Hempfield Twp.	40,869	36,208	4,661	12.9

1/ Parts in Lehigh & Northampton County

Continued on next page

Table 14

PENNSYLVANIA

INCORPORATED PLACES BY POPULATION SIZE

July 1, 1977 and April 1, 1970
(continued)

Rank & Size	Co.	Incorporated Places	July 1, 1977	April 1, 1970 (Census)	Change 1970 to 1977 Number	Change 1970 to 1977 %
Population 20,000 thru 49,999						
23	Cambr	Johnstown	39,192	42,476	-3,284	-7.7
24	Bucks	Warminster Twp.	38,708	34,900	3,808	10.9
25	Centre	State College	38,494	32,833	5,661	17.2
26	Alghy	Bethel Park	38,468	34,758	3,710	10.7
27	Alghy	Mt. Lebanon	36,915	39,157	-2,242	-5.7
28	Delwr	Ridley Twp.	36,450	39,085	-2,635	-6.7
29	Alghy	Ross Twp.	36,275	32,892	3,383	10.3
30	Bucks	Falls Twp.	36,236	35,850	386	1.1
31	Lrnce	New Castle	35,596	38,559	-2,963	-7.7
32	Mtgmy	Cheltenham	35,196	40,066	-4,870	-12.2
33	Mtgmy	Norristown	34,949	38,169	-3,220	-8.4
34	Lycmg	Williamsport	34,756	37,918	-3,162	-8.3
35	Alghy	Shaler	34,666	33,369	1,297	3.9
36	Wmrld	North Huntingdon Twp.	33,419	29,443	3,976	13.5
37	Bucks	Middletown Twp.	32,522	32,364	158	0.5
38	Alghy	McKeesport	32,418	37,977	-5,559	-14.6
39	Dauph	Lower Paxton Twp.	31,918	26,517	5,401	20.4
40	Alghy	Monroeville	31,766	29,011	2,755	9.5
41	Delwr	Radnor	29,241	28,782	459	1.6
42	Lzrne	Hazleton	28,747	30,426	-1,679	-5.5
43	Nhamp	Easton	28,650	29,450	-800	-2.7
44	Lebn	Lebanon	28,540	28,572	-32	-0.1
45	Delwr	Springfield Twp.	28,008	29,006	-998	-3.4
46	Alghy	West Mifflin	26,576	28,070	-1,494	-5.3
47	Mtgmy	Upper Merion Twp.	26,373	23,743	2,630	11.1
48	Alghy	Baldwin	25,796	26,729	-933	-3.5
49	Mtgmy	Pottstown	25,768	25,355	413	1.6
50	Alghy	McCandless	25,302	22,404	2,898	12.9
51	Alghy	Plum	25,249	21,932	3,317	15.1
52	Lanc	Manheim Twp.	24,857	21,539	3,318	15.4

Continued on next page

Table 14

PENNSYLVANIA

INCORPORATED PLACES BY POPULATION SIZE

July 1, 1977 and April 1, 1970
(continued)

Rank & Size	Co.	Incorporated Places	July 1, 1977	April 1, 1970 (Census)	Change 1970 to 1977 Number	Change 1970 to 1977 %
Population 20,000 thru 49,999						
53	Delwr	Marple Twp.	24,404	25,040	-636	-2.5
54	Chstr	Tredyffrin	24,134	23,404	730	3.1
55	Mtgmy	Upper Moreland Twp.	24,009	24,866	-857	-3.4
56	Alghy	Wilkinsburg	23,473	26,780	-3,307	-12.3
57	Bucks	Northampton Twp.	23,140	15,807	7,333	46.4
58	Alghy	Upper St. Clair	22,227	15,471	6,756	43.7
59	Mercer	Sharon	21,726	22,653	-927	-4.1
60	Lehgh	Whitehall Twp.	21,443	18,323	3,120	17.0
61	Mtgmy	Springfield Twp.	21,189	22,394	-1,205	-5.4
62	Chstr	West Chester	21,035	19,301	1,734	9.0
63	Beavr	Aliquippa	20,607	22,277	-1,670	-7.5
64	Alghy	Scott Twp	20,404	21,856	-1,452	-6.6
65	Mtgmy	Lansdale	20,292	18,451	1,841	10.0
66	Butlr	Butler	20,112	18,691	1,421	7.6
67	York	Springettsbury Twp.	20,065	19,399	666	3.4
	TOTAL		1,513,224	1,478,927	34,297	2.3
Population Under 20,000						
No. of Places - 2618						
	TOTAL		6,986,365	6,691,485	294,880	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census,
Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 851

Table 15

PENNSYLVANIA AREAS WITH LARGEST POPULATION GAINS OR LOSSES

COUNTIES 1970 to 1978

ESTIMATES
LARGEST POPULATION GAINS

County	Number	Percent
Bucks	+55,100	+13.2
Lancaster	+31,100	+9.7
Chester	+24,200	+8.7
York	+19,700	+7.2
Cumberland	+15,700	+9.9
Butler	+15,200	+11.8
Monroe	+13,900	+30.6
Northampton	+11,100	+5.2
Centre	+10,400	+10.5

ESTIMATES
LARGEST POPULATION LOSSES

County	Number	Persons
Philadelphia 1/	-189,800	-9.7
Allegheny	-128,300	-8.0
Delaware	-29,800	-4.9
Luzerne	-4,200	-1.2

CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS 1970 to 1977

City or Township	Number	Percent	City or Township	Number	Percent
Bensalem Twp.	+15,621	+47.3	Pittsburgh	-77,950	-14.6
Northampton	+7,333	+46.4	Harrisburg	-11,956	-17.6
Upper St. Clair	+6,756	+43.7	Scranton	-11,193	-10.9
State College	+5,661	+17.2	Chester	-10,556	-18.7
Lower Paxton Twp.	+5,401	+20.4	Reading	-9,186	-10.5
Millcreek Twp.	+5,065	+13.7	Upper Darby	-7,301	-7.6
Cranberry Twp.	+4,889	+100.3	Allentown	-6,667	-6.1
Hempfield Twp.	+4,661	+12.9	McKeesport	-5,559	-14.6
Hampden Twp.	+4,152	+35.0	Abington Twp.	-5,167	-8.1

1/ Philadelphia County and City are conterminous.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

2. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The structure of Pennsylvania's labor force has changed substantially since the early 1960s as women, particularly married women, have undertaken paid employment outside their homes in unprecedented numbers. At the same time, the post-war baby boom cohorts reached working age and the teenage proportion of the labor force rose rapidly. The changing composition of the labor force also reflected declining participation among adult men, primarily in response to the availability of pensions and early retirement. As a net result, Pennsylvania's labor force has been growing faster than its population. Between the census years of 1960 and 1970 the labor force expanded by 6.5 percent while the population of the state increased by only 4.3 percent. From 1970 to 1979, the labor force grew by a vigorous 9.7 percent. At the same time, the population experienced a slight decline of 0.4 percent.

Pennsylvania's labor force should realize a much slower growth during the 1980s than it has in the recent past. Certain factors which contributed to the growth of the labor force will no longer be as great, principally the entrance of females, youth, and veterans. Although the number and percent of females in the labor force will increase, it should be at a slower pace. There will be fewer youths entering the labor force, particularly during the latter part of the 1980s, as a result of the steady yearly drop in the number of births during the 1960s and 70s. Without a draft, such as

during the Vietnam era, there obviously will be fewer veterans entering the labor force.

Hopefully, the anticipated reduction in the number of youth entering the labor force during the 1980s will mean less unemployment for this age group. Historically, the unemployment rate for youth has exceeded the total unemployment rate by as much as two or three times. In 1979, the youth unemployment rate was 20.0 percent in sharp contrast to a total rate of 6.9 percent. With fewer youth in the labor force, the competition for jobs normally filled by youth will lessen, and a lowered unemployment rate can be expected. However, this alone will not solve the dreadfully high unemployment among youth. It will take a concentrated effort by both public and private groups to significantly improve the status of youth in the labor force.

Annual average occupational data for 1978 show the traditional underrepresentation of women as craft and kindred workers, transportation equipment operators, nonfarm laborers, and managers and administrators. Stiff physical demands of certain of these occupations are in part responsible for the low level of female employment. Women have nearly two-thirds of the service jobs and three-quarters of the clerical positions but less than a quarter of the manager and adminisstrator positions. The apparently favorable proportions of women in professional occupations is the result of their predominance in elementary and secondary school teaching and nursing. Blacks, too, had less than their share of managerial, administrative, and crafts positions and were substantially overrepresented in service occupations. (See table on page 48).

Pennsylvania's labor force continues to shift toward a service oriented economy with rapid increases in medical care and other personal services. Although, by and large, manufacturing employment has followed the upward and downward movements in the economy, its share of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment has been downward, dropping from 40.6 percent in 1950 to 35.1 percent in 1970 to 28.8 percent in 1979. Conversely, nonmanufacturing's share has climbed from 59.4 percent in 1950 to 71.2 percent in 1979. Each year since 1950 shows increased employment in services (including medical), climbing from 388 thousand in 1950 to 698 thousand in 1970, then jumping to 962 thousand in 1979. In 1979, 19.9 percent of all nonagricultural jobs were in services (6.3 percent in health services, and 13.6 percent in other services).

Table 16

Pennsylvania Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employ. Union Membership: 1976	
Estimated Membership	1.8 million
% of Nonagr. Employ	39.7%
National Average	28.9%
% Change 1966-1976: Pa.	+7.1%
U.S.	+9.4%

Source: 1977 Directory of National Unions
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Union membership has followed the decline in manufacturing employment and the rise in nonmanufacturing employment. Membership gains in nonmanufacturing, particularly in the service and government industries, have more than offset the losses in manufacturing. Pennsylvania's membership rose by 7.1 percent from 1966 to 1976, compared with an increase of 9.4 percent for the nation. For the most part, workers in declining industries kept their unions as merged segments of larger organizations which are better able to serve them. The trend is toward fewer, larger and more diversified unions in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Pennsylvania's labor force is more highly unionized than the nation because the State has a larger proportion of workers in manufacturing (particularly, steel) industries, which typically have high union membership.

Table 17

1979 PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE PROFILE

59.5% of the population 16 years and over are in the labor force
46.0% of the female population 16 years and over are in the labor force
57.1% of the black population 16 years and over are in the labor force
40.9% of the labor force are female
7.9% of the labor force are black
0.7% of the labor force are hispanic
8.8% of the labor force are youth (16 through 19 years)
7.4% of the labor force are Vietnam-era veterans
6.9% of the labor force are unemployed
93.1% of the labor force are employed
14.4% of the labor force are employed part-time (1978)
47.3% of the employed are white-collar workers
17.5% of the employed are clerical workers
33.6% of the employed females are clerical workers
22.5% of the employed males are crafts, kindred workers
14.7% of the employed are professional and technical workers
13.5% of the employed are service workers
23.4% of the employed Blacks are service workers
1.4% of the employed are farm workers
99.2% of the employed farm workers are white

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS

28.8% of all nonagricultural jobs are in manufacturing
17.7% of all nonagricultural jobs are in durable goods
4.2% of all nonagricultural jobs are in primary metals
71.2% of all nonagricultural jobs are in nonmanufacturing
19.9% of all nonagricultural jobs are in services (6.3% in health services and 13.6% in other services)
15.6% of all nonagricultural jobs are in retail trade
15.0% of all nonagricultural jobs are in government (includes public education)

Chart 3

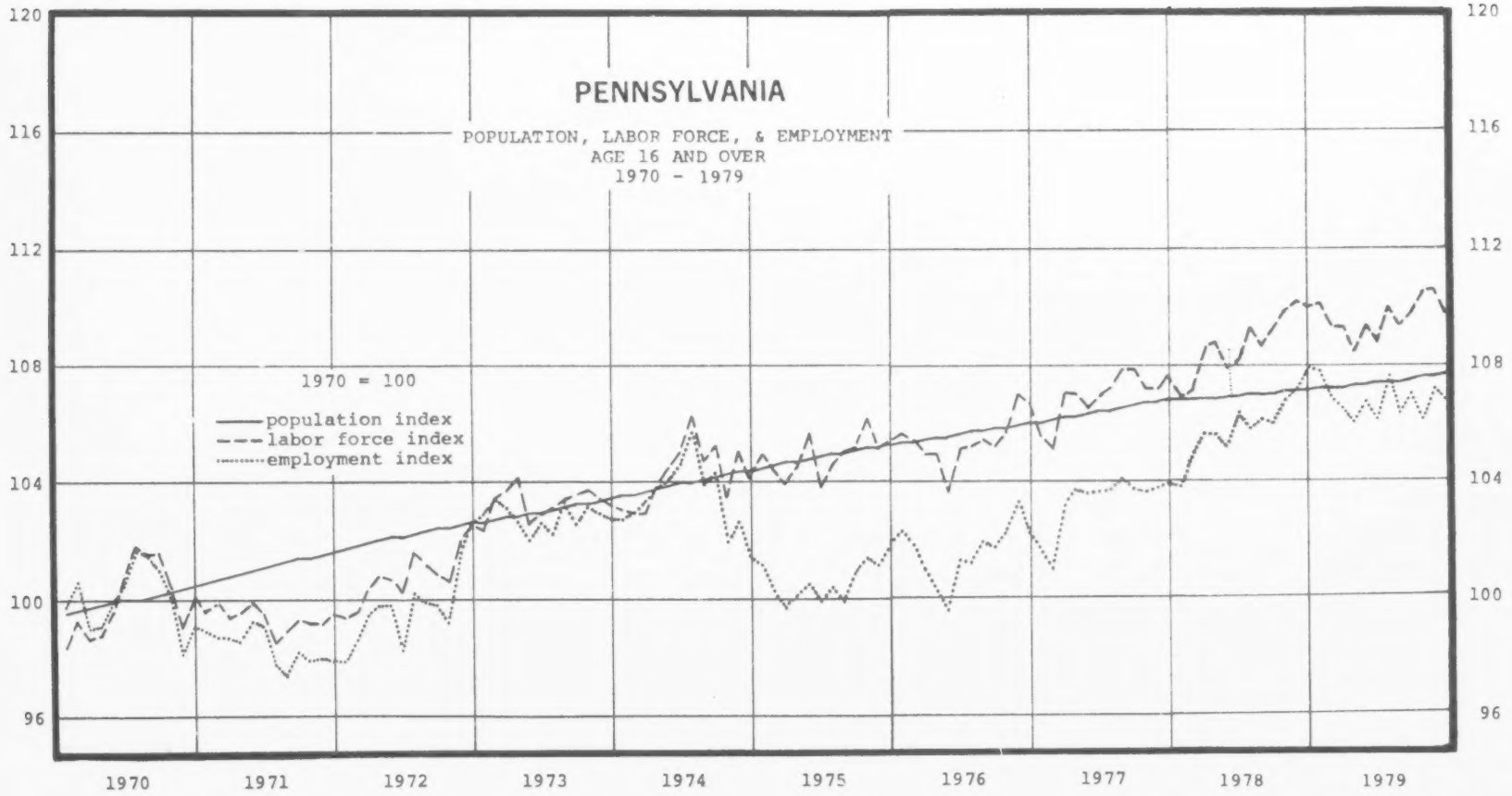

PENNSYLVANIA
POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, & EMPLOYMENT
AGE 16 AND OVER
1970 - 1979
1970 = 100
population index
labor force index
employment index
120
116
112
108
104
100
96
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979

Table 18

PENNSYLVANIA
Population and Labor Force by Sex, Age and Race
Annual Average 1979

Sex, Age and Race	Population 16 yrs & over	Labor Force	Participation Rate 1/	Percent Distribution Population 16 yrs & over	Percent Distribution Labor Force
Total	8,895,000	5,296,000	59.5	100.0	100.0
Males	4,152,000	3,132,000	74.7	46.7	59.1
Females	4,743,000	2,164,000	46.0	53.3	40.9
Males,20 yrs & over	3,742,000	2,885,000	77.1	42.1	54.5
Females,20 yrs & over	4,274,000	1,945,000	45.5	48.0	36.7
Both sexes, 16-19	879,000	466,000	53.0	9.9	8.8
White	8,127,000	4,858,000	59.8	91.4	91.7
Males	3,820,000	2,903,000	75.3	42.9	54.8
Females	4,307,000	1,955,000	45.7	48.4	36.9
Males,20 yrs & over	3,457,000	2,675,000	77.4	38.9	50.5
Females,20 yrs & over	3,899,000	1,754,000	45.0	43.8	33.1
Both sexes, 16-19	772,000	429,000	55.6	8.7	8.1
Black & other races	767,000	438,000	57.1	8.6	8.3
Males	330,000	225,000	68.0	3.7	4.2
Females	437,000	213,000	48.6	4.9	4.0
Males,20 yrs & over	284,000	211,000	74.3	3.2	4.0
Females,20 yrs & over	376,000	191,000	50.8	4.2	3.6

1/ Percent of civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

Table 19

Pennsylvania Labor Force Participating Rates [1/]
By Sex, Age, and Race: 1971 through 1979

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	57.3	57.6	58.5	58.5	58.4	58.2	58.6	59.3	59.5
Males, 16+ years				76.9	76.2	75.3	75.6	75.7	74.7
Females, 16+ yrs.				42.2	42.5	43.1	43.7	45.0	46.0
Males, 20+ years					78.6	77.8	77.9	77.8	77.1
Females, 20+ yrs.					41.8	42.3	43.0	44.3	45.5
Both sexes, 16-19					52.9	52.8	53.6	54.4	53.0
White	57.3	57.7	58.6	58.9	60.0	58.8	59.1	59.7	59.8
Males, 16+ yrs.				77.6	77.0	76.2	76.5	76.4	75.3
Females, 16+ yrs.				42.0	42.7	43.4	43.7	45.0	45.7
Males, 20+ yrs.	80.9	80.7	80.5	79.9	79.2	78.5	78.5	78.3	77.4
Females, 20+ yrs.	38.7	38.7	40.2	41.2	41.8	42.3	42.9	44.1	45.0
Both sexes, 16-19	48.0	51.6	53.6	53.3	54.9	54.3	55.2	56.3	55.6
Black & other races	57.4	56.6	57.6	54.8	51.4	51.0	53.3	55.1	57.1
Males, 16+ yrs.				68.0	65.3	64.0	65.3	67.2	68.0
Females, 16+ yrs.				44.6	40.3	40.4	44.0	45.6	48.6
Males, 20+ yrs.	77.2	76.2	77.1	72.5	70.0	67.8	69.8	71.5	74.3
Females, 20+ yrs.	46.0	46.8	47.9	46.0	41.7	41.9	44.5	47.3	50.8

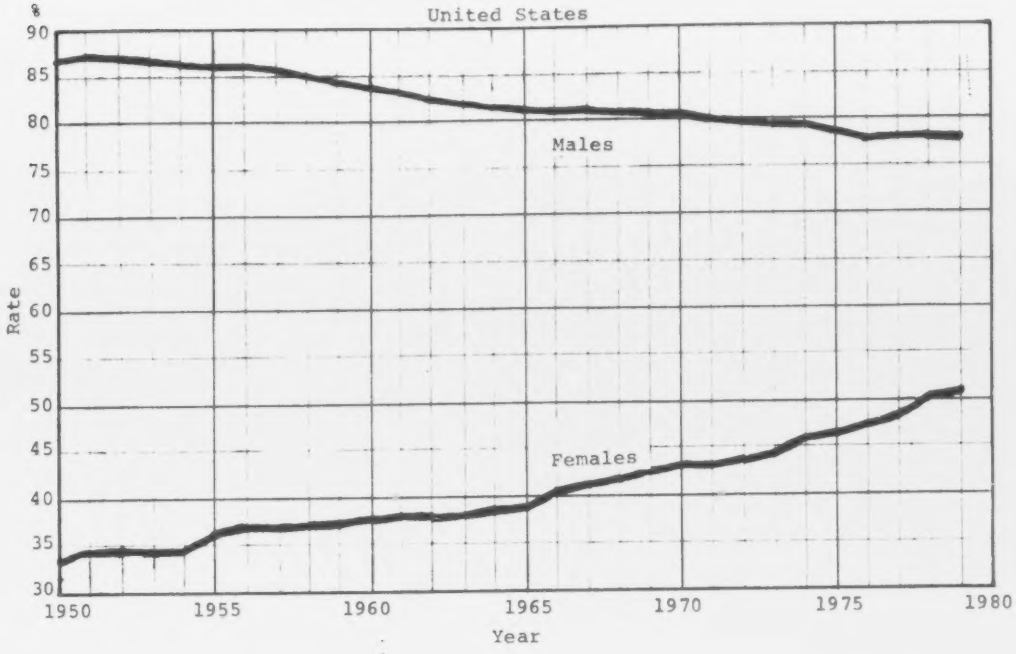
1/ Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

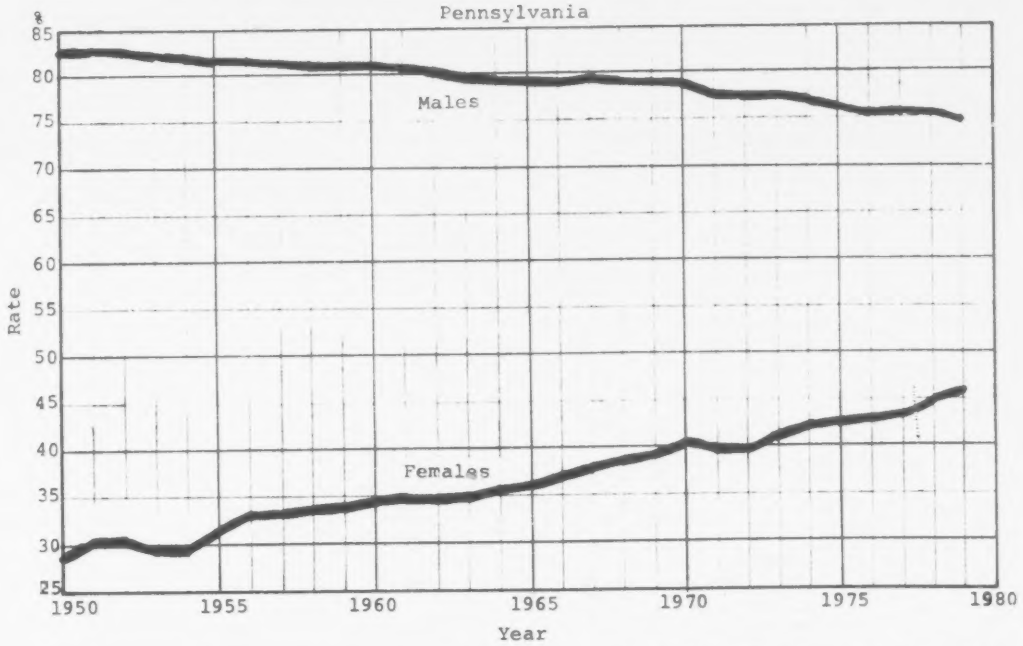
SOURCE: 1971 through 1978 data from U.S. Department of Labor, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

1979 data development primarily from Current Population Survey conducted by U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Chart 4

Pennsylvania and United States Labor Force Participation Rates 1/ of Males and Females 16 years & over: 1950-1979





1/ Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

Table 20

Full And Part-Time Status of Pennsylvania's Civilian Labor Force
16 Years and Over: 1978 Annual Averages 1/

(in thousands)

	Total Labor Force	Full-time Labor Force	Part-time Labor Force
Total	5,252	4,494	758
Employed	4,888	4,206	682
Full-time schedules	4,020	4,020	NA
Part-time 2/	868	186	682
Involuntary*	186	186	NA
Voluntary	682	NA	682
Unemployed	364	288**	75***
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	6.4	10.0

NA = Not applicable
* Persons who would accept full-time employment but are employed part-time for economic reasons (Lack of work)
** Unemployed persons looking for full-time work
*** Unemployed persons looking for part-time work
1/ Latest annual average labor force status available.
2/ Employed less than 35 hrs per week.

Chart 5

Pennsylvania Civilian Labor Force
1978

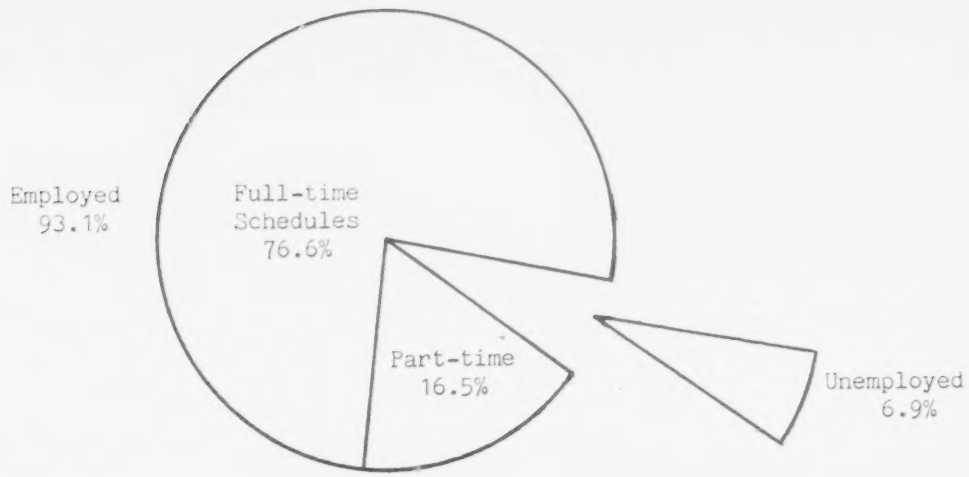


Table 21

PENNSYLVANIA
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION,
BY SEX, AND BY RACE: 1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

(Vertical percent distribution)

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK & OTHER RACES
Total Employed-Number 1979	4,930,000	2,933,000	1,997,000	4,564,000	367,000
Number 1978	4,891,000	2,938,000	1,953,000	4,567,000	324,000
Percent 1978	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-Collar Workers	47.3	38.4	60.7	47.8	41.1
Professional, technical	14.7	14.4	15.1	14.8	13.6
Mgrs, admin, exc. farm	9.3	12.0	5.3	9.6	5.0
Sales workers	5.9	5.3	6.7	6.1	2.2
Clerical workers	17.5	6.8	33.6	17.3	20.3
Blue-Collar Workers	37.8	51.5	17.2	38.0	35.5
Crafts, Kindred workers	14.2	22.5	1.8	14.5	10.1
Operatives, exc. trans.	13.9	14.3	13.5	13.9	14.6
Trans. equip. operatives	4.1	6.4	0.6	4.1	4.2
Nonfarm laborers	5.6	8.4	1.3	5.5	6.5
Service Workers	13.5	8.3	21.3	12.8	25.0
Farm Workers	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.1

(Horizontal percent distribution)

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK & OTHER RACES
Total	100.0	60.1	39.9	93.4	6.6
White-Collar Workers	100.0	48.8	51.2	94.3	5.7
Professional, technical	100.0	58.9	41.1	93.9	6.1
Mgrs, admin, exc. farm	100.0	77.3	22.7	96.4	3.6
Sales workers	100.0	54.3	45.7	97.5	2.5
Clerical workers	100.0	23.3	76.7	92.3	7.7
Blue Collar Workers	100.0	81.8	18.2	93.8	6.2
Crafts, kindred workers	100.0	94.9	5.1	95.3	4.7
Operatives, exc. trans.	100.0	61.4	38.6	93.0	7.0
Trans. equip. operatives	100.0	94.1	5.9	93.2	6.8
Nonfarm laborers	100.0	90.7	9.3	92.3	7.7
Service Workers	100.0	37.0	63.0	88.4	11.6
Farm Workers	100.0	76.2	23.8	99.5	0.5

Source: State Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1978. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 571

d. Income and Wage Characteristics and Trends

1. Income Characteristics and Trends

The personal income of Pennsylvania residents totalled $100.4 billion in 1979. This reflected an increase of 10.3 percent over 1978 and was 5.2 percent of the U.S. total personal income for 1979. Nationwide, total personal income grew by 12.1 percent from 1978 to 1979.

Personal income is income received from all sources by residents of the state. These sources include, wages, salaries, unemployment insurance benefits, property income, dividends, royalties, and other business income. Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population for that year yields per capita personal income. Thus per capita income applies to each individual regardless of age or labor force participation.

Pennsylvania's per capita personal income has grown steadily over the past 22 years. In 1979, per capita income in the state was estimated at $8,559, which was 10.5 percent over the 1978 figure and better than double the 1970 figure. Only New York out of all fifty states had a 1979 per capita income less than double its 1970 figure.

The state's per capita income has historically been close to that of the nation. Since 1958, Pennsylvania's per capita income has ranged from 3.3 percent above the U.S. per capita income (in 1958) to 1.8 percent below (in 1973). In 1979, the state's per capita income was 98.3 percent of the U.S. figure of $8,706. This was the furthest the state was below the national figure, except for 1973, since 1958.

In 1979, Pennsylvania ranked 24th out of the 50 states in per capita income. Five out of the six states which border Pennsylvania had higher per capita incomes: New Jersey (which ranked 6th), Delaware (8th), Maryland (12th), New York (13th), and Ohio (18th). The remaining state, West Virginia was 35th.

The three counties in Pennsylvania with the highest per capita income in 1978 were all in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. They were Montgomery County with $10,924, Chester County with $9,037, and Delaware County with $8,895. Rural, mountainous counties in the southwest and south central sections in the state had the lowest per capita incomes: Fulton County at $4,962, Greene County at $5,534, and Bedford County at $5,593.

The average annual pay in Pennsylvania for workers who were covered by unemployment insurance was $12,238 in 1978. This measurement placed Pennsylvania 13th out of the 50 states, just above the U.S. average of $12,144. The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia SMSA's each had an annual average pay above the national average while the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton and Johnstown SMSA's had annual average pay just below the U.S. figure. The Pittsburgh, Johnstown, and Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton SMSA's all have a concentration of employment in steel, the highest paying major industry in the state. A number of high paying industries caused the relatively high level in the Philadelphia SMSA.

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, the state's median taxable income was $9,955 in 1977. Repeating the pattern of the previous two year, the Philadelphia SMSA contained the two

counties with the highest median taxable incomes in the state. They were Bucks County with $12,471 and Chester County with $12,298. The two small, rural counties that make up the Honesdale-Matamoras labor market area had the lowest median taxable incomes: Pike County at $6,651 and Wayne County at $7,037.

Table 22

PENNSYLVANIA
INCOME PROFILE

Per Capita Personal Income

Pennsylvania - 1970	$3,869.00
Pennsylvania - 1979	$8,559.00p
Rank among all states	24th
United States - 1970	$3,893.00
United States - 1979	$8,586.00p
Pennsylvania - Change 1970-1979	+120.6%
United States - Change 1970-1979	+123.6%

Estimated Annual Budget For Urban Families Of Four and For Retired Couples: Autumn 1977 & 78

	Four-Person Family 1978	Four-Person Family 1977	% Change From 1977	Retired Couple(78)	% Change From 1977
Lower	$11,546	$10,481	+10.2%	$ 5,514	+8.5%
Intermediate	$18,622	$17,106	+ 8.9%	$ 7,846	+8.2%
Higher	$27,420	$25,202	+ 8.8%	$11,596	+7.7%

Estimated Total Persons Below Poverty Level In 1979

(1979 Annual Income Poverty Level Criteria for One Person: Non-Farm $3,400; Farm $2,910)

Pennsylvania	1,440,000
Percent of all persons	12.3%
United States	32,000,000
Percent of all persons	14.5%

Derivation of Personal Income By Industry 1978p
(Percentage Distribution)

	Pa.	U.S.
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Farm	1.0	2.5
Non-Farm	99.0	97.5
Private (Excludes Gov't)	85.9	81.0
Manufacturing	33.6	26.2
Durable Goods	22.8	17.0
Non-Durable Goods	10.8	9.2
Nonmanufacturing	65.4	71.3
Mining	1.7	1.6
Construction	5.6	6.1
Transp. & Public Util.	7.8	7.6
Wholesale Trade	5.7	6.5
Retail Trade	9.5	10.0
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	5.1	5.8
Services	16.9	17.2
Government	13.1	16.5
Federal	3.6	5.5
State & Local	9.5	11.0

1978 Annual Average Pay Of Workers Covered By State And Federal Unemployment Insurance Programs

Pennsylvania	$12,238
Rank among all states	13th
United States	$12,144

Pennsylvania Average Gross Earnings Of Production Workers In Manufacturing: 1979

	All Mfg.	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods
Average Weekly Earnings	$278.10	$316.83	$219.06
In 1967 dollars	$127.92	$145.74	$100.76
Average Hourly Earnings	$6.97	$7.69	$5.78
In 1967 dollars	$3.21	$3.54	$2.66

State And Local Taxes

	Share of Personal Income	Tax Collection Per Person
Pennsylvania 7/1/77 - 6/30/78	12.2%	$861.25
Rank among all states	25th	20th
U.S. Average 7/1/77 - 6/30/78	12.8%	$888.00

p = preliminary

Table 23

UNITED STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA

Per Capita Personal Income: 1958-1979
(in dollars)

Year	Per Capita Personal Income			Yearly % Change	
	U.S.	Penna.	% of U.S.	U.S.	Penna.
1958	$2050	$2118	103.3%	——	——
1959	2145	2188	102.0	4.6%	3.3%
1960	2201	2239	101.7	2.6	2.3
1961	2248	2260	100.5	2.1	0.9
1962	2353	2357	100.2	4.7	4.3
1963	2436	2431	99.8	3.5	3.1
1964	2572	2572	100.0	5.6	5.8
1965	2750	2735	99.5	6.9	6.3
1966	2963	2942	99.3	7.7	7.6
1967	3142	3135	99.8	6.0	6.6
1968	3401	3362	98.9	8.2	7.2
1969	3667	3636	99.2	7.8	8.1
1970	3893	3879	99.6	6.2	6.7
1971	4132	4086	98.9	6.1	5.3
1972	4493	4451	99.1	8.7	8.9
1973	4981	4890	98.2	10.9	9.9
1974	5428	5397	99.4	9.0	10.4
1975	5861	5832	99.5	8.0	8.1
1976	6404	6404	100.0	9.3	9.8
1977	7038	7000	99.5	9.9	9.3
1978	7840	7744	98.8	11.4	10.6
1979	8706	8559	98.3	11.0	10.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce (1979 is preliminary)

Table 24

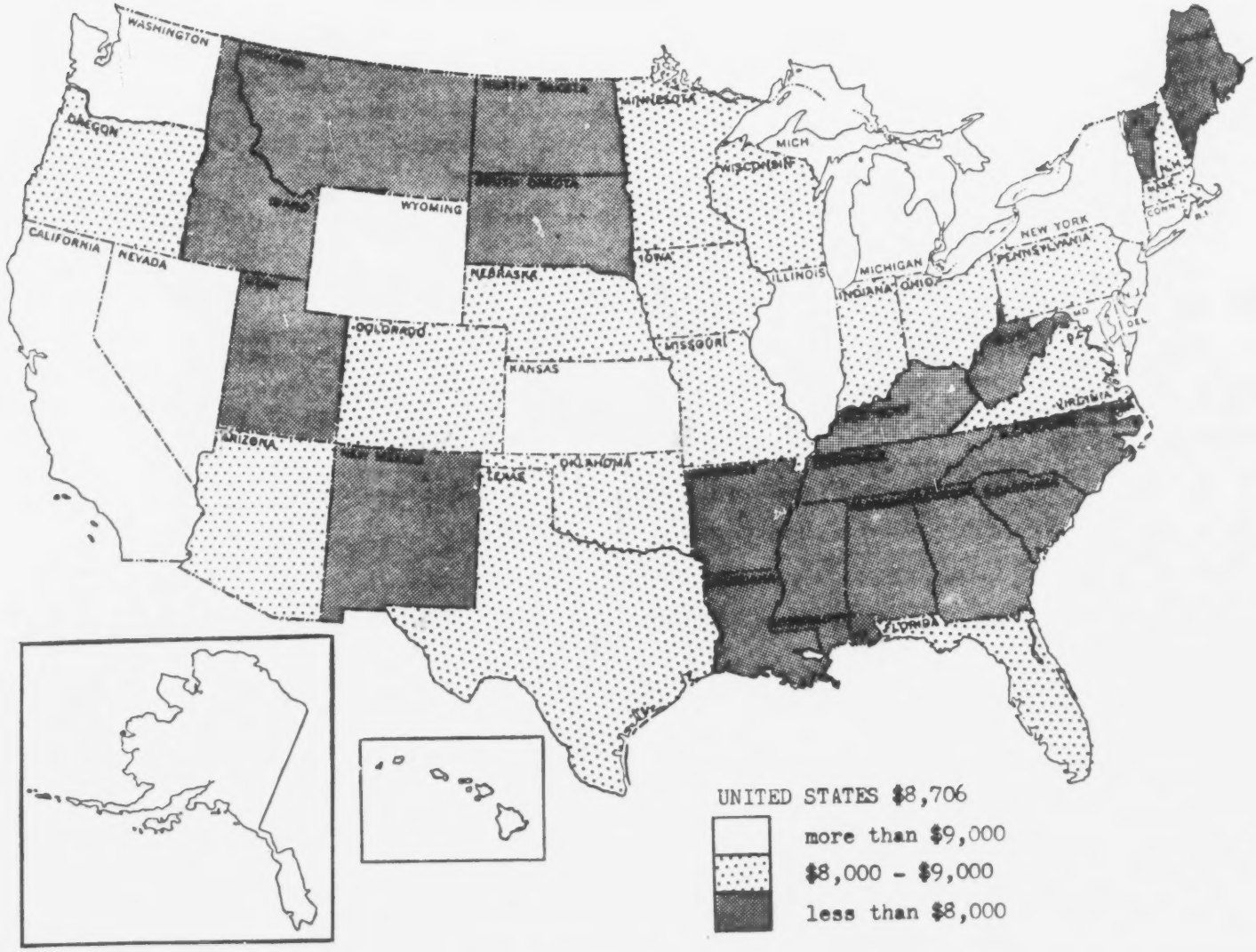
STATES RANKED ON PER CAPITA INCOME 1979*
PERCENT CHANGE 1970 TO 1979

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1970 to 1979	Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1970 to 1979
1	Alaska	$11,252	129	+142.6	25	Florida	$8,532	98	+130.7
2	Nevada	10,204	117	+122.6	26	Wisconsin	8,419	97	+126.8
3	Connecticut	9,959	114	+104.5	27	Nebraska	8,341	96	+128.1
4	California	9,912	114	+124.1	28	Arizona	8,305	95	+129.8
5	Illinois	9,822	113	+120.9	29	Rhode Island	8,266	95	+113.2
6	New Jersey	9,702	111	+107.1	30	New Hampshire	8,231	95	+121.3
7	Wyoming	9,657	111	+163.0	31	Oklahoma	8,226	94	+146.2
8	Delaware	9,536	110	+113.4	32	Missouri	8,131	93	+122.5
9	Washington	9,435	108	+136.1	33	North Dakota	7,774	89	+152.6
10	Michigan	9,268	106	+129.3	34	Georgia	7,514	86	+127.7
11	Hawaii	9,261	106	+101.4	35	W. Virginia	7,470	86	+145.9
12	Maryland	9,146	105	+114.3	36	Louisiana	7,462	86	+146.8
13	New York	9,097	104	+ 97.5	37	Idaho	7,446	86	+129.6
14	Kansas	9,055	104	+143.1	38	Montana	7,412	85	+118.3
15	Colorado	8,945	103	+133.1	39	N. Carolina	7,359	85	+130.0
16	Massachusetts	8,844	102	+106.8	40	Kentucky	7,342	84	+138.7
17	Oregon	8,842	102	+140.5	41	South Dakota	7,334	84	+136.0
18	Ohio	8,775	101	+122.2	42	Tennessee	7,299	84	+137.1
19	Minnesota	8,760	101	+129.4	43	New Mexico	7,294	84	+139.5
					44	Vermont	7,280	84	+111.2
	UNITED STATES	8,706	100	+123.6	45	Utah	7,185	83	+126.7
20	Indiana	8,686	100	+134.2	46	Maine	7,057	81	+117.1
21	Texas	8,646	99	+146.5	47	S. Carolina	7,027	81	+138.1
22	Virginia	8,605	99	+134.0	48	Alabama	6,976	80	+141.2
23	Iowa	8,586	99	+135.7	49	Arkansas	6,786	78	+143.1
					50	Mississippi	6,167	71	+142.1
24	PENNSYLVANIA	8,559	98	+120.6					

* 1979 is preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1979



Map 4

Table 25

PENNSYLVANIA

Per Capita Personal Income By County: 1978
(Residence Adjusted)

Dollars

County	Per Capita Income	County	Per Capita Income
Adams	6636	Lancaster	7771
Allegheny	8753	Lawrence	6758
Armstrong	6578	Lebanon	7151
Beaver	7520	Lehigh	8358
Bedford	5593	Luzerne	6979
Berks	8110	Lycoming	7101
Blair	6328	McKean	7126
Bradford	6322	Mercer	7195
Bucks	8170	Mifflin	6338
Butler	6837	Monroe	7322
Cambria	6874	Montgomery	10924
Cameron	7226	Montour	6043
Carbon	7009	Northampton	7949
Centre	5670	Northumberland	6552
Chester	9037	Perry	6361
Clarion	6646	Philadelphia	7222
Clearfield	6585	Pike	7048
Clinton	6350	Potter	5620
Columbia	6104	Schuylkill	6565
Crawford	6432	Snyder	6436
Cumberland	8682	Somerset	6712
Dauphin	8021	Sullivan	5982
Delaware	8895	Susquehanna	5763
Elk	7171	Tioga	5804
Erie	7525	Union	6372
Fayette	6020	Venango	7320
Forest	5752	Warren	7634
Franklin	7105	Washington	7483
Fulton	4962	Wayne	5840
Greene	5534	Westmoreland	7462
Huntingdon	5650	Wyoming	6124
Indiana	6404	York	7762
Jefferson	6516		
Juniata	6705	Pennsylvania (The State)	7744
Lackawanna	6546		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 26

1978 AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY 1/ BY STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA SMSA'S

(U.S. and District of Columbia included for Comparative Purposes)

STATES

Rank		Average Annual Pay	% of U.S.	Rank		Average Annual Pay	% of U.S.
1	Alaska	$20,487	169	25	Hawaii	$11,634	96
	District of Columbia	16,145	133	26	Kentucky	11,468	94
2	Michigan	14,622	120	27	Arizona	11,426	94
3	Illinois	13,693	113	28	Oklahoma	11,254	93
4	New York	13,427	111	29	Utah	11,242	93
5	Washington	13,185	109	30	Virginia	11,240	93
6	Ohio	13,025	107	31	Iowa	11,027	91
7	Delaware	12,976	107	32	Alabama	10,919	90
8	New Jersey	12,962	107	33	Kansas	10,846	89
9	California	12,891	106	34	New Mexico	10,844	89
10	Connecticut	12,552	103	35	Georgia	10,813	89
11	Wyoming	12,430	102	36	Tennessee	10,695	88
12	Indiana	12,378	102	37	Idaho	10,687	88
13	PENNSYLVANIA	12,238	101	38	Montana	10,668	88
14	Oregon	12,202	100	39	Florida	10,613	87
15	West Virginia	12,174	100	40	Rhode Island	10,524	87
	UNITED STATES	12,144	100	41	New Hampshire	10,467	86
16	Maryland	12,111	100	42	Nebraska	10,336	85
17	Nevada	12,064	99	43	North Dakota	10,315	85
18	Texas	11,911	98	44	North Carolina	10,166	84
19	Colorado	11,882	98	45	Vermont	10,111	83
20	Minnesota	11,802	97	46	South Carolina	10,038	83
21	Wisconsin	11,731	97	47	Arkansas	9,785	81
22	Massachusetts	11,711	96	48	Maine	9,743	80
23	Louisiana	11,681	96	49	Mississippi	9,568	79
24	Missouri	11,652	96	50	South Dakota	9,368	77

PENNSYLVANIA SMSA'S

1	Pittsburgh	$13,466	111	7	Reading	$11,354	93
2	Philadelphia	12,739	105	8	York	11,264	93
3	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	12,078	99	9	Lancaster	10,927	90
4	Johnstown	11,967	99	10	Williamsport	10,816	89
5	Harrisburg	11,778	97	11	Northeast	10,214	84
6	Erie	11,743	97	12	Altoona	10,208	84

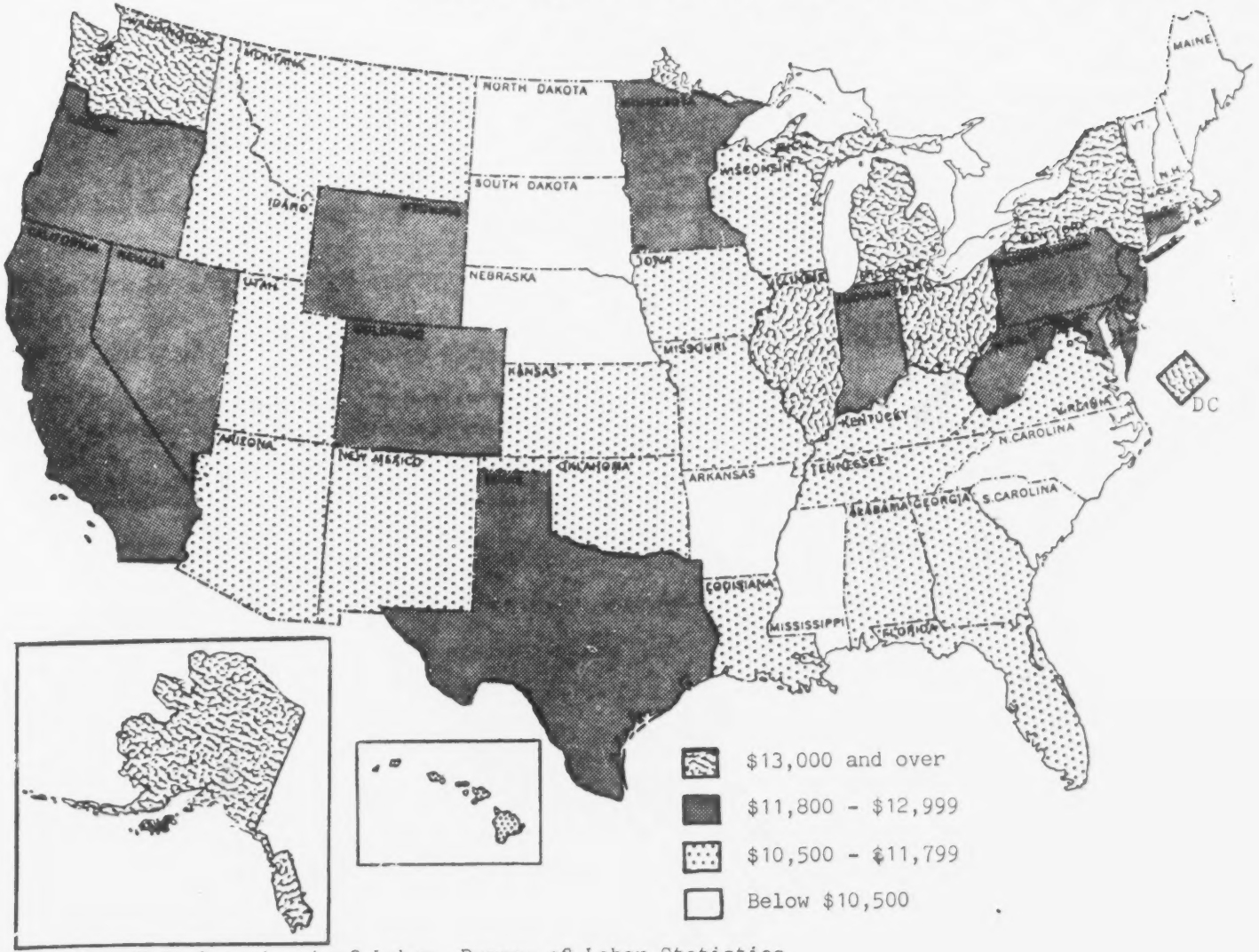
1/ Data is for workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs and is derived from dividing annual payroll by average employment.

The average pay data presented are on a "place of work" basis rather than a "place of residence" basis since the data are based on reports from employers. The averages are affected by the occupational and industrial mix that exists in each geographic area.

Approximately 90 percent of all workers in Pennsylvania are covered by unemployment insurance programs.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY, BY STATE, 1978



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Map 5

Table 27

NUMBER OF RETURNS FILED FOR PENNSYLVANIA'S PERSONAL INCOME TAX LAW
BY COUNTY AND SIZE OF TAXABLE INCOME: 1977

COUNTY	TOTAL RETURNS	$0	$1 TO $4,999	$5,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 TO $49,999	Median Taxable Income
1 Adams	26,496		10,308	5,224	3,414	2,148	844	209	$ 5,204
2 Allegheny	598,314	4,382	211,730	100,341	76,444	61,846	44,494	16,286	10,257
3 Armstrong	31,495	284	11,484	4,776	3,240	2,216	1,228	389	7,146
4 Beaver	78,[illegible]	419	28,308	10,176	7,[illegible]	5,212	2,244	596	6,[illegible]
5 Bedford	16,442	84	6,852	3,476	2,[illegible]	1,441	551	114	6,097
Berks	132,332	993	49,363	24,854	20,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
7 Blair	62,[illegible]	324	19,418	9,223	7,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	436	6,[illegible]
8 Bradford	19,[illegible]	134	7,155	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	447	166	6,341
9 Bucks	180,[illegible]	741	33,131	20,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	2,936	12,[illegible]
10 Butler	46,[illegible]	251	19,332	8,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	634	12,[illegible]
11 Cambria	56,[illegible]	443	27,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	664	9,[illegible]
12 Cameron	[illegible]	1	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	6,[illegible]
13 Carbon	21,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	491	117	6,[illegible]
14 Centre	32,[illegible]	587	13,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	448	8,991
15 Chester	111,[illegible]	847	32,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
16 Clarion	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	483	168	7,[illegible]
17 Clearfield	23,[illegible]	[illegible]	10,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	783	251	6,[illegible]
18 Clinton	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Crawford	33,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	8,[illegible]
21 Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Dauphin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Elk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29 Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Huntingdon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32 Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33 Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34 Juniata	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 Lackawanna	89,791	575	36,490	19,072	14,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	943	7,[illegible]
36 Lancaster	152,045	1,121	53,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37 Lawrence	44,[illegible]	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38 Lebanon	48,567	378	16,197	8,268	13,091	6,194	1,997	446	9,813
39 Lehigh	119,300	[illegible]	41,122	19,755	31,014	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
40 Luzerne	134,162	1,068	54,560	26,815	34,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
41 Lycoming	41,099	232	17,370	9,431	12,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,043
42 McKean	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43 Mercer	43,[illegible]	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	10,[illegible]
44 Mifflin	15,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45 Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46 Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47 Montour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48 Northampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49 Northumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51 Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52 Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53 Potter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54 Schuylkill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 Snyder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56 Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57 Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58 Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59 Tioga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61 Venango	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62 Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63 Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64 Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65 Westmoreland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66 Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67 York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL PENNSYLVANIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OUT-OF-STATE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: 1977 Pennsylvania Taxable Income By County, Size, and Income Type: Pennsylvania Department of Revenue

Table 28

UNITED STATES
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1928 - 1979

Base Year 1967=100

YEAR	U.S. CPI	% CHANGE OVER YEAR AGO	YEAR	U.S. CPI	% CHANGE OVER YEAR AGO
1928	51.3	N/A	1954	80.5	0.5%
29	51.3	0.0%	55	80.2	-0.4
30	50.0	-2.5	56	81.4	1.5
31	45.6	-8.8	57	84.3	3.6
32	40.9	-10.3	58	86.6	2.7
1933	38.8	-5.1	1959	87.3	0.8
34	40.1	3.4	60	88.7	1.6
35	41.1	2.5	61	89.6	1.0
36	41.5	1.0	62	90.6	1.1
37	43.0	3.6	63	91.7	1.2
1938	42.2	-1.9	1964	92.9	1.3
39	41.6	-1.4	65	94.5	1.7
40	42.0	1.0	66	97.2	2.9
41	44.1	5.0	67	100.0	2.9
42	48.8	10.7	68	104.2	4.2
1943	51.8	6.1	1969	109.8	5.4
44	52.7	1.7	70	116.3	5.9
45	53.9	2.3	71	121.3	4.3
46	58.5	8.5	72	125.3	3.3
47	66.9	14.4	73	133.1	6.2
1948	72.1	7.8	1974	147.7	11.0
49	71.4	-1.0	75	161.2	9.1
50	72.1	1.0	76	170.5	5.8
51	77.8	7.9	77	181.5	6.5
52	79.5	2.2	78	195.3	7.6
53	80.1	0.8	79	217.4	11.3

1/ The Consumer Price Index (CPI) compares the price of a specific collection of goods and services with what they would have cost in a base year. (1967 in this table.) Thus goods and services which cost $100 in 1967 would have cost $51.30 in 1928 and $217.40 in 1979.

Chart 5

PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR

1967 = $1.00

1967 - $1.00

1971 - 82.4¢

1975 - 62.0¢

1979 - 46.0¢

2. Wage Characteristics and Trends in Manufacturing

Gross weekly earnings for Pennsylvania manufacturing production workers averaged $278.10 in 1979, a gain of $23.30 over 1978. This was the second highest increase on record, just below the $23.72 rise in 1978. Since 1967, gross earnings have advanced 147 percent, an average of $13.80 per year. Nationally, manufacturing production workers earned $268.94 per week, up $20.08 from 1978.

For the fourth time in twelve years, and the first time in four years, the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased faster than earnings for Pennsylvania's production workers. The CPI grew by 11.3 percent between 1978 and 1979 while the state's earnings advanced by 9.1 percent over the same period. The CPI, often misconstrued as the "cost-of-living index", compares the price of a specific collection of goods and services with what they would have cost in a previous base year. The base year for the current CPI is 1967. Thus, according to the CPI, goods and services which cost $100 in 1967 would cost $217.40 in 1979.

In terms of the 1967 dollar, Pennsylvania manufacturing production workers earned an average $127.92 weekly during 1979, or $2.48 less than in 1978. This was the fourth year of the last twelve where a loss occurred. The other years which showed losses were 1970, 1974, and 1975. These other years all preceded a recessionary period, and, with current data indicating the approach of another recession, the current drop in real earnings seems, as in the past, to foreshadow a recessionary period. The overall gain for the past twelve years

in weekly earnings was $15.40, in contrast to the apparent gain of $165.58 in current inflated dollars. Assuming a growth in the CPI of 15.0 percent in the coming year, absolute weekly earnings in 1980 in terms of 1967 dollars will be about 40 percent of the weekly earnings in current dollars.

The historical trend in earnings in the manufacturing components continued as durable goods, at $316.83, registered higher weekly earnings than nondurable goods, at $219.06. This marked the first year that the durable goods sector recorded average weekly earnings above $300. The highest paid industry group was primary metal industries, with weekly earnings of $397.16 and hourly earnings of $9.57. The industry group with the longest average work week was paper and allied products, 45.0 hours. The lowest paid industry group was apparel and other textile products, with weekly earnings of $143.44. Apparel also had the shortest work week, 32.6 hours, and, outside of tobacco products at $4.00, the lowest average hourly earnings of all industry groups, $4.40.

Table 29

PENNSYLVANIA

AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS AND MANHOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING GROUPS

Industry Detail

Year and Month	All Manufacturing			All Durable Goods			All Nondurable Goods			Primary Metals		
	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE
1973	$167.23	40.2	$4.16	$187.17	41.5	$4.51	$139.03	38.3	$3.63	$212.38	41.4	$5.13
1974	180.97	39.6	4.57	203.45	41.1	4.95	146.59	37.3	3.93	239.61	41.1	5.83
1975	193.22	38.8	4.98	217.60	40.0	5.44	159.22	37.2	4.28	253.37	39.1	6.48
1976	210.11	39.2	5.36	236.16	40.3	5.86	172.53	37.6	4.59	279.89	39.7	7.05
1977	231.08	39.5	5.85	260.48	40.7	6.40	188.62	37.8	4.99	308.07	39.7	7.76
1978	254.80	40.0	6.37	289.10	41.3	7.00	204.60	38.1	5.37	356.10	41.6	8.56
1979	278.10	39.9	6.97	316.83	41.2	7.69	219.06	37.9	5.78	397.16	41.5	9.57
1979 Mar.	274.44	40.3	6.81	313.50	41.8	7.50	215.65	38.1	5.66	387.74	42.1	9.21
Apr.	265.30	38.9	6.82	301.50	40.2	7.50	209.59	36.9	5.68	396.68	42.2	9.40
May	273.14	39.7	6.88	311.54	41.1	7.58	215.27	37.7	5.71	387.39	41.3	9.38
Jun.	278.29	40.1	6.94	316.30	41.4	7.64	218.12	38.0	5.74	397.00	42.1	9.43
Jul.	277.31	39.9	6.95	313.65	41.0	7.65	221.37	38.3	5.78	397.00	42.1	9.43
Aug.	279.49	39.7	7.04	317.79	40.9	7.77	221.92	38.0	5.84	399.75	41.0	9.75
Sep.	285.51	40.1	7.12	323.42	41.2	7.85	225.00	38.2	5.89	407.12	41.5	9.81
Oct.	284.57	39.8	7.15	323.05	41.1	7.86	224.37	37.9	5.92	397.39	40.8	9.74
Nov.	294.19	40.3	7.30	334.88	41.6	8.05	230.78	38.4	6.01	425.60	41.2	10.33
Dec.	291.34	39.8	7.32	329.65	40.9	8.06	231.87	38.2	6.07	408.35	39.8	10.26
1980 Jan.	285.38	39.2	7.28	322.81	40.2	8.03	227.10	37.6	6.04	386.32	37.8	10.22
Feb.	286.26	39.0	7.34	324.80	40.0	8.12	227.10	37.6	6.04	393.02	37.9	10.37
Mar.	286.03	38.6	7.41	324.72	39.6	8.20	225.57	37.1	6.08	391.79	37.6	10.42

Year and Month	Fabricated Metal Products			Machinery Except Electrical			Electric & Electronic Equip.			Transportation Equipment		
	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE
1973	$182.68	41.9	$4.36	$198.77	43.4	$4.58	$167.69	40.8	$4.11	$197.69	41.1	$4.81
1974	196.24	41.4	4.74	209.78	42.9	4.89	175.96	39.9	4.41	215.54	40.9	5.27
1975	208.17	40.5	5.14	222.14	41.6	5.34	191.84	39.8	4.82	234.61	39.9	5.88
1976	223.01	40.4	5.52	241.60	41.8	5.78	206.96	40.5	5.11	254.23	40.1	6.34
1977	246.64	40.7	6.06	262.92	42.0	6.26	225.74	40.6	5.56	289.26	41.8	6.92
1978	264.71	40.6	6.52	291.13	42.5	6.85	247.25	40.6	6.09	315.59	41.8	7.55
1979	285.93	40.5	7.06	311.33	42.3	7.36	266.64	40.4	6.60	348.60	42.0	8.30
1979 Mar.	287.04	41.3	6.95	310.17	42.9	7.23	264.68	41.1	6.44	341.88	42.0	8.14
Apr.	261.23	38.7	6.75	286.63	40.2	7.13	250.63	39.1	6.41	311.65	39.4	7.91
May	288.23	41.0	7.03	303.47	41.8	7.26	261.55	40.3	6.49	333.33	41.0	8.13
Jun.	288.36	40.5	7.12	309.33	42.2	7.33	264.31	40.6	6.51	334.15	41.0	8.15
Jul.	282.80	40.0	7.07	303.99	41.7	7.29	259.24	39.7	6.53	334.55	40.7	8.22
Aug.	283.60	40.0	7.09	312.28	42.2	7.40	257.90	39.8	6.48	341.04	40.6	8.40
Sep.	286.80	40.0	7.17	318.33	42.5	7.49	271.62	40.3	6.74	350.26	41.5	8.44
Oct.	292.66	40.2	7.28	321.73	42.5	7.57	273.91	40.4	6.78	355.28	41.7	8.52
Nov.	299.30	41.0	7.30	329.84	43.4	7.60	283.73	41.3	6.87	349.76	41.1	8.51
Dec.	304.79	41.3	7.38	327.76	42.9	7.64	280.95	40.6	6.92	349.61	40.7	8.59
1980 Jan.	296.38	40.6	7.30	329.80	42.5	7.76	281.48	40.5	6.95	353.87	41.1	8.61
Feb.	298.56	40.4	7.39	329.33	41.9	7.86	285.31	40.7	7.01	349.74	40.2	8.70
Mar.	299.25	39.9	7.50	329.43	41.7	7.90	282.49	39.9	7.08	348.88	39.6	8.81

Year and Month	Food Products			Textile Products			Apparel and Related Products			Printing and Publishing		
	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE	AWE	AWH	AHE
1973	$158.36	40.5	$3.91	$120.43	39.1	$3.08	$ 99.71	33.8	$2.95	$180.81	38.8	$4.66
1974	171.68	40.3	4.26	124.74	37.8	3.30	103.02	32.6	3.16	189.52	38.0	4.99
1975	187.80	40.3	4.66	132.42	37.3	3.55	109.20	32.5	3.36	204.58	37.4	5.47
1976	204.22	40.2	5.08	142.12	38.0	3.74	119.55	33.3	3.59	218.82	36.9	5.93
1977	219.89	40.2	5.47	154.37	38.4	4.02	125.95	32.8	3.84	238.52	37.8	6.31
1978	239.95	40.6	5.91	166.12	38.1	4.36	138.28	33.4	4.14	245.95	36.6	6.72
1979	251.20	40.0	6.28	178.26	38.5	4.63	143.44	32.6	4.40	263.87	36.7	7.19
1979 Mar.	247.02	40.1	6.16	178.87	38.8	4.61	140.91	33.0	4.27	258.09	36.3	7.11
Apr.	242.09	39.3	6.16	173.58	37.9	4.58	137.03	31.5	4.35	245.70	35.1	7.00
May	248.00	40.0	6.20	180.11	38.9	4.63	139.54	32.3	4.32	254.54	35.8	7.11
Jun.	248.58	39.9	6.23	182.82	39.4	4.64	143.77	32.9	4.37	256.68	36.0	7.13
Jul.	253.49	40.3	6.29	178.31	38.1	4.68	145.25	33.7	4.31	265.27	37.1	7.15
Aug.	256.07	40.2	6.37	180.01	38.3	4.70	142.79	32.6	4.38	266.35	37.2	7.16
Sep.	256.14	40.4	6.34	181.93	38.3	4.75	146.17	32.7	4.47	268.93	37.3	7.21
Oct.	248.77	39.3	6.33	185.85	38.8	4.79	148.98	32.6	4.57	265.70	36.8	7.22
Nov.	261.06	40.6	6.43	188.37	39.0	4.83	149.77	32.7	4.58	276.77	37.3	7.42
Dec.	266.18	40.7	6.54	186.73	38.5	4.85	147.23	31.8	4.63	291.39	38.8	7.51
1980 Jan.	259.24	39.7	6.53	191.12	38.5	4.99	143.12	32.0	4.66	274.91	37.0	7.43
Feb.	260.95	39.3	6.64	185.71	37.9	4.90	152.06	32.7	4.65	271.50	36.2	7.50
Mar.	259.90	39.2	6.63	186.13	37.3	4.99	147.23	31.8	4.63	275.18	36.4	7.56

Table 30

PENNSYLVANIA

ACTUAL AND REAL GROSS EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
Annual Average 1967 Thru 1979
Monthly 1979 and 1st Qtr. 1980

Base Year 1967 = 100

Year	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Hourly Earnings Index	U.S. Consumer Price Index	Real Weekly Earnings	Losses Due To Inflation
1967	$112.52	39.9	$2.82	100.0	100.0	$112.52	NA
1968	119.20	40.0	2.98	105.7	104.2	114.40	$ 4.80
1969	127.52	40.1	3.18	112.8	109.8	116.14	11.38
1970	131.71	39.2	3.36	119.1	116.3	113.25	18.46
1971	140.73	39.2	3.59	127.3	121.3	116.02	24.71
1972	154.42	39.8	3.88	137.6	125.3	123.24	31.18
1973	167.23	40.2	4.16	147.5	133.1	125.64	41.59
1974	180.97	39.6	4.57	162.1	147.7	122.53	58.44
1975	193.22	38.8	4.98	176.6	161.2	119.86	73.36
1976	210.11	39.2	5.36	190.1	170.5	123.23	86.88
1977	231.08	39.5	5.85	207.4	181.5	127.32	103.76
1978	254.80	40.0	6.37	225.9	195.4	130.40	124.40
1979	278.10	39.9	6.97	247.2	217.4	127.92	150.18
Jan	269.20	40.0	6.73	238.7	204.7	131.51	137.69
Feb	271.32	39.9	6.80	241.1	207.1	131.01	140.31
Mar	274.44	40.3	6.81	241.5	209.1	131.25	143.19
Apr	265.30	38.9	6.82	241.8	211.5	125.44	139.86
May	273.14	39.7	6.88	244.0	214.1	127.58	145.56
June	278.29	40.1	6.94	246.1	216.6	128.48	149.81
July	277.31	39.9	6.95	246.5	218.9	126.68	150.63
Aug	280.19	39.8	7.04	249.6	221.1	126.73	153.46
Sept	285.51	40.1	7.12	252.5	223.4	127.80	157.71
Oct	284.57	39.8	7.15	253.5	225.4	126.25	158.32
Nov	294.19	40.3	7.30	258.9	227.5	129.31	164.88
Dec	291.34	39.8	7.32	259.6	229.9	126.72	164.62
1980							
Jan	285.38	39.2	7.28	258.2	233.2	122.30	163.00
Feb	286.26	39.0	7.34	260.3	236.4	121.09	165.17
Mar	286.03p	38.6p	7.41p	262.8	239.8	119.28	166.75

p = Preliminary

Chart 6

PENNSYLVANIA

Gross Average Weekly Earnings In Current and 1967 Dollars
For Manufacturing Employees: 1967 through 1979

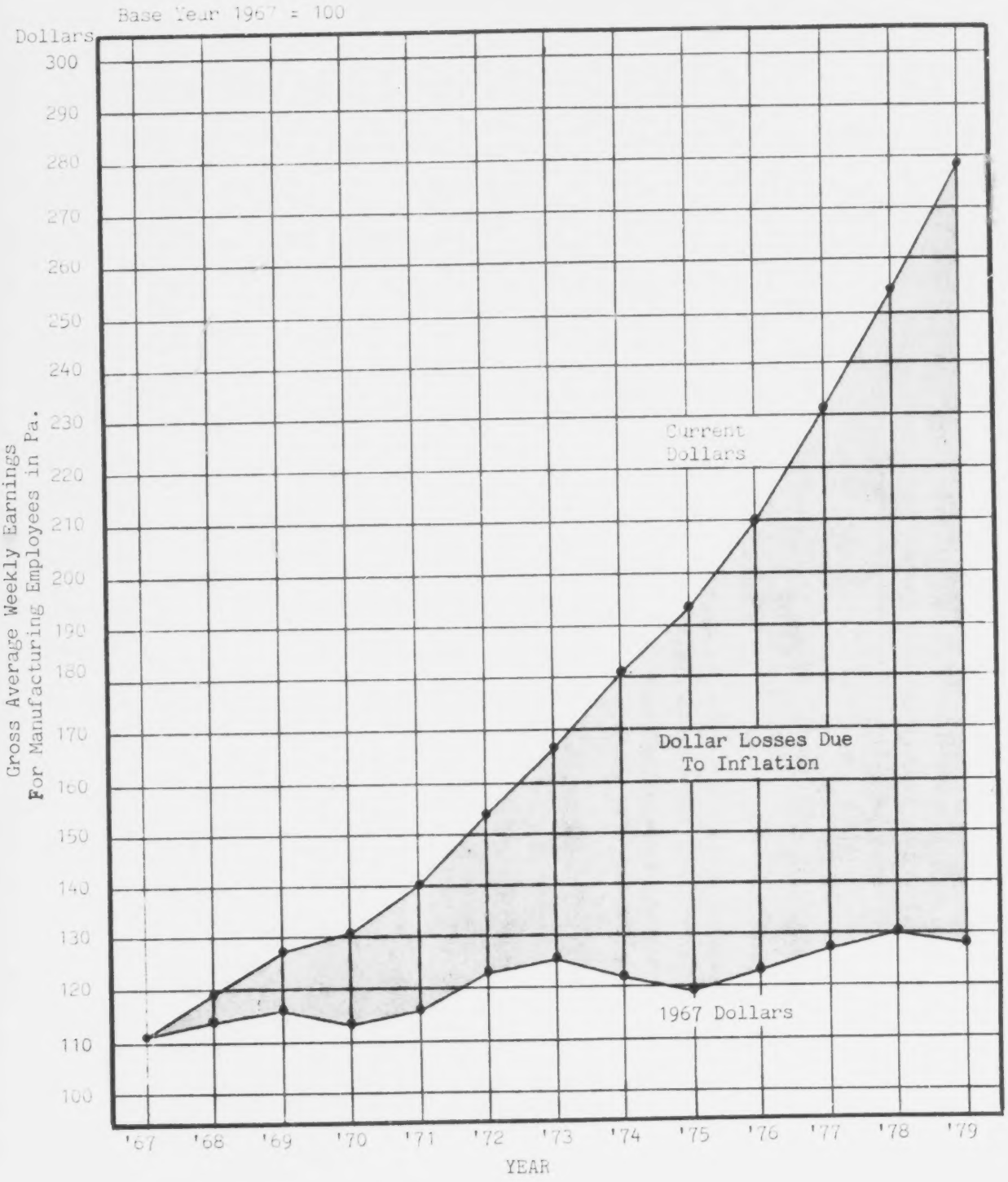


Table 31

PENNSYLVANIA AND UNITED STATES
COMPARISON OF WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1972, 1979

INDUSTRY	1972			1979		
	Pa.	U.A.	Pa/US Ratio*	Pa.	U.S.	Pa/US Ratio*
MANUFACTURING	$154.42	$154.71	1.00	$278.10	$268.94	1.03
Durable Goods	172.61	167.27	1.03	316.83	290.50	1.09
Lumber & Wood Products	134.20	135.71	0.99	198.63	240.16	0.83
Furniture & Fixtures	134.53	123.93	1.09	220.52	195.32	1.13
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	162.29	163.83	0.99	302.60	283.86	1.07
Primary Metal Industries	191.83	193.86	0.99	397.16	371.36	1.07
Blast Furnace & Basic Steel Products	199.30	207.14	0.96	428.49	429.30	1.00
Fabricated Metal Products	168.47	164.39	1.02	285.93	278.26	1.03
Fab. Structural Metal Prods.	164.77	159.98	1.03	275.53	265.32	1.04
Machinery, except Electrical	183.17	179.34	1.02	311.33	306.39	1.02
General, Industrial Machinery	172.63	178.91	0.96	327.97	303.78	1.08
Electric & Electronic Equipment	161.57	148.64	1.09	266.64	254.29	1.05
Transportation Equipment	180.59	197.71	0.91	348.60	351.44	0.99
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	189.72	219.22	0.87	360.55	373.68	0.96
Instruments & Related Products	147.53	150.66	0.98	261.99	251.74	1.04
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	148.47	122.22	1.21	257.68	196.06	1.31
Nondurable Goods	130.60	137.76	0.95	219.06	235.80	0.93
Food & Kindred Products	149.48	145.44	1.03	251.20	250.17	1.00
Tobacco Manufacturers	100.10	119.02	0.84	152.40	254.22	0.60
Textile Mill Products	113.08	112.75	1.00	178.26	187.80	0.95
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	94.24	93.96	1.00	143.44	149.25	0.96
Women's & Misses Outerwear	88.83	94.18	0.94	134.84	139.77	0.96
Paper & Allied Products	161.51	168.63	0.96	294.75	303.31	0.97
Printing & Publishing	170.33	169.79	1.00	263.87	259.13	1.02
Newspapers	176.90	175.37	1.01	277.69	249.40	1.11
Chemicals & Allied Products	167.69	175.56	0.96	296.81	317.26	0.94
Petroleum & Coal Products	206.06	208.89	0.99	392.26	410.41	0.96
Petroleum Refining	210.50	219.45	0.96	410.45	439.49	0.93
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Prod.	151.32	148.32	1.02	232.83	241.38	0.96
Leather & Leather Products	98.14	103.79	0.95	157.41	154.40	1.02

*Ratios above 1.00 indicate earnings are higher in that industry locally than nationally.

III. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

a. Outlook for 1981 - by Principal Employment Division

Pennsylvania's total civilian labor force is expected to continue its steady climb through 1980 and 1981. Although many discouraged unemployed workers may leave the labor force as recessionary pressures dry up job opportunities, they should be outnumbered by entrants to the labor force. On an annual average basis, the total civilian labor force is projected to rise by 54,000 individuals from 1979 to 1980 and another 40,000 individuals from 1980 to 1981 to stand at 5,390,000.

Total employment (job holders) should show a gain of approximately 25,000 between 1979 and 1980, but return all of that gain through 1981 resulting in a 1981 annual average little changed from the 1979 average of 4,930,000.

The outlook for nonagriculture wage and salary employment (count of jobs rather than job holders) is very similar to the outlook for total employment. 1980 should see a modest increase before econonic pressures force it back to a level of about 4,825,000 by 1981.

The manufacturing sector of the nonagriculture wage and salary division will take the brunt of an economic downturn. Purchases of manufactured goods, especially durables, are the first to be postponed when times are bad. Anticipated layoffs should reduce manufacturing employment by approximately 40,000 in 1980 and another 64,000 in 1981 to a projected annual average level of 1,286,100. If this trend developes as expected, it will be the first time since 1940 that manufacturing employment will have dropped below 1,300,000.

Nonmanufacturing's enduring uptrend will likely continue through 1981, although some moderation may occur. Projected increases of 50,900 and 37,600 in 1980 and 1981 should carry nonmanufacturing employment to a new all time high of 3,529,300.

b. Outlook for 1981 - by Industry

Employment change during the 1980-81 period will vary dramatically from industry to industry. Cyclical industries, such as those producing durable goods, will suffer substantial declines. Some will hit new all-time lows. Typical growth industries, such as services and government, will continue to climb, registering new employment highs.

Nearly all manufacturing industries, both durable goods producing and nondurable goods producing, are expected to decline during the next two years. In the durables goods sector, the metals industries had been recovering weakly from the 1974-75 recession and foreign competition, especially Japanese. But during 1979, productivity began to falter. Slumping demand for automotive and structural steel may have profound detrimental effects on both primary and fabricated metals through 1981. Machinery, both electrical and nonelectrical, will suffer from slackened new plant and equipment investment. Transportation equipment employment has been bolstered by the Volkswagen plant in western Pennsylvania, but this may not be sufficient to compensate for weakness in other areas of transportation equipment such as production of railroad cars. Industries that produce goods for the housing industry, such as lumber & wood products, furniture & fixtures, and stone, clay, & glass, will show weakness until the credit crunch and high mortgage rates dissipate enough to allow resumption of housing construction. Instruments and related equipment, on the other hand, may be the only durable goods

industry to hold steady through recessionary difficulties. Demand continues for a variety of measuring instruments on the part of manufacturers to improve productivity, make more efficient use of natural resources, and to combat pollution. Also, recent increases in defense spending will work their way into the development of "smart" instruments.

In the nondurable goods sector of manufacturing, apparel, textile mill products, and leather products (especially footwear) have been plagued by foreign competition. Employment in each of these industries has been declining since 1966. Economic pressures will accelerate declines through 1981. Production of tobacco products, mainly cigars, has been slipping for decades, reducing tobacco products employment to a fraction of its level in the 1940's. Rubber and misc. plastics products employment is suffering from weakness in the automobile tire industry. Several tire plants have already been closed in Pennsylvania and weakness is expected to persist into 1981. However, plastic products may moderate these employment declines somewhat. Plastics are fast replacing metals and glass in containers, transportation equipment, office equipment, etc.

Among the stronger nondurable goods producers, paper products, printing & publishing, and chemical & allied products should show minimal employment losses, if any, through 1981. The proliferation of paper packaging should support employment in the paper products industry. Population growth and increased public awareness should provide a continued market for printed material. And chemical products, including drugs, are of increasing importance to the improvement of man's physical health and his environment.

In nonmanufacturing, employment will continue to push forward, although at a slackened pace. A moderate employment decline is expected only in the construction industry. High mortgage rates and the credit crunch have brought the housing industry to a virtual standstill. However, this weakness is being balanced somewhat by unexpected strength in the construction of commercial buildings. Minimal employment reductions are expected in public utilities and transportation. The transportation industry has suffered from declining use of railroad and bus service. The trucking industry has picked up some slack, but is having difficulty with rising fuel prices and occasional fuel shortages. The mining industry should remain steady into 1981. Although coal mining has been expanding in Pennsylvania in response to oil shortages and nuclear shutdowns, weakness in the steel industry has reduced demand for both coal and limestone. Among the stronger nonmanufacturing industries, trade, finance, insurance, and real estate will only slow down during the immediate period of economic weakness. Trade generally contracts somewhat during the very early stages of recession when interest rates are high, but then turns back up while employment in most other industries is contracting. Government employment should remain strong through 1981 as support is given to government programs aimed at relieving individuals suffering from recessionary hardships. Services are by far the strongest nonmanufacturing industry. Employment in service industries has been doubling every twenty years. During the 1980's, emphasis will be on better medical care as the population's average age climbs, more auto repair as consumers keep their cars longer and enforcement of safety standards increases, and more help managing finances.

Table 32

PENNSYLVANIA

NONAGRICULTURE WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Calendar Year Annual Averages: 1979 and Projected 1980, 1981

ESTABLISHMENT DATA 1/	Total - All Jobs (In thousands)			Anticipated Net Change From -	
	Projected 1981	Projected 1980	1979	1980 to 1981	1979 to 1980
1. Nonagriculture wage & salary 2/	4825.0	4850.0	4839.7	-25.0	+10.3
a. Manufacturing	1286.1	1350.1	1389.8	-64.0	-39.7
(1) Durable goods	788.6	826.6	853.9	-38.0	-27.3
Lumber & wood products	18.8	20.9	22.5	- 2.1	- 1.6
Furniture & Fixtures	16.4	18.8	20.4	- 2.4	- 1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	59.5	62.7	65.0	- 3.2	- 2.3
Primary Metals	188.2	196.8	203.2	- 8.6	- 6.4
Fabricated metal products (incl. ordnance)	104.4	110.7	116.0	- 6.3	- 5.3
Machinery, exc. electrical	140.0	141.3	142.5	- 1.3	- 1.2
Electrical & electronic equipment	113.1	121.6	127.1	- 8.5	- 5.5
Transportation equipment	82.2	85.8	87.8	- 3.6	- 2.0
Instruments & related products	42.1	42.5	42.9	- 0.4	- 0.4
Miscellaneous manufactures	23.9	25.5	26.6	- 1.6	- 1.1
(2) Nondurable goods	497.5	523.5	536.0	-26.0	-12.4
Food products	95.7	98.8	100.1	- 3.1	- 1.3
Tobacco products	3.3	3.4	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile products	41.1	46.1	48.4	- 5.0	- 2.3
Apparel & Related products	116.8	125.7	128.8	- 8.9	- 3.1
Paper products	43.4	45.2	44.8	- 1.8	+ 0.4
Printing & publishing	70.8	72.1	72.1	- 1.3	0.0
Chemical & allied products	60.4	61.3	61.0	- 0.9	+ 0.3
Petroleum & coal products	15.3	16.6	17.4	- 1.3	- 0.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	34.7	37.0	42.0	- 2.3	- 5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued on next page)

Table 32

PENNSYLVANIA
NONAGRICULTURE WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
Calendar Year Annual Averages: 1979 and Projected 1980, 1981

(continued)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA 1/	Total - All Jobs (In thousands)			Anticipated Net Change from -	
	Projected 1981	Projected 1980	1979	1980 to 1981	1979 to 1980
Leather & leather products	16.0	17.2	17.8	- 1.2	- 0.6
b. Nonmanufacturing	3529.3	3491.7	3440.8	+37.6	+50.9
Mining	52.6	50.1	52.0	+ 2.5	- 1.9
Contract construction	192.3	198.8	205.8	- 6.5	- 7.0
Transportation	164.7	166.8	169.5	- 2.1	- 2.7
Public Utilities	99.9	101.0	103.5	- 1.1	- 2.5
Wholesale Trade	240.9	239.0	236.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.9
Retail Trade	787.5	776.3	751.9	+11.2	+24.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	242.1	238.9	235.4	+ 3.2	+ 3.5
Service & miscellaneous	1014.0	995.2	961.8	+18.8	+33.4
Government	735.3	725.6	722.7	+ 9.7	+ 2.9
Federal	128.0	131.1	131.6	- 3.1	- 0.5
State & Local	607.3	594.5	591.2	+12.8	+ 3.3
c. Persons involved in labor management disputes	9.6	8.2	9.1	+ 1.4	- 0.9

1/ Estimate of jobs by place of work based on a survey of industries.

2/ Data represent estimates of total wage and salary worker employment in all nonfarm establishments during the pay period including the 12th of the month, and include all temporary, permanent, full-time, part-time, executive, office, supervisory, sales, service, technical, maintenance, production and nonsupervisory employees. Nonagricultural wage and salary total includes persons directly involved in labor-management disputes.

All data are on 1979 benchmarks; all industry employment is classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Excludes a significant number of persons not at work and not seeking work because of direct involvement in a labor-management dispute.

Chart 7

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1967 THRU PROJECTED 1980 & 1981
(In Thousands)

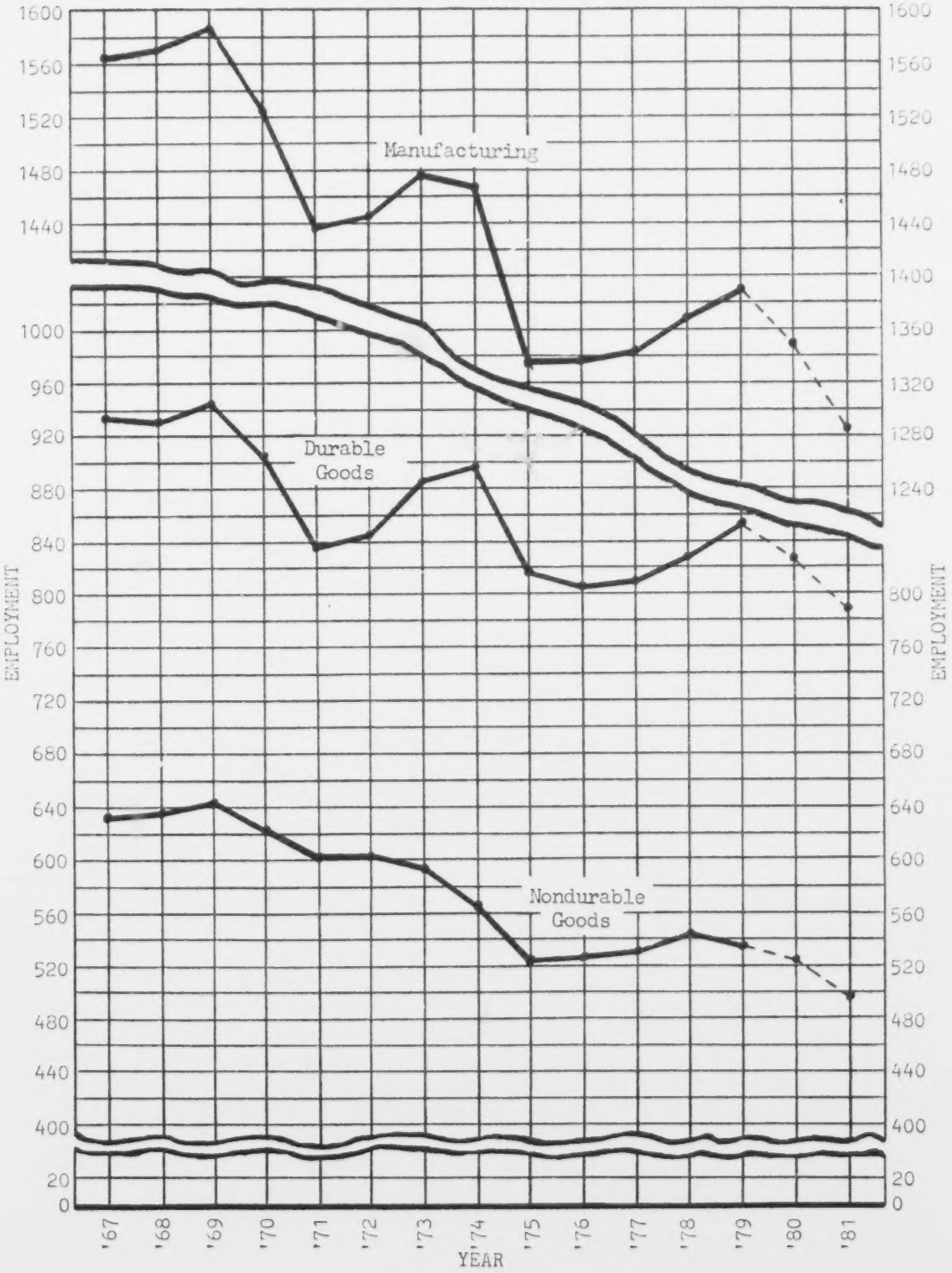


Chart 8

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1967 THRU PROJECTED 1980 & 1981
(In Thousands)

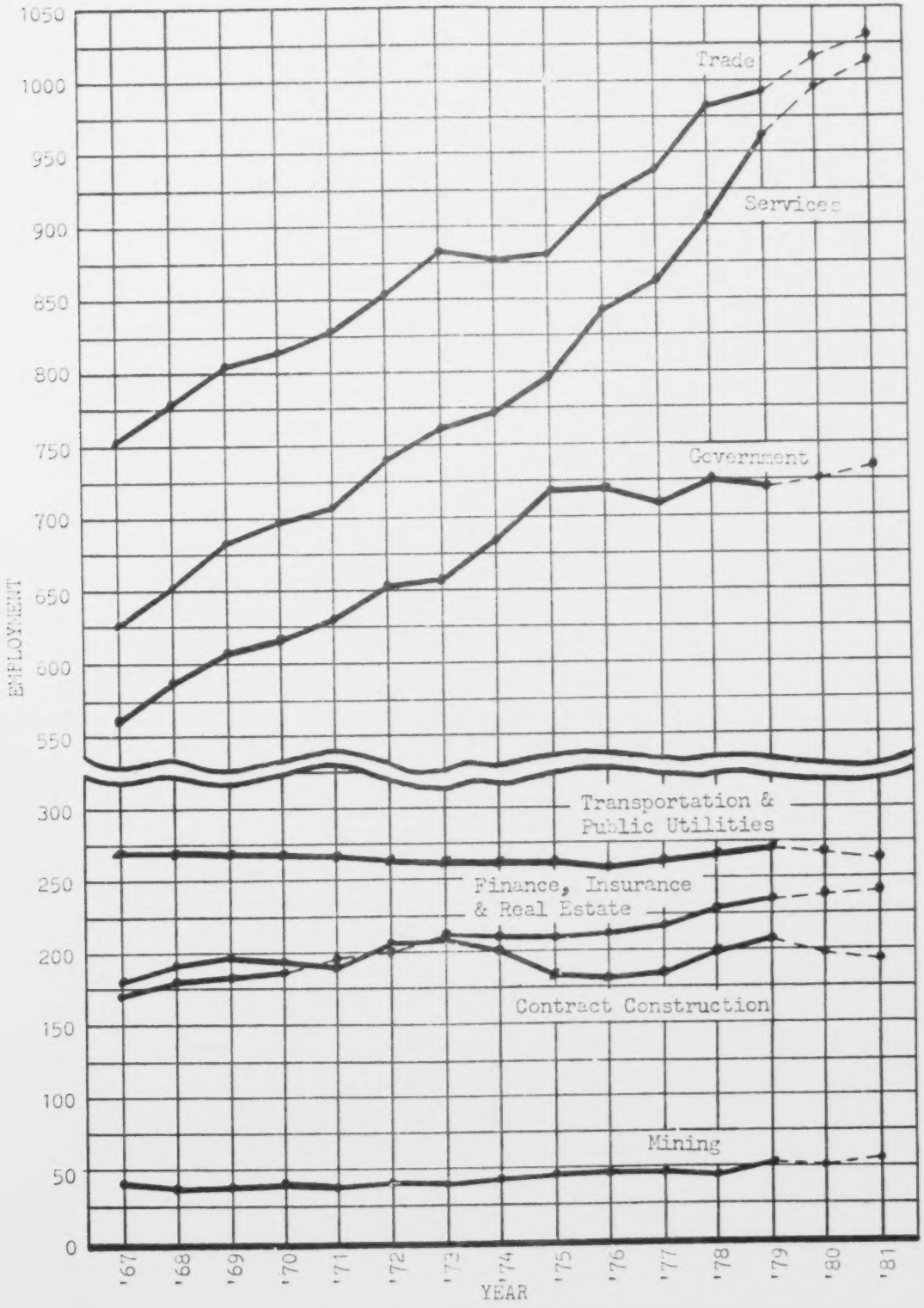


Table 33

PENNSYLVANIA
NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
CALENDAR YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1979, 1978 AND 1977

ESTABLISHMENT DATA [1]	Total - All Jobs (in thousands)			Net Change in Volume From -	
	1979	1978	1977	1978 to 1979	1977 to 1978
Nonagriculture wage & salary [2]	4839.7	4738.5	4575.3	+101.2	+163.2
a. Manufacturing	1389.8*	1369.2	1341.9	+20.6	+27.3
(1) Durable goods	853.9*	828.0*	809.7*	+25.1	+18.3
Lumber & wood products	22.5	21.9	21.2	+0.6	+0.7
Furniture & fixtures	20.4	20.2	18.9	+0.2	+1.3
Stone, clay & glass products	65.0	63.8	62.3	+1.2	+1.5
Primary metals	203.2	199.2	199.6	+4.0	-0.4
Fabricated metal products (incl. ordnance)	116.0	112.5	111.3	+3.5	+1.2
Machinery, exc. electrical	142.5	137.8	134.6	+4.7	+3.2
Electrical & electronic equipment	127.1	123.9	123.0	+3.2	+0.9
Transportation equipment	87.8	81.8	73.3	+6.0	+8.5
Instruments & related products	42.9	40.3	37.7	+2.6	+2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturers	26.6	26.6	27.8	0.0	-1.2
(2) Nondurable goods	536.0	541.2	532.2	-5.2	+9.0
Food products	100.1	99.7	98.8	+0.4	+0.9
Tobacco products	3.6	4.0	3.6	-0.4	+0.4
Textile products	48.4	50.6	49.4	-2.2	+1.2
Apparel & related products	128.8	135.2	134.0	-6.4	+1.2
Paper products	44.8	44.4	43.0	+0.4	+1.4
Printing & publishing	72.1	71.1	69.8	+1.0	+1.3
Chemical & allied products	61.0	59.9	59.0	+1.1	+0.9
Petroleum & coal products	17.4	17.3	16.8	+0.1	+0.5
Rubber misc. plastic products	42.0	39.9	38.0	+2.1	+1.9
Leather & leather products	17.8	19.2	19.9	-1.4	-0.7

See footnotes at end of table

(continued on next page)

Table 33

PENNSYLVANIA
NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
CALENDAR YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1979, 1978 AND 1977
(continued)

ESTABLISHMENT DATE 1/	Total - All Jobs (In thousands)			Net Change in Volume From -	
	1979	1978	1977	1978 to 1979	1977 to 1978
b. Nonmanufacturing	3448.8	3386.4	3323.3	+62.4	+132.1
Mining	50.0	46.8*	48.0*	+3.2	-1.2
Contract Construction	205.8	199.0	183.9	+6.8	+15.1
Transportation	169.5	165.7	160.9	+3.8	+8.6
Public Utilities	103.8	101.5	100.7	+2.3	+3.1
Wholesale Trade	238.1	230.8	221.7	+7.3	+9.1
Retail Trade	751.9	752.9	717.2	-1.0	+35.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	235.4	226.6	217.5	+8.8	+9.1
Services & Miscellaneous	961.8	907.2	862.5	+54.6	+44.7
Government	722.7	724.9	710.9	-2.2	+14.0
Federal	131.6	129.5	128.1	+2.1	+1.4
State & local	591.2	595.4	582.8	-4.2	+12.6
c. Persons involved in labor management disputes	9.1	13.9	10.1	-4.8	+3.8

1/ Estimate of jobs by place of work based on a survey of industries.

2/ Data represent estimates of total wage and salary worker employment in all nonfarm establishments during the pay period including the 12th of the month, and include all temporary, permanent, full-time, part-time, executive, office, supervisory, sales, service, technical, maintenance, production and nonsupervisory employes. Nonagricultural wage and salary total includes persons directly involved in labor-management disputes.

* Excludes a significant number of persons not at work and not seeking work because of direct involvement in a labor-management dispute.

All data are on 1979 benchmarks; all industry employment is classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 34

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(Thousands)

Year and Month	Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary	Private Sector Wage & Salary	All Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Trade		
							Total	Wholesale	Retail
1968	4,263.5	3,675.3	1,570.0	2,693.4	38.0	190.2	779.0	197.5	581.5
1969	4,374.9	3,765.6	1,588.9	2,786.1	38.6	198.5	806.3	201.7	604.7
1970	4,351.6	3,732.9	1,528.8	2,822.8	39.5	192.0	816.5	203.2	613.3
1971	4,291.3	3,662.2	1,438.1	2,853.3	38.0	189.0	828.8	203.3	625.5
1972	4,400.0	3,748.1	1,444.0	2,956.0	40.2	203.1	855.3	206.8	648.5
1973	4,506.5	3,847.7	1,480.1	3,026.4	39.7	205.9	886.5	212.5	674.0
1974	4,514.6	3,832.6	1,464.5	3,050.1	42.1	200.6	879.0	213.4	665.6
1975	4,435.8	3,714.4	1,334.8	3,101.0	46.1	184.5	886.8	216.1	670.8
1976	4,512.8	3,790.7	1,335.2	3,177.5	48.3	180.3	919.3	220.7	698.6
1977	4,565.0	3,853.8	1,341.5	3,223.5	48.0	183.9	939.0	221.7	717.2
1978	4,724.6	3,999.7	1,369.2	3,355.4	46.8	199.0	983.7	230.8	752.9
1979	4,830.6	4,107.9	1,389.8	3,440.8	52.0	205.8	990.0	238.1	751.9
1979 Mar.	4,749.6	4,016.4	1,381.9	3,367.7	51.9	177.2	970.2	235.1	735.1
Apr.	4,819.4	4,082.9	1,389.5	3,429.9	52.2	197.9	987.4	237.1	750.3
May	4,863.0	4,122.0	1,392.2	3,470.8	52.1	209.8	996.3	237.8	758.5
Jun.	4,911.3	4,175.5	1,409.8	3,501.5	52.7	218.3	1,001.8	240.6	761.2
Jul.	4,852.6	4,142.8	1,397.1	3,455.5	52.3	226.8	987.8	241.1	746.7
Aug.	4,845.7	4,137.7	1,390.4	3,455.3	51.9	227.1	986.6	240.6	746.0
Sep.	4,855.9	4,157.7	1,398.0	3,457.9	52.5	225.6	989.5	237.5	752.0
Oct.	4,896.8	4,182.8	1,394.6	3,502.2	51.4	225.1	1,002.7	240.0	762.7
Nov.	4,855.5	4,128.2	1,390.2	3,465.3	51.9	220.0	1,006.8	240.8	766.0
Dec.	4,882.5	4,154.3	1,383.7	3,498.8	51.1	209.7	1,012.9	240.6	772.3
1980 Jan.	4,779.1	4,062.6	1,374.3	3,404.8	50.7	190.5	978.9	240.3	738.6
Feb.	4,754.2	4,036.2	1,372.0	3,382.2	50.2	179.1	959.8	240.3	719.5
Mar.	4,768.2	4,045.6	1,371.1	3,397.1	49.6	180.9	966.4	239.5	721.9

Year and Month	Transportation	Public Utilities	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services and Miscellaneous			Government		
				Total	Hospitals	Other Services	Total	Federal	State & Local
1968	INA	INA	177.7	651.8	INA	INA	588.1	147.5	440.7
1969	INA	INA	183.1	682.6	INA	INA	609.4	146.5	462.8
1970	INA	INA	189.9	698.8	INA	INA	618.7	145.4	473.3
1971	INA	INA	193.7	709.9	INA	INA	629.2	138.5	490.7
1972	161.3	104.7	200.5	739.0	148.2	590.8	651.4	137.6	513.8
1973	161.6	105.5	206.5	762.1	151.9	610.2	658.2	136.4	521.8
1974	161.1	104.4	207.3	773.6	154.9	618.7	681.5	136.6	544.9
1975	154.0	102.5	207.3	798.5	159.8	638.7	720.9	134.4	586.5
1976	155.4	101.1	211.4	839.7	165.5	674.2	721.6	131.8	589.8
1977	160.7	100.7	217.5	862.4	171.1	691.3	711.2	128.1	583.0
1978	165.7	101.5	226.6	907.2	177.9	729.3	724.9	129.5	595.4
1979	169.5	103.5	235.4	961.8	184.6	777.2	722.7	131.6	591.2
1979 Mar.	169.9	102.4	231.4	931.5	182.3	749.2	733.2	130.2	603.0
Apr.	169.3	102.5	232.7	951.4	182.9	768.5	736.5	130.8	605.7
May	172.5	102.9	234.7	961.5	183.1	778.4	741.0	131.2	609.8
Jun.	173.2	104.2	238.4	977.1	185.9	791.2	735.8	132.9	602.9
Jul.	166.3	105.0	239.5	968.0	186.7	781.3	709.8	133.5	576.3
Aug.	166.1	105.0	239.4	971.2	186.0	785.2	708.0	132.6	575.4
Sep.	170.9	104.0	236.9	980.3	185.6	794.7	698.2	131.4	566.8
Oct.	172.3	103.9	237.1	995.7	185.9	809.8	714.0	131.1	582.9
Nov.	171.3	104.0	237.7	946.9	186.4	760.5	726.7	132.1	594.6
Dec.	168.5	104.0	237.9	986.5	186.2	800.3	728.2	132.8	595.4
1980 Jan.	163.3	103.8	237.7	963.4	186.8	776.6	716.5	131.9	584.6
Feb.	162.1	103.9	238.0	971.1	187.4	783.7	718.0	131.7	586.3
Mar.	162.4	104.0	238.7	977.5	188.0	789.5	722.6	131.7	590.9

Table 35

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
Industry Group
(Thousands)

Year and Month	Total Manufacturing	Total Durable Goods	Lumber and Wood Products	Furniture and Fixtures	Stone Clay and Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Machinery Except Electrical
1973	1,480.1	884.7	24.6	23.8	68.3	220.8	126.1	137.2
1974	1,464.5	894.1	22.5	22.6	68.1	226.5	126.6	144.5
1975	1,334.8	813.0	18.7	18.0	60.5	205.5	114.1	141.3
1976	1,335.2	804.5	20.4	18.2	61.4	201.9	111.4	136.4
1977	1,341.5	809.3	21.2	18.9	62.3	199.6	111.3	134.6
1978	1,369.2	828.0	21.9	20.2	63.8	199.2	112.5	137.8
1979	1,389.8	853.9	22.5	20.4	65.0	203.2	116.0	142.5
1979 Mar.	1,381.9	845.8	22.2	20.2	64.2	201.6	115.5	140.9
Apr.	1,389.5	852.0	22.8	20.3	64.3	201.6	116.0	143.6
May	1,392.2	855.2	22.9	20.2	65.0	202.5	115.9	143.4
Jun.	1,409.8	866.4	23.2	20.3	67.1	207.1	116.6	144.6
Jul.	1,397.1	861.9	22.9	19.7	67.0	206.8	114.7	142.9
Aug.	1,340.4	852.0	23.1	20.5	66.4	207.1	116.1	141.1
Sep.	1,398.0	861.5	23.0	20.8	65.6	204.7	116.0	143.2
Oct.	1,394.6	860.0	22.8	20.9	65.0	202.5	116.3	144.0
Nov.	1,390.2	857.2	22.2	20.8	64.5	201.9	116.2	142.5
Dec.	1,383.7	853.0	21.7	20.3	64.6	200.7	116.6	143.4
1980 Jan.	1,324.3	846.9	22.3	20.3	62.7	198.7	115.9	146.7
Feb.	1,372.0	845.8	22.7	20.0	62.0	197.3	115.8	146.7
Mar.	1,371.1	846.4	22.7	20.0	62.5	196.7	116.5	146.4

Year and Month	Electric and Electronic Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Instruments and Related Products	Misc. Manufacturing	Total Nondurable Goods	Food Products	Tobacco Products	Textile Products
1973	144.0	73.3	34.8	31.9	595.4	107.3	7.1	62.8
1974	144.7	72.6	36.1	30.0	570.4	104.0	6.6	58.5
1975	126.0	67.6	34.4	27.0	521.8	99.4	5.0	49.9
1976	124.2	67.1	35.5	28.1	530.7	100.2	4.0	50.4
1977	123.0	73.3	37.3	27.8	532.2	98.8	3.6	49.4
1978	123.9	81.8	40.3	26.6	541.2	99.7	4.0	50.6
1979	127.1	87.8	42.9	26.6	536.0	100.1	3.6	48.4
1979 Mar.	125.9	86.5	42.6	26.2	536.1	98.4	3.8	48.9
Apr.	127.0	86.9	43.0	26.5	537.5	98.7	3.7	48.9
May	128.8	87.1	43.1	26.3	537.0	98.0	3.7	48.6
Jun.	128.3	88.4	43.7	27.1	543.4	99.6	3.7	49.1
Jul.	129.1	88.5	43.4	26.9	535.2	99.9	3.6	47.6
Aug.	119.4	87.5	43.4	27.4	538.4	101.7	3.5	48.4
Sep.	128.9	89.4	42.8	27.1	536.5	102.2	3.4	48.2
Oct.	128.4	90.1	42.7	27.3	534.6	102.2	3.3	48.0
Nov.	129.2	90.4	42.8	26.7	533.0	101.4	3.3	48.1
Dec.	128.9	88.1	42.8	25.9	530.7	102.1	3.2	47.5
1980 Jan.	129.2	83.3	43.1	24.7	527.4	99.3	3.3	46.7
Feb.	127.1	86.5	43.0	24.7	526.2	97.7	3.2	47.1
Mar.	126.7	86.9	43.3	24.7	524.7	97.1	3.2	47.3

Table 35

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA (concl.)

Industry Group
(Thousands)

Year and Month	Apparel and Related		Paper Products	Printing and Publishing	Chemical Products	Petroleum Refining & Related	Rubber and Plastic	Leather Products
	Total	Women's & Children's Outerwear						
1973	158.0	65.5	45.4	72.2	58.8	19.1	41.0	23.7
1974	148.2	63.0	44.4	69.8	58.6	18.2	40.9	21.3
1975	132.7	58.1	39.9	68.4	55.5	16.4	34.8	19.8
1976	137.2	60.2	42.4	67.6	56.7	16.4	34.9	21.0
1977	134.0	60.0	43.0	69.8	59.0	16.8	38.0	19.9
1978	135.2	61.0	44.4	71.1	59.9	17.3	39.9	19.2
1979	128.8	58.9	44.8	72.1	61.0	17.4	42.0	17.8
1979 Mar.	132.3	61.5	44.6	71.8	60.4	16.5	41.6	17.8
Apr.	132.5	61.6	44.8	71.7	60.6	17.2	41.6	17.8
May	131.5	60.5	44.5	72.0	60.9	17.6	42.2	18.0
Jun.	132.3	61.0	45.0	72.3	61.9	18.2	42.9	18.4
Jul.	127.1	57.9	45.1	72.2	62.0	18.1	42.6	17.0
Aug.	126.6	56.6	46.1	71.8	61.9	18.2	42.4	17.8
Sep.	126.5	57.0	45.4	71.7	61.2	17.9	42.4	17.6
Oct.	125.6	56.9	44.6	72.0	61.2	17.7	42.5	17.5
Nov.	124.6	56.5	44.2	72.8	61.1	17.8	42.3	17.4
Dec.	122.5	54.3	43.8	73.5	61.5	17.1	42.0	17.5
1980 Jan.	123.7	55.9	43.7	73.3	61.0	16.8	41.9	17.7
Feb.	126.0	57.6	43.5	73.4	61.1	15.7	41.1	17.4
Mar.	126.4	57.7	43.6	74.0	61.7	14.4	39.7	17.3

Table 36

PENNSYLVANIA AND UNITED STATES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE & SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1960, 1979

INDUSTRY TITLE	1960			1979		
	Pa.	U.S.	Pa/US Comparison*	Pa.	U.S.	Pa/US Comparison*
NONMANUFACTURING	61.2%	69.0%	0.9	71.2%	76.6%	0.9
Services & miscellaneous	13.4%	13.7%	1.0	19.3%	19.1%	1.0
Retail trade	13.9%	15.5%	0.9	15.6%	16.7%	0.9
State & local government	8.1%	11.2%	0.7	12.2%	14.3%	0.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.5%	7.4%	1.0	5.7%	5.8%	1.0
Wholesale trade	4.8%	5.5%	0.9	4.9%	5.8%	0.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	4.1%	4.9%	0.8	4.9%	5.5%	0.9
Contract construction	4.2%	5.3%	0.8	4.3%	5.2%	0.8
Federal government	3.6%	4.2%	0.9	2.7%	3.1%	0.9
Mining	1.6%	1.3%	1.2	1.1%	1.1%	1.0
MANUFACTURING	38.8%	31.0%	1.3	28.8%	23.4%	1.2
Primary metal industries	6.8%	2.3%	3.0	4.2%	1.4%	3.0
Machinery, excluding electrical	3.2%	2.7%	1.2	2.9%	2.8%	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	4.5%	2.3%	2.0	2.7%	1.5%	1.8
Electrical & electronic equipment	3.6%	2.7%	1.3	2.6%	2.4%	1.1
Fabricated metal industries	3.0%	2.5%	1.2	2.4%	1.9%	1.3
Food & kindred products	3.1%	3.3%	0.9	2.1%	1.9%	1.1
Transportation equipment	1.4%	2.9%	0.5	1.8%	2.3%	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.8%	1.7%	1.1	1.5%	1.4%	1.1
Stone, clay & glass products	1.9%	1.1%	1.7	1.3%	0.8%	1.6
Chemicals & allied products	1.5%	1.5%	1.0	1.3%	1.3%	1.0
Textile mill products	2.0%	1.7%	1.2	1.0%	1.0%	1.0
Paper & allied products	1.1%	1.1%	1.0	0.9%	0.8%	1.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	0.6%	0.7%	0.9	0.9%	0.9%	1.0
Instruments & related products	0.8%	0.7%	1.1	0.9%	0.8%	1.1

*The ratio of Pa. to United States. Ratios above 1.0 indicate employment is more concentrated in that industry locally than nationally.

c. Employment Projections by Industry 1974 - 1985

Employment projections for Pennsylvania assume that the state's economy will achieve a moderate rate of unemployment of 4.5 percent by 1985, gradually recovering from the higher rates of the mid-1970's. The number of workers is expected to increase by 10.7 percent or 515,000 from 1974 to 1985. This growth rate is substantially less than the projected growth of 20.3 percent for the entire nation. However, considering Pennsylvania's slow rate of population growth and its already highly industrialized economy, an expansion of 10.7 percent can be considered propitious.

Employment in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries is projected to grow by only 1.3 percent. This growth will be concentrated in the durable goods sector. The durable goods industries showing the fastest projected growth are nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and scientific instruments. The nondurable goods sector is expected to experience losses, particularly in textile mill products, tobacco, and leather products.

Agriculture should maintain its downward trend, losing more than 9,000 positions by 1985.

A major increase is projected for mining. The coal mining industry has been revived as coal is being used increasingly as an alternative to petroleum fuels. The vast majority of the new jobs will be in the bituminous coal mines in southwest Pennsylvania.

A better than average rate of growth of 18.6 percent is anticipated for the construction industry. Because activity in construction is directly dependent on the condition of the overall economy, the growth in this industry could vary considerably from the projection.

Transportation and public utilities should grow by a modest 3.1 percent by 1985 for a total gain of 9,000 jobs. A substantial drop in railroad employment is anticipated, while trucking employment should be on the rise. Employment gains are also expected in sanitary services, electric light and power, and communications.

Wholesale and retail trade should experience slightly below average growth of 8.7 percent. The gain in workers would be 86,000, primarily in retail trade.

Finance, insurance, and real estate are projected to exceed the average rate of growth at 19.3 percent. Banking and insurance will be the biggest gainers.

The service industry should have the largest volume and percentage gains of all major industry groups. Projected new jobs number 279,000, an increase of 23.3 percent. The greatest increases should be in medical and health services, business services, and educational services. It is important to note that the growth in educational services will not be due to an increase in the number of teachers but rather to such occupations as teachers' aides, school monitors, and crossing guards.

State and local public administrations should continue their steady growth, more than compensating for the decline in federal public administration. The total government increase to 1985 should be in excess of 27,000 or a rate of 12.4 percent.

Employment in federal, state, and local government services and industries, such as schools and hospitals, has been included in the appropriate industry lines instead of in the government total. Self-employed persons and unpaid family workers have also been added to their respective industry lines. Secondary jobs of multiple job holders have been omitted so that the projections show a count of workers rather than a count of jobs.

Not included in these projections are two firms which should have an important impact on the Pennsylvania economy. At the time the projections were prepared, it was not certain that either firm would be established in Pennsylvania.

The first is the Volkswagen automobile assembly plant in Westmoreland County. By the time the plant is in full operation, it should employ about 5,000 workers. Indirect and induced employment should net another 7,600 jobs.

The second firm is U.S. Steel which is planning a large plant which will be situated in the Ashtabula County, Ohio - Erie County, Pennsylvania sector. Employment estimates have not yet been made for this $3.25 billion steel mill, but the employment gains, direct and indirect, will be in the thousands.

NOTE: Projected employment for 1978 is a straightline interpolation of the 1974 and 1985 figures.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1974, and 1985

PENNSYLVANIA

(Data are a count of workers)

Industry Title	Estimated 1974 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Employment Change 1974-1985		
			Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Averag Change
Total, All Industries	4,834,559	5,349,632	515,073	10.7	46,825
Manufacturing	1,483,197	1,501,950	18,753	1.3	1,705
Durable Goods	905,723	929,893	24,170	2.7	2,197
Ordnance	9,138	8,545	-593	-6.5	-54
Lumber and Wood Products	16,972	17,754	782	4.6	71
Logging	2,193	2,612	419	19.1	38
Sawmill,Planng Mill,Mill Wks	10,467	10,825	358	3.4	33
Misc Wood Products	4,312	4,317	5	0.1	0
Furniture and Fixtures	28,255	29,492	1,237	4.4	112
Stone,Clay,Glass Products	66,848	69,186	2,338	3.5	213
Glass and Glass Products	26,380	28,888	2,508	9.5	228
Cement,Concrete,Plaster	12,979	12,669	-310	-2.4	-28
Structural Clay Products	7,577	6,284	-1,293	-17.1	-118
Pottery and Related Products	5,259	4,893	-366	-7.0	-33
Misc Nonmetallic,Stone	14,653	16,452	1,799	12.3	164
Primary Metal Industries	235,676	226,077	-9,599	-4.1	-873
Blast Furnaces,Steel Wks	160,844	151,595	-9,249	-5.8	-841
Other Primary Steel	40,902	40,677	-225	-0.6	-20
Primary Aluminum Industries	13,123	13,058	-65	-0.5	-6
Other Primary Nonferrous	20,807	20,747	-60	-0.3	-5
Fabricated Metal Products	111,782	116,857	5,075	4.5	461
Cutlery,Other Hardware	8,727	8,245	-482	-5.5	-44
Fabricated Metal Products	41,595	42,660	1,065	2.6	97
Screw Machine Products	8,069	8,469	400	5.0	36
Metal Stamping	14,970	15,407	437	2.9	40
Misc Fabricated Metal Products	38,421	42,076	3,655	9.5	332
Machinery, exc Electrical	141,918	151,965	10,047	7.1	913
Engines and Turbines	11,872	9,679	-2,193	-18.5	-199
Farm Machinery,Equipment	3,487	3,313	-174	-5.0	-16
Construction Machines	23,902	27,635	3,733	15.6	339
Metalworking Machinery	21,288	22,057	769	3.6	70
Office,Accounting Machines	747	831	84	11.2	8
Electronic Computing Equipment	10,171	15,814	5,643	55.5	513
Machinery,nec	70,451	72,636	2,185	3.1	199
Electrical Machinery	145,777	147,784	2,007	1.4	182
Household Appliances	6,734	7,261	527	7.8	48
Radio,TV,Commun Equipment	19,657	14,498	-5,159	-26.2	-469
Electrical Machinery,nec	119,386	126,025	6,639	5.6	604
Transportation Equipment	82,280	88,631	6,351	7.7	577
Motor Vehicle Equipment	23,622	25,899*	2,277	9.6	207
Aircraft and Parts	14,453	13,503	-950	-6.6	-86
Ship,Boat Bldg,Repair	18,127	19,834	1,707	9.4	155
Railroad Equipment	19,912	22,115	2,203	11.1	200
Mobile Dwelling	5,063	5,819	756	14.9	69
Cycles,Misc Transp Equipment	1,103	1,461	358	32.5	33

Footnotes appear at end of table.

1967 SIC

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1974, and 1985

PENNSYLVANIA

(Data are a count of workers)

Industry Title	Estimated 1974 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Employment Change 1974-1985		
			Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
Prof,Scientific Instruments	36,095	40,714	4,619	12.8	420
Scientific Instruments	20,538	22,023	1,485	7.2	135
Optical,Health Serv Supplies	12,654	15,171	2,517	19.9	229
Photo Equip and Supplies	1,306	1,762	456	34.9	41
Watches and Clock Devices	1,597	1,758	161	10.1	15
Misc Manufacturing	30,982	32,888	1,906	6.2	173
Nondurable Goods	577,474	572,057	-5,417	-0.9	-492
Food and Kindred Products	102,239	97,263	-4,976	-4.9	-452
Meat Products	14,417	16,033	1,616	11.2	147
Dairy Products	14,047	11,688	-2,359	-16.8	-214
Canning and Preserving	14,248	15,378	1,130	7.9	103
Grain-Mill Products	4,626	4,720	94	2.0	9
Bakery Products	22,330	19,088	-3,242	-14.5	-295
Confectionary Products	13,665	13,697	32	0.2	3
Beverage Industries	10,899	8,723	-2,176	-20.0	-198
Misc Food Preparation	8,007	7,936	-71	-0.9	-6
Tobacco Manufacturing	6,562	2,143	-4,419	-67.3	-402
Textile Mill Products	58,825	49,815	-9,010	-15.3	-819
Knitting Mills	28,672	24,199	-4,473	-15.6	-407
Dyeing,Finishing Textiles	3,057	3,957	900	29.4	82
Floor Coverings	4,853	3,875	-978	-20.2	-89
Yarn,Fabric Mills	18,758	14,855	-3,903	-20.8	-355
Misc Textile Mill Products	3,485	2,929	-556	-16.0	-51
Apparel,Textile Products	155,064	152,124	-2,940	-1.9	-267
Apparel and Accessories	146,192	143,368	-2,824	-1.9	-257
Misc Fabricated Products	8,872	8,756	-116	-1.3	-11
Paper and Allied Products	44,191	48,831	4,640	10.5	422
Pulp,Paper,Paperboard Mills	13,250	12,113	-1,137	-8.6	-103
Paperboard Containers,Boxes	16,937	18,873	1,936	11.4	176
Misc Paper and Pulp Products	14,004	17,845	3,841	27.4	349
Printing and Publishing	74,562	77,178	2,616	3.5	238
Newspaper Publishing,Printing	28,668	29,270	602	2.1	55
Printing,Publishing exc News	45,894	47,908	2,014	4.4	183
Chemical and Allied Products	57,240	57,635	395	0.7	36
Industrial Chemicals	11,779	10,566	-1,213	-10.3	-110
Plastics,Synthetics	9,869	9,222	-647	-6.6	-59
Synthetic Fibers	4,564	4,225	-339	-7.4	-31
Drugs and Medicines	15,411	17,959	2,548	16.5	232
Soaps and Cosmetics	2,952	3,273	321	10.9	29
Paints, Varnishes	4,864	4,852	-12	-0.2	-1
Agricultural Chemicals	1,690	1,539	-151	-8.9	-14
Misc Chemicals	6,111	5,999	-112	-1.8	-10
Petroleum and Coal Products	18,854	17,491	-1,363	-7.2	-124
Petroleum Refining	15,787	14,100	-1,687	-10.7	-153
Misc Petroleum,Coal Products	3,067	3,391	324	10.6	29

Footnotes appear at end of table.

1967 SIC

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1974, and 1985

PENNSYLVANIA

(Data are a count of workers)

Industry Title	Estimated 1974 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Employment Change 1974-1985		
			Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
Rubber,Misc Plastic Products	38,433	51,441	13,008	33.8	1,183
Rubber Products	16,969	18,435	1,466	8.6	133
Misc Plastic Products	21,464	33,006	11,542	53.8	1,049
Leather Products	21,504	18,136	-3,368	-15.7	-306
Leather Tanning,Finishing	1,278	770	-508	-39.7	-46
Footwear, exc Rubber	17,731	15,416	-2,315	-13.1	-210
All Other Leather Products	2,495	1,950	-545	-21.8	-50
Nonmanufacturing	3,351,362	3,847,682	496,320	14.8	45,120
Agriculture,Forestry,Fisheries	103,296	94,156	-9,140	-8.8	-831
Agriculture	101,523	92,034	-9,489	-9.3	-863
Agricultural Production	86,042	72,837	-13,205	-15.3	-1,200
Services, exc Horticulture	5,358	7,605	2,247	41.9	204
Horticultural Services	10,123	11,592	1,469	14.5	134
Forestry	1,414	1,682	268	19.0	24
Fisheries	359	440	81	22.6	7
Mining	43,536	52,285	8,749	20.1	795
Metal Mining	1,225	996	-229	-18.7	-21
Coal Mining	33,562	41,930	8,368	24.9	761
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	3,185	4,205	1,020	32.0	93
Nonmetallic Mining,Quarrying	5,564	5,154	-410	-7.4	-37
Construction	289,806	343,585	53,779	18.6	4,889
General Building Contractors	74,347	90,179	15,832	21.3	1,439
Gen Contractors,exc Building	80,137	99,985	19,848	24.8	1,804
Special Trade Contractors	135,322	153,421	18,099	13.4	1,645
Transportation,Other Public Utilities	291,497	300,604	9,107	3.1	828
Transportation, Total	173,857	174,921	1,064	0.6	97
Railroads,Railway Express	44,167	31,974	-12,193	-27.6	-1,108
Local,Interurban Transit	24,053	25,819	1,766	7.3	161
Street Railways, Bus Lines	19,423	21,713	2,290	11.8	208
Taxicab Service	4,630	4,106	-524	-11.3	-48
Trucking and Warehousing	80,553	88,638	8,085	10.0	735
Trucking Services	76,605	84,077	7,472	9.8	679
Warehousing and Storage	3,948	4,561	613	15.5	56
Water Transportation	10,048	9,517	-531	-5.3	-48
Air Transportation	9,376	13,152	3,776	40.3	343
Pipelines	676	665	-11	-1.6	-1
Transportation Services	4,984	5,156	172	3.5	16
Communications,Util,Sanitary	117,640	125,683	8,043	6.8	731
Communications	52,509	53,915	1,406	2.7	128
Telephone (Wire & Radio)	43,458	44,390	932	2.1	85
Telegraph,Misc Commun Services	2,827	1,907	-920	-32.5	-84
Radio Broadcasting,TV	6,224	7,618	1,394	22.4	127

Footnotes appear at end of table.

1967 SIC

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1974, and 1985

PENNSYLVANIA

(Data are a count of workers)

Industry Title	Estimated 1974 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Employment Change 1974-1985		
			Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
Utilities,Sanitary Services	65,131	71,768	6,637	10.2	603
Electric Light and Power	22,887	24,359	1,472	6.4	134
Electric-Gas Utilities	11,590	12,364	774	6.7	70
Gas,Steam Supply Systems	11,591	11,259	-332	-2.9	-30
Water Supply	6,995	8,475	1,480	21.2	135
Sanitary Services	12,005	15,231	3,226	26.9	293
Other Utilities,nec	63	80	17	27.0	2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	991,580	1,077,697	86,117	8.7	7,829
Wholesale trade	223,130	236,909	13,779	6.2	1,253
Wholesale,exc Misc Wholesale	143,611	158,630	15,019	10.5	1,365
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	17,878	20,489	2,611	14.6	237
Drugs,Chemicals,Allied Products	12,259	13,482	1,223	10.0	111
Dry Goods and Apparel	6,999	7,993	994	14.2	90
Food and Related Products	31,941	33,133	1,192	3.7	108
Farm Prod-Raw Material	1,444	1,527	83	5.7	8
Electrical Goods	18,753	19,387	634	3.4	58
Hardware,Plumbing	12,153	14,878	2,725	22.4	248
Machinery Equip,Supplies	42,184	47,741	5,557	13.2	505
Misc Wholesale Trade	79,519	78,279	-1,240	-1.6	-113
Metals and Minerals,nec	12,512	13,117	605	4.8	55
Petroleum Products	10,327	8,802	-1,525	-14.8	-139
Scrap and Waste Material	9,256	9,164	-92	-1.0	-8
Alcoholic Beverages	5,426	4,868	-558	-10.3	-51
Paper and Its Products	5,978	6,053	75	1.3	7
Lumber,Construction,Materials	9,410	9,303	-107	-1.1	-10
Wholesale,nec	26,610	26,972	362	1.4	33
Retail Trade	768,450	840,788	72,338	9.4	6,576
Building Materials	31,864	27,771	-4,093	-12.8	-372
Lumber,Building Material	19,795	18,048	-1,747	-8.8	-159
Hardware and Farm Equipment	12,069	9,723	-2,346	-19.4	-213
General Merchandise,Total	169,806	191,125	21,319	12.6	1,938
Department,Mail Order	108,247	130,118	21,871	20.2	1,988
Limited Price Stores	30,161	28,471	-1,690	-5.6	-154
Vending Machine Operator	8,259	8,868	609	7.4	55
Direct Selling	14,041	13,764	-277	-2.0	-25
Misc Merchandise Stores	9,098	9,904	806	8.9	73
Food and Dairy Stores	125,597	139,857	14,260	11.4	1,296
Grocery Stores	97,196	102,430	5,234	5.4	476
Dairy Product Stores	5,540	9,932	4,392	79.3	399
Retail Bakeries	9,283	11,081	1,798	19.4	163
Food Stores, nec	13,578	16,414	2,836	20.9	258
Auto Dealers,Gas Stations	99,131	104,494	5,363	5.4	488
Motor Vehicles Dealers	48,221	51,159	2,938	6.1	267
Tire,Battery Accessory	9,805	10,434	629	6.4	57
Gas Service Stations	37,314	38,670	1,356	3.6	123
Misc Vehicle Dealers	3,791	4,231	440	11.6	40

Footnotes appear at end of table.

1967 SIC

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1974, and 1985

PENNSYLVANIA

(Data are a count of workers)

Industry Title	Estimated 1974 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Employment Change 1974-1985		
			Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
Apparel and Accessories	50,361	52,324	1,963	3.9	178
Apparel Accessories Stores	40,081	40,654	573	1.4	52
Shoe Stores	10,280	11,670	1,390	13.5	126
Furniture and Appliances	34,199	36,545	2,346	6.9	213
Home Furnishings Stores	20,514	21,362	848	4.1	77
Appliance,TV,Radio Stores	13,685	15,183	1,498	10.9	136
Eating and Drinking Places	167,254	191,541	24,287	14.5	2,208
Misc Retail Trade Stores	90,238	97,131	6,893	7.6	627
Drug Stores	25,532	26,032	500	2.0	45
Liquor Stores	6,179	8,575	2,396	38.8	218
Farm,Garden Supply Stores	3,499	4,407	908	26.0	83
Jewelry Stores	7,481	8,624	1,143	15.3	104
Fuel and Ice Dealers	8,753	8,763	10	0.1	1
Retail Florists	7,241	7,986	745	10.3	68
Misc Retail Trade Stores	31,553	32,744	1,191	3.8	108
Finance,Insurance, Real Estate	213,696	254,952	41,256	19.3	3,751
Finance,Total	95,678	119,378	23,700	24.8	2,155
Banking	65,956	86,300	20,344	30.8	1,849
Credit Agencies	18,758	21,406	2,648	14.1	241
Stock Brokers,Investment	10,964	11,672	708	6.5	64
Insurance	77,838	89,750	11,912	15.3	1,083
Real Estate,Real Estate Law Insurance	40,180	45,824	5,644	14.0	513
Services, Total	1,197,713	1,476,834	279,121	23.3	25,375
Hotels and Lodging Places	52,686	60,394	7,708	14.6	701
Hotels and Motels	38,676	44,485	5,809	15.0	528
Lodging Places,exc Hotel	14,010	15,909	1,899	13.6	173
Other Personal Services	75,041	68,833	-6,208	-8.3	-564
Laundry,Cleaning	23,672	19,886	-3,786	-16.0	-344
Beauty Shops	27,213	29,049	1,836	6.7	167
Barber Shops	11,684	7,309	-4,375	-37.4	-398
Shoe Repair Shops	1,630	1,273	-357	-21.9	-32
Dressmaking Shops	1,293	1,106	-187	-14.5	-17
Other Personal Services	9,549	10,210	661	6.9	60
Misc Business Services	93,959	140,750	46,791	49.8	4,254
Advertising	6,231	7,038	807	13.0	73
Business Mgmnt Services	12,229	21,659	9,430	77.1	857
Commercial R&D	2,940	3,693	753	25.6	68
Computer Programming	6,984	13,788	6,804	97.4	619
Detective and Protective	11,685	21,729	10,044	86.0	913
Employment, Temp Help	13,343	15,781	2,438	18.3	222
Services Buildings	16,950	27,838	10,888	64.2	990
Other Misc Services	23,597	29,224	5,627	23.8	512

Footnotes appear at end of table.

1967 SIC

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGE: 1974, and 1985

PENNSYLVANIA

(Data are a count of workers)

Industry Title	Estimated 1974 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Employment Change 1974-1985		
			Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Average Change
Auto Repair Services	33,509	39,587	6,078	18.1	553
Auto Repair	23,621	28,145	4,524	19.2	411
Auto Services,exc Repair	9,888	11,442	1,554	15.7	141
Other Repair Services	18,736	21,311	2,575	13.7	234
Electrical Repair Shop	7,768	9,180	1,412	18.2	128
Other Repair Services	10,968	12,131	1,163	10.6	106
Motion Pictures,Theaters	9,156	9,770	614	6.7	56
Misc Entertainment	25,356	30,506	5,150	20.3	468
Bowling Alleys,Billiards	3,441	3,663	222	6.5	20
Misc Entertainment	21,915	26,843	4,928	22.5	448
Medical,Other Health	306,314	403,019	96,705	31.6	8,791
Offices of Physicians	33,973	45,524	11,551	34.0	1,050
Offices of Dentists	15,067	23,261	8,194	54.4	745
Offices of Chiropracters	1,360	1,686	326	24.0	30
Hospitals	202,044	242,844	40,800	20.2	3,709
Convulescent Institutions	30,714	53,782	23,068	75.1	2,097
Health Practitioners,nec	5,891	7,555	1,664	28.2	151
Health Services,nec	17,265	28,367	11,102	64.3	1,009
Legal Services	23,559	31,670	8,111	34.4	737
Educational Services	353,510	418,516	65,006	18.4	5,910
Elementary,Secondary	246,967	290,627	43,660	17.7	3,969
Colleges and Universities	89,049	106,697	17,648	19.8	1,604
Libraries	5,929	7,925	1,996	33.7	181
Educational Services,nec	11,565	13,267	1,702	14.7	155
Museums, Art Galleries,Zoos	1,816	2,324	508	28.0	46
Nonprofit Organizations	91,050	102,455	11,405	12.5	1,037
Religious Organizations	33,719	35,874	2,155	6.4	196
Welfare Services	29,544	36,672	7,128	24.1	648
Residential Welfare	4,956	5,909	953	19.2	87
Nonprofit Membership	22,831	24,000	1,169	5.1	106
Private Households	57,167	73,081	15,914	27.8	1,447
Other Prof,Related Services	55,854	74,618	18,764	33.6	1,706
Eng and Arch Services	27,833	33,868	6,035	21.7	549
Accounting,Auditing	17,218	24,384	7,166	41.6	651
Misc Prof Services	10,803	16,366	5,563	51.5	506
Government,Total	220,238	247,569	27,331	12.4	2,485
Federal Public Administration	107,732	104,985	-2,747	-2.5	-250
Postal Services	39,862	38,686	-1,176	-3.0	-107
Other Public Administration	67,870	66,299	-1,571	-2.3	-143
State Public Administration	39,928	55,410	15,482	38.8	1,407
Local Public Administration	72,578	87,174	14,596	20.1	1,327

Footnotes appear at end of table.

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FOOTNOTES

1/ Industry employment estimates were developed from Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security records. Data for 201 industries were classified according to definitions from the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. These records or data were then adjusted to include self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and persons with a job but not at work, and adjusted to exclude the secondary job of multiple job holders. Also, government employment was distributed by industry according to work activity. Thus these data are not directly comparable with what are routinely published by the Office. The 201 industry projections were the basis for the development of 410 occupational projections, thus the same assumptions are applicable to both series. *The projections exclude anticipated employment attributed to the new Volkswagen car assembly plant in New Stanton (Pittsburgh SMSA). Also excluded is employment that would result from the possible establishment of a large U.S. Steel plant in the Ohio-Pennsylvania area encompassing the Erie SMSA. The data were prepared prior to any assurance that these plants would locate in Pennsylvania or nearby.

Note: Projections for 201 industries were prepared for the 33 areas given in this report. To conform with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics rules of confidentiality that Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security must follow, we are not publishing detailed industry data for individual areas other than the State.

IV. Employment Developments and Outlook by occupations

a. Recent Trends and Job Openings

The total number of job openings received by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service Division the first six months of fiscal year 1980 (October 1, 1979 - March 31, 1980) decreased almost ten percent from the number received during the same period of the previous year. Only two major occupational groupings managed modest increases from last year. They were the professional, technical and managerial and the sales and clerical occupations. All other occupational groupings suffered double-digit decreases, led by a thirty-five percent drop in processing occupations and a twenty-nine percent reduction in the machine trade occupations. All this decreased activity in job openings received takes place at a time when the total number of registered applicants this fiscal year was virtually unchanged from last fiscal year.

By broad occupational category, the number of job openings received were most numerous in the professional, managerial and technical occupations, followed closely by the sales and clerical occupations. These two broad occupational categories were coincidentally the only categories to reflect increases from last year as mentioned above. The specific occupations in all categories to receive the largest number of job openings are listed below in order of magnitude: secondary school teachers; waiters and waitresses; material handlers; elementary school

teachers; shipping and receiving occupations; porters and cleaners; sales representatives, general merchandise; miscellaneous construction occupations; general clerks; household workers; cashiers and tellers; sewing machine operators, survey workers; clerk typists; hand packagers, and store laborers.

Pennsylvania Job Service
Distribution Of Job Openings Received and Filled By Broad Occupational Category
(Oct. 1, 1979 - Mar. 31, 1980) Table 38

Broad Occupational Category	Job Openings Percentage Received (Vertical Dist.)	Percentage of Openings Filled (Horizontal Dist.)
Total	100.0	80.7
Professional, Technical & Managerial	24.7	89.1
Clerical	17.6	71.5
Sales	6.6	79.1
Domestic	2.1	88.1
Other Service	14.7	80.4
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	1.1	77.5
Processing	2.8	88.4
Machine Trade	5.1	63.9
Bench Work	6.7	83.6
Structural Work	8.1	75.2
Motor Freight, Transportation	2.8	72.1
Packaging & Material Handling	7.0	89.9
Other Miscellaneous	0.7	83.5

b. Occupational Shortages and Surpluses

Shortage occupations are those for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of a lack of qualified workers. Usually, among shortage occupations the number of individuals available for placement remains disappointingly small. Strictly speaking, large numbers of openings are not always indicative of workers shortages. Occupations may be

Service - Attendants, hospitals, morgues, and related health services; police officers and detectives, public service; porters and cleaners; and miscellaneous food and beverage preparation occupations.

Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry - Gardening and grounds-keeping occupations; forest conservation occupations; and plant life and related service occupations.

Processing - Molders, coremakers, and related occupations; and cooking and baking occupations.

Machine Trades - Toolmakers and related occupations; printing press occupations; turning occupations; punching and shearing occupations; and motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics and repairers.

Bench Work - Metal unit assemblers and adjusters; occupations in assembly and repair of electronic components and accessories; sewing machine operators; and occupations in assembly and repair of electrical appliances and fixtures.

Structural Work - Transportation equipment assemblers and related occupations; plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, and related occupations; arc welders and cutters; tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers; and occupations in fabrication, installation, and repair of electrical and electronics products.

Miscellaneous - Railroad transportation occupations; passenger transportation occupations; and trailer-truck drivers.

in demand due to growth, labor force separations and a variety of economic and working conditions which prevail in certain occupational categories. Among some occupations with high turnover rates shortages are created as a result of low pay, locale or undesirable working conditions. Other occupations traditionally have restrictive requirements, such as high degrees of experience and education. For these reasons recruitment problems are created that are not related to the availability of labor supply. The term "shortage" relates as much to the quality as to the quantity of the demand, which needs to be evaluated in terms of hiring practices, entry requirements, prevailing standards, earnings potential and seasonality.

The following is a representative sample of shortage occupations which have a high ratio of unfilled openings 30 days or more to total unfilled openings. A high percentage does not necessarily imply that these occupations have a labor supply shortage due to the many reasons listed previously However, some care was taken to minimize this problem.

Professional, Technical and Managerial - Civil, electrical, industrial, and mechanical engineers; wholesale and retail trade managers and officials; occupations in social and welfare work; personnel administration occupations; registered nurses; and occupations in mathematics.

Clerical and Sales - Sales occupations, real estate and insurance; sales occupations, home furniture and appliances; sales clerks; and stenographers.

Table 39

SUMMARY OF UNFILLED OPENINGS
PENNSYLVANIA
(As of March 31, 1980)

DOT CODE & TITLE	Openings Unfilled	Unfilled 30 Days or More	30 Days to Unfilled (%)
0-1 (Professional, Technical & Managerial)	1,762	1,134	64.4
2 (Sales & Clerical)	3,284	1,690	51.5
3 (Service)	2,000	1,051	52.6
4 (Farming, Fishing, & Forestry)	457	271	59.3
5 (Processing)	294	172	58.5
6 (Machine Trades)	1,136	643	56.6
7 (Bench Work)	981	614	62.6
8 (Structural Work)	1,593	853	53.5
9 (Miscellaneous)	815	371	45.5
TOTAL	12,322	6,799	55.2

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

Total Columns are Since October 1, 1979 - Active & Unfilled as of March 31, 1980

DOT Code I	Occupation or Occupational Grouping II	Registered Applicants			Nonagricultural Job Openings				Ratio of Col. III:VI 1/ X
		Total Registered III	Active		Total Received VI	Total Filled VII	Unfilled		
			Total IV	Female V			Total VIII	30 Days or More IX	
xxx	TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS (INCL. ENTRY)	496,956	265,134	125,490	121,992	98,398	12,322	6,799	4.1
0 & 1	Professional, Technical, Managerial Occ.	52,069	24,884	11,289	30,161	26,867	1,762	1,134	1.7
2	Clerical and Sales Occupations	110,434	54,863	43,287	29,480	21,681	3,284	1,690	3.7
3	Service Occupations	87,529	50,127	33,337	20,486	16,671	2,000	1,051	4.3
4	Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Occupations	5,409	2,907	398	1,396	1,082	457	271	3.9
5	Processing Occupations	17,651	9,950	2,721	3,391	2,997	294	172	5.2
6	Machine Trades Occupations	34,914	18,448	3,529	6,150	3,929	1,136	643	5.7
7	Benchwork Occupations	38,258	20,016	14,523	8,200	6,859	981	614	4.7
8	Structural Work Occupations	60,494	33,197	1,093	9,894	7,439	1,593	853	6.1
9	Miscellaneous Occupations	90,198	50,742	15,313	12,834	10,873	815	371	7.0
003	Electrical/Electronics Engineering	843	390	18	267	78	135	105	3.2
007	Mechanical Engineering	707	296	26	356	107	118	74	2.0
012	Industrial Engineering	692	345	31	209	34	85	56	3.3
020.162-014	Programer, Business	178	73	23	53	7	14	8	3.4
022.061-010	Chemist, Food	167	66	17	27	0	11	7	6.2
029.261-010	Laboratory Tester	293	138	43	80	32	15	6	3.7
045.107-010	Counselor	860	375	205	120	66	35	16	7.2
075	Registered Nurses	1,067	473	460	1,817	1,730	40	28	0.6
078.361-010	Dental Hygienist	69	28	26	6	2	2	2	11.5
078.361-014	Medical Technologist	77	35	27	15	3	5	3	5.1
078.362-026	Radiologic Technologist	119	68	52	8	3	1	0	14.9
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	596	339	288	21	13	3	1	28.4
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	551	303	291	47	24	8	6	11.7
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	1,296	623	607	1,685	1,641	37	27	0.8
091.227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	1,447	589	385	12,972	12,918	22	14	0.1
092.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	1,371	525	448	4,301	4,269	14	5	0.3
141	Commercial Artists	533	232	119	42	25	7	1	12.7
152	Occupations in Music	375	193	53	21	18	1	1	17.9
160.167-010	Accountant	1,067	481	99	154	55	30	14	6.9
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	440	214	44	42	9	11	4	10.5
163.167-018	Manager, Sales	731	386	42	23	3	7	6	31.8
165.067-010	Public-Relations Representative	347	157	77	30	17	7	2	11.6
166	Personnel Administration	716	371	139	120	55	26	19	6.0

See footnotes at end of table

(continued on next page)

Table 40

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

Total Statewide data cover September 30, 1977 - October 6, 1977 and refer to the week ending October 6, 1977

(continued)

DOT Code	Occupation or Occupational Grouping	Registered Applicants			Nonagricultural Job Openings				Ratio of Col. (III):(VI)
		Total Registered	Active		Total Received	Total Filled	Unfilled		
			Total	Female			Total	30 Days or More	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	1,592	741	407	127	75	30	8	12.5
169.167-034	Manager, Office	1,089	542	328	45	24	8	4	24.2
182	Construction Managers and Officials	507	302	3	28	8	8	4	18.1
183	Manufacturing Managers and Officials	900	475	54	60	20	9	6	15.0
185	Wholesale & Retail Trade Mgrs. & Off.	3,534	1,802	590	131	104	63	40	18.5
186	Finance, Ins., and Real Estate Managers	828	447	128	46	11	11	5	17.3
187.167-106	Manager, Food Service	1,269	616	289	60	29	9	3	21.2
189	Managers and Officials, NEC	3,002	1,330	310	515	261	99	59	5.8
195.107-010	Caseworker	766	330	223	98	61	24	15	7.8
195.107-022	Social Group Worker	403	195	121	53	31	14	6	7.6
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	643	274	268	167	59	27	13	5.9
201.362-014	Medical Secretary	387	163	158	43	22	3	0	9.0
201.362-030	Secretary	5,088	2,142	2,123	1,215	562	185	66	4.2
202.362-014	Stenographer	399	184	183	130	63	42	27	3.1
203.362-010	Clerk - Typist	5,693	2,990	2,863	1,849	1,142	315	181	3.1
205	Interviewing Clerk	769	428	357	2,009	1,360	644	356	0.4
206.362-010	File Clerk	1,080	712	666	198	143	17	3	5.5
209.562-010	Clerk, General	10,962	5,585	5,124	2,526	2,017	342	253	4.3
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	2,385	1,168	1,050	384	191	56	28	6.2
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	773	350	322	101	51	15	6	7.7
211.362-010	Cashier I	1,927	1,105	1,052	208	174	13	3	9.3
211.462-010	Cashier II	2,238	1,225	1,176	218	143	21	8	10.3
213.362-010	Computer Operator	731	342	155	150	50	25	9	4.9
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	1,587	735	605	334	172	36	11	4.8
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	7,454	3,470	3,280	1,137	783	121	53	6.6
222.387-050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	2,152	1,171	194	290	197	27	11	7.4
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	1,571	809	176	785	660	24	10	2.0
235	Telephone Operators	1,143	692	640	129	69	10	1	8.9
237.367-038	Receptionist	2,255	1,129	1,111	416	251	55	17	5.4
261	Sales, Textile Products, Apparel, Notions	2,149	1,173	887	630	416	62	17	3.4
273.353-010	Salesperson, Automobiles	709	396	24	33	10	7	1	21.5
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	3,795	1,587	1,166	3,021	2,903	31	16	1.3
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	3,884	1,794	1,604	1,530	1,369	39	16	2.5
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	951	454	280	567	328	158	135	1.7

* See footnotes at end of table

(continued on next page)

Table 40

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

Total Columns are Since October 1, 1979 - Active & Unfilled as of March 31, 1980

(continued)

DOT Code	Occupation or Occupational Grouping	Registered Applicants			Nonagricultural Job Openings				Ratio of Col III:VI
		Total Registered	Active		Total Received	Total Filled	Unfilled		
			Total	Female			Total	30 Days or More	1/
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
292	Route Sales and Deliveries	1,071	584	53	276	167	27	8	3.9
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	373	212	195	187	132	27	15	2.0
301	Household and Related Work	3,546	2,070	1,968	2,342	2,119	98	29	1.5
311	Waiters/Waitresses & Counter Attendants	11,660	6,554	6,057	4,719	4,093	301	102	2.5
312	Bartenders	2,840	1,685	924	218	99	43	11	13.0
313.361-014	Cook (hotel & restaurant)	1,932	999	499	537	399	54	17	3.6
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order I	2,507	1,371	673	435	290	43	18	5.8
316	Meatcutters,exc. slaughter & pack. houses	1,043	524	121	125	81	9	4	8.3
318	Kitchen Workers, NEC	5,164	2,817	1,179	1,290	1,025	95	55	4.0
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	1,797	1,116	1,048	277	213	24	13	6.5
332	Hairdressers and Cosmetologists	1,401	846	761	49	31	8	4	28.6
355	Attendants, Hosp., Morgues, & Related	10,690	6,781	6,058	1,747	1,387	356	272	6.1
359.677-010	Attendant, Children's Institution	807	523	456	107	87	19	14	7.5
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	718	464	418	111	105	9	7	6.5
363	Pressers	2,015	1,159	823	345	263	26	9	5.8
372.667-034	Guard, Security	2,532	1,373	124	945	738	91	51	2.7
381	Porters and Cleaners	9,868	5,484	1,905	3,290	2,671	393	264	3.0
382	Janitors	2,299	1,271	127	665	492	74	26	3.5
406	Gardening and Groundskeeping	1,157	684	33	796	649	304	194	1.5
408	Plant Life and Related Service	1,504	848	25	102	81	30	16	14.7
509.686-010	Laborer, General	2,531	1,504	141	573	525	21	15	4.4
519	Ore Refining & Foundry, NEC	1,167	701	20	401	389	34	22	2.9
526	Cooking and Baking, NEC	873	439	100	224	181	17	8	3.9
529	Processers, Food, Tobacco, & Related, NEC	1,236	720	457	489	504	17	9	2.5
556	Casters and Molders, NEC	1,221	679	452	322	264	33	11	3.8
600	Machinists and Related	1,614	739	27	556	326	137	70	2.9
604	Turning Occupations	711	347	26	233	147	42	27	3.1
606	Boring Occupations	753	407	60	104	61	15	6	7.2
609.685-018	Production Machine Tender	1,387	726	224	298	227	43	36	4.7
615	Punching and Shearing Occupations	1,290	778	162	179	153	30	19	7.2
616	Fabricating Machine Occupations	1,327	692	211	224	163	35	14	5.9
619	Miscellaneous Metalworking, NEC	1,280	702	156	325	214	75	60	3.9
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	3,766	2,044	16	649	371	89	46	5.8

See footnotes at end of table

(continued on next page)

Table 40

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

DOT Code	Occupation or Occupational Grouping	Registered Applicants			Nonagricultural Job Openings				Ratio of Col. III:VI
		Total	Active		Total	Total	Unfilled		
		Registered	Total	Female	Received	Filled	Total	30 Days or More	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
625	Engine, Power Transmission, & Rel. Mech.	665	455	0	142	70	23	11	6.4
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	1,109	623	10	267	148	47	23	4.2
638.281-018	Millwright	256	137	1	43	8	7	5	13.5
651	Printing Press Occupations	699	355	34	175	91	30	20	4.0
685	Knitters, other than hosiery	691	383	148	110	76	15	10	6.3
690	Plastic,Synth.,Rubber,& Leather Workers	1,330	709	451	291	229	49	28	4.6
705	Filing, Grinding, Buffing, Cleaning, & Polishing Occupations, NEC	821	439	52	158	127	14	7	5.2
706	Metal Unit Assemblers & Adjusters, NEC	2,838	1,508	997	705	656	47	42	4.0
723	Assembly of Elec. Appliances & Fixtures	883	487	364	570	528	74	43	1.5
726	Assembly of Elec. Components & Acc., NEC	2,528	1,615	1,366	1,009	1,030	113	69	2.5
729	Assembly & Repair of Elec. Equip., NEC	821	438	304	158	136	14	9	5.2
741	Painters, Spray	804	443	73	113	67	6	3	7.1
781	Laying out,Marking,Cutting,& Punching,NEC	2,426	1,321	957	377	264	31	16	6.4
782	Hand Sewers, Menders, Embroiders, Knitters, & Related Occupations,NEC	553	314	292	58	49	7	4	9.5
785	Tailors and Dressmakers	472	274	216	75	25	12	3	6.3
786	Sewing Machine Operators, Garment	5,501	2,156	2,040	2,003	1,720	266	170	2.7
787	Sewing Machine Operators, Nongarment	3,917	2,225	2,148	1,095	822	193	106	3.6
789.687-070	Garment Inspector	497	283	278	53	28	3	1	15.1
801	Fitting, Bolting, Screwing, & Related	532	281	7	99	42	6	4	5.4
804.281-010	Sheet Metal Workers	390	210	4	104	52	34	28	3.8
806.684-010	Assembler, Automobile	2,709	781	87	909	872	3	3	3.0
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	1,317	757	5	152	77	29	10	8.7
809	Misc. Metal Fabricators, NEC	691	408	78	125	80	26	26	5.5
810.384-014	Welder, Arc	2,685	1,432	39	345	262	73	56	7.8
819	Welders, Cutters, & Related, NEC	1,810	981	56	341	247	39	24	5.3
824.261-010	Electricians	1,194	621	6	239	118	58	29	5.0
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanics	679	322	16	90	31	28	15	7.5
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	320	163	2	76	36	16	8	4.2
829.684	Transportation Equip., Battery & Wire Wkrs	586	317	10	65	49	6	5	9.0
840.381-010	Painters (Construction)	1,665	995	20	203	154	25	9	8.2
842	Plasterers and Related	488	283	5	24	10	2	2	20.3
844.364-010	Cement Masons	509	334	3	40	15	17	7	12.7
850	Excavating, Grading, & Related	1,076	662	4	74	37	14	7	14.5

See footnotes at end of table

(continued on next page)

Table 40

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

Total Columns are Since October 1, 1979 - Active & Unfilled as of March 31, 1980

(continued)

DOT Code	Occupation or Occupational Grouping	Registered Applicants			Nonagricultural Job Openings				Ratio of Col. III:VI 1/
		Total Registered	Active		Total	Total	Unfilled		
			Total	Female	Received	Filled	Total	30 Days or More	
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
860	Carpenters and Related	5,232	3,046	35	614	435	96	44	8.5
861	Brick & Stone Masons & Tile Setters	1,122	739	3	92	53	19	10	12.2
862	Plumbers and Related	1,482	802	9	363	254	80	65	4.1
863	Asbestos and Insulation	435	263	5	86	56	9	7	5.1
866.381-010	Roofers	1,002	654	2	97	68	20	8	10.3
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	8,144	4,532	64	1,213	990	173	73	6.7
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	6,542	3,763	48	1,377	1,163	218	89	4.8
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairers, Building	2,641	1,421	16	928	691	130	41	2.8
902	Dump-Truck Drivers	1,060	644	4	107	67	17	3	9.9
904	Trailor-Truck Drivers	4,362	2,519	35	413	264	49	22	10.6
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	7,343	4,054	64	889	703	54	14	8.3
906	Truck Drivers, Light	2,622	1,399	36	530	379	32	9	4.9
913.463-010	Bus Drivers	909	460	168	208	151	32	13	4.4
913.463-018	Taxi Drivers	244	144	15	67	53	5	3	3.6
915.467-010	Auto-Service Station Attendants	1,687	883	51	325	210	22	8	5.2
919	Misc. Transportation, NEC	764	417	54	223	176	17	11	3.4
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	7,835	4,722	3,915	1,265	1,156	53	19	6.2
920.685-078	Packager, Machine	1,146	706	472	78	71	2	2	14.7
921.683-050	Industrial Truck Operators	3,434	1,921	51	164	135	10	6	20.9
922.687-058	Laborers, Stores	6,024	3,083	443	1,709	1,505	73	31	3.5
929.687-030	Material Handlers	15,505	7,943	837	4,491	4,102	226	116	3.5
939	Extraction of Minerals, NEC	1,173	695	27	297	274	16	7	3.9
976	Darkroom Occupations, NEC	426	219	151	54	37	4	2	7.9

1/ Ratio of Applicants to Openings. Values above 1.00 indicates more applicants than openings.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)

NOTE: Data is for registered applicants and job openings received in the local offices of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

The computerized Job Bank system is an entity through which employers list job orders with local public Job Service Offices in search of qualified workers and through which applicants seeking jobs may obtain daily updates of employment opportunities available. The Job Bank system operates in virtually every State. There are 2,500 local offices across the country providing Job Bank services. Pennsylvania has 57 offices providing these services, the majority of which are located in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Job Bank Districts. Though this network does not include all job openings that exist in the market, Job Banks comprise the largest, most comprehensive, and up-to-date source of information on job openings in the nation.

Job Bank "Job Flo" data furnishes a monthly reference to jobs which are frequently in demand. Job Bank "Flo" provides the number of positions available, the industries in which the openings exist, education and experience requirements, and the average starting wage offered. Because of the passage of time, there is no guarantee that similar openings currently exist in each occupation and location listed. However, it can be assumed, that if an area had a sizable number of openings in a particular occupation during the given and prior months, it should generally have some openings during the current time period. It is important to note that competition for desirable jobs is intense and that some jobs remain open because of uncongenial working conditions, wages and other inhibitors.

The United States is divided into 203 Job Bank Districts. Pennsylvania contains four of these Job Bank Districts - Allentown, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania's four Job Bank areas cover thirty counties, accounting for 76 percent of the state's total population.

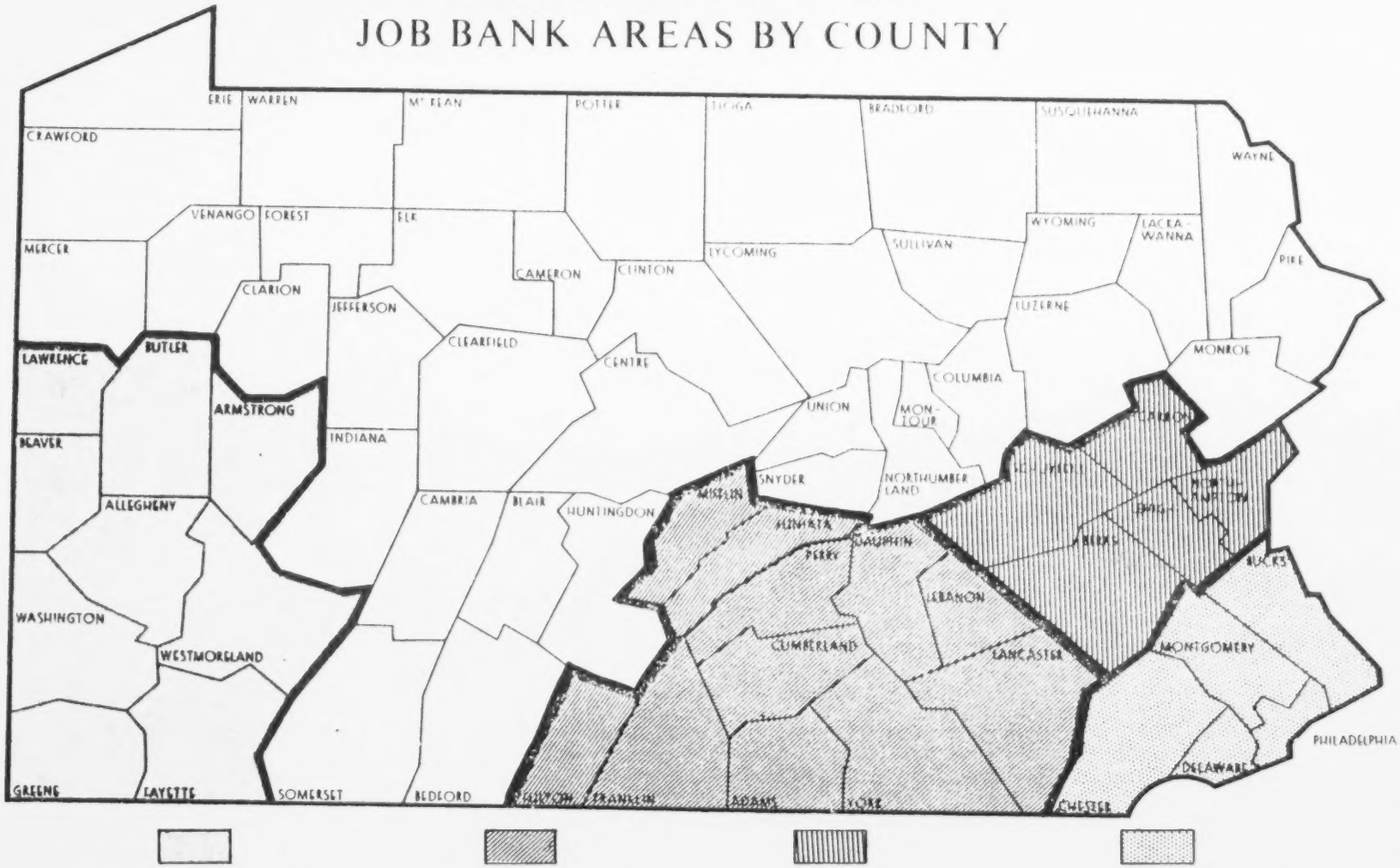
Individual occupations which were frequently listed in at least three out of four Job Bank areas during March 1980 were clerk-typist, secretary, survey worker, kitchen helper, security guard, material handler, construction worker, and commercial cleaner. The majority of all listed occupations required a high school education or less with work experience of up to six months.

Additional information concerning job openings is available through the Pennsylvania Job Service local offices; labor union hiring halls; federal, state or local civil service announcements; classified ads in local and out-of-town newspapers; professional journals; trade magazines; etc.

Job Bank information was taken from "Job Flo" tables published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Employment Service.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB BANK AREAS BY COUNTY



Pittsburgh (Southwest Pa.)

Allegheny
Armstrong
Beaver
Butler
Fayette
Greene
Lawrence
Washington
Westmoreland

Harrisburg (Central Pa.)

Adams
Cumberland
Dauphin
Franklin
Fulton
Juniata
Lancaster
Lebanon
Mifflin
Perry
York

Allentown (Eastern Pa.)

Berks
Carbon
Lehigh
Northampton
Schuylkill

Philadelphia (Southeast Pa.)

Bucks
Chester
Delaware
Montgomery
Philadelphia

Map 6

Table 41

PENNSYLVANIA
JOB BANK FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS, EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYER JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS
MARCH 1980

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYING INDUSTRY	EMPLOYER JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS									
		YEARS OF EDUCATION (% of Openings)					MONTHS EXPERIENCE (% of Openings)				
		0-11	12	13-15	16	17+	0	1-6	7-12	13-24	25+
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations											
Management Trainee	Grocery Stores. Eating places.		90.0	5.0	5.0		40.0	10.0	40.0	5.0	5.0
Clerical Sales Occupations											
Clerk-Typist	Executive offices. General government. Administration of social and manpower program.	8.3	91.4	0.3			35.2	29.0	26.9	6.9	2.1
Secretary	Administration of social and manpower programs.	4.1	92.6	2.9	0.4		12.3	10.3	33.7	25.5	18.1
Survey Worker	General governments. Finance, taxation, and monetary policy. Noncommercial research organization.	37.4	62.6				87.1	12.9			
Clerk, General	General government. Temporary help supply services.	49.1	50.0	0.6	0.3		62.5	24.1	11.6	1.1	0.6
Administrative Clerk	Assorted industries.	9.4	87.1	3.5			30.6	25.9	31.8	9.4	2.3
Accounting Clerk	Assorted industries	5.4	91.9	2.7			8.1	27.0	32.5	21.6	10.8
Salesperson, General Merchandise	Department stores. Family clothing stores.	66.4	33.6				55.5	42.0	1.7		0.8
Service Occupations											
Houseworker, General	Private households.	78.6	21.4					3.6	89.3	3.6	3.5
Waiter/Waitress	Eating places.	95.7	4.3				71.7	26.1	2.2		
Kitchen Helper	Eating places.	97.3	2.7				61.8	33.6	3.7		0.9
Nurse Aide	Nursing and personal care facilities.	69.0	31.0				60.4	32.8	3.4	3.4	
Psychiatric Aide	Administration of social and manpower programs.	100.0					100.0				
Guard, Security	Detective and protective services. Public order and safety.	68.6	29.4	2.0			71.6	20.6	5.9	1.9	
Merchant Patroller	Detective and protective services.	100.0					100.0				
Cleaner, Commercial	Apartment buildings. Building maintenance. Administration of social and manpower programs.	93.7	6.3				63.8	25.5	7.5	3.2	
Janitor	Assorted Industries	96.0	4.0				64.0	24.0	12.0		

(See footnotes at end of table)

(continued on next page)

Table 41

PENNSYLVANIA
JOB BANK FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS, EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYER JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS
MARCH 1980

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYING INDUSTRY	EMPLOYER JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS									
		YEARS OF EDUCATION (% of Openings)					MONTHS EXPERIENCE				
		0-11	12	13-15	16	17+	0	1-6	7-12	13-24	25+
Farming, Fishing, Forestry, and Related Occupations											
Laborer, Landscape	Lawn and garden services. Air, Water, and solid waste management.	96.2	3.8				30.8	50.0	11.5	7.7	
Processing Occupations											
Laborer, General Iron/Steel	Electrometallurgical Products. Electric services.	51.6	48.4				9.5	6.5			
Machine Trade Occupations											
Automobile Mechanic	New and used car dealers. General automotive repair shops.	66.7	33.3				9.5	6.4	20.6	27.0	36.5
Machine Overhauler	Assorted industries.	57.8	42.2				11.1	15.6	15.6	24.4	33.3
Knitter	Underwear mills. Warp knit fabric mills.	62.5	37.5				70.8	16.7	12.5		
Benchwork Occupations											
Electronics Assembler	Radio and TV receiving sets.	80.0	20.0				90.0	5.0	5.0		
Assembler, Electric Equipment	Electric housewares and fans.	100.0					4.2	95.8			
Elastic Attacher, Cover	Knit outerwear mills. Women's and Misses' clothing.	94.7	5.3					31.6	13.2	44.7	10.5
Lockstitch Machine Operator	Women's and Misses' clothing.	100.0					20.0	53.3	24.5	2.2	
Sewing Machine Operator	Men's and boy's shirts and nightwear. Women's and Misses' clothing.	100.0					32.4	41.0	21.6	4.3	0.7
Structural Work Occupations											
Electrician, Marine	Ship building and repair.	100.0								30.0	70.0
Assembler, Auto	Motor vehicles and car bodies.	89.4	10.6				100.0				
Construction worker I	Single Family housing. Plumbing, heating and air conditioning. Executive offices. Industrial buildings.	89.7	10.3				66.7	20.6	9.5	0.8	2.4
Construction worker II	Social services. General government. Electric services.	100.0					66.1	27.1	5.9		0.9

(See footnotes at end of table)

(continued on next page)

Table 41

PENNSYLVANIA
JOB BANK FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS, EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYER JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS
MARCH 1980

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYING INDUSTRY	EMPLOYER JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS									
		YEARS OF EDUCATION (% of Openings)					MONTHS EXPERIENCE				
		0-11	12	13-15	16	17+	0	1-6	7-12	13-24	25+
Maintenance Repair, Building	Elementary and secondary any schools. Administration of social and manpower programs.	76.4	23.6				52.7	14.6	29.1	1.8	1.8
Highway Maintenance Worker	General government.	95.7	4.3				78.3	21.7			
Miscellaneous Occupations											
Trailer Truck Driver	Local trucking. Trucking, except local.	72.0	28.0					12.0	40.0	36.0	12.0
Packager, Hand	Canned Fruits and vegetables. Cookies and crackers.	87.8	11.4			0.8	70.2	21.4	3.8	0.8	3.8
Material Handler	Executive offices. Job training and related services.	90.1	9.9				65.9	21.7	12.1		0.3
Laborer, Stores	Department stores. Chewing gum.	69.1	30.0			0.9	64.5	27.3	5.5	1.8	0.9
Bus Driver	Local and suburban transit.	100.0						100.0			
Garbage Collector	General government.	100.0					100.0				

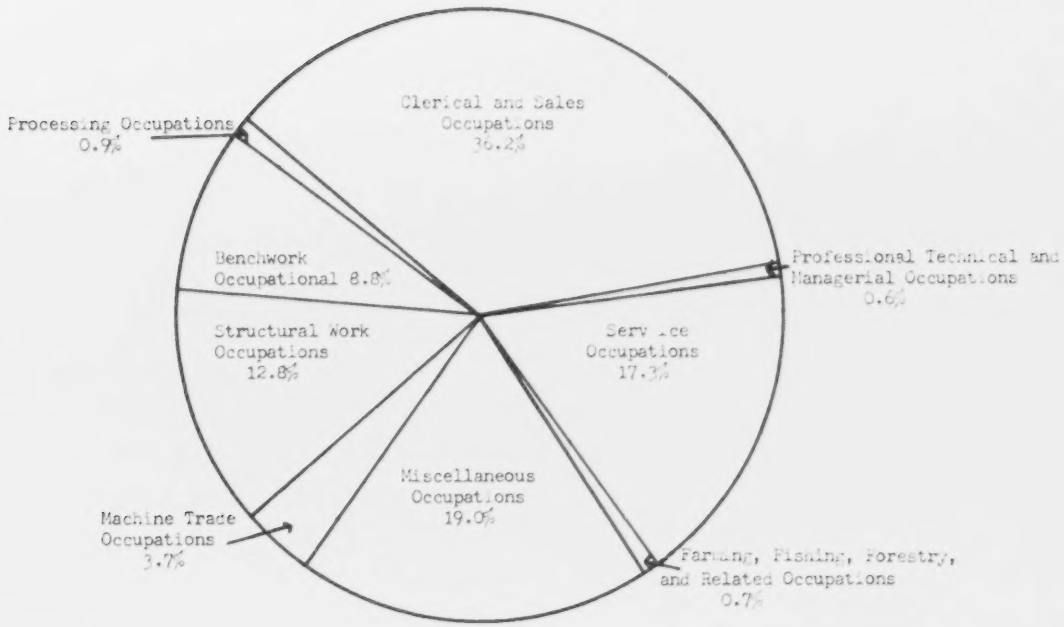
Footnotes: Occupation - Occupational designations used are based upon the coding system provided by the fourth edition of the U.S. Employment Service's Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.).

Employing Industry - Industry designations use are based upon the coding system provided by the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC).

Where educational requirements are not specified by an employer, it is recorded in the 0-11 year category.

PENNSYLVANIA
JOB BANK FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS
BY PERCENT OF JOB OPENINGS FOR
MARCH 1980

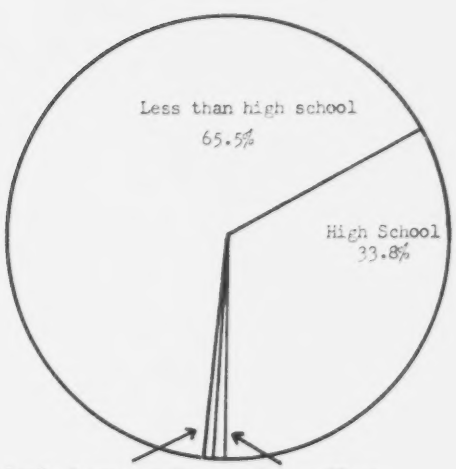
Chart 9



PENNSYLVANIA
JOB BANK FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS
EDUCATIONAL AND MONTHLY EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS
BY PERCENT OF JOB OPENINGS
MARCH 1980

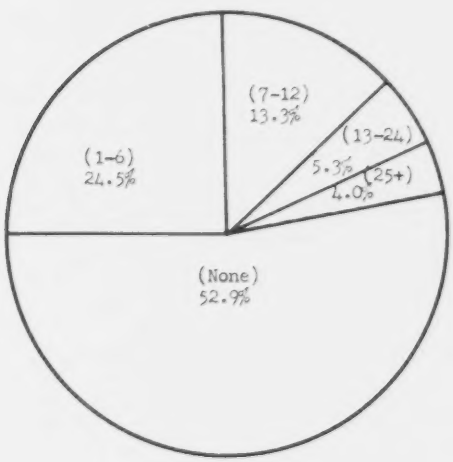
Chart 10

LEVEL OF EDUCATION



Bachelor's Degree or More		2 Yrs. college 0.5%
Bachelor's	0.1%	
Bachelor's Plus	0.1%	
Total	0.2%	

MONTHS WORK EXPERIENCE



NOTE: Where educational requirements are not specified by an employer, it is recorded in the less than high school category.

ALLENTOWN,PA
OPENINGS AND WAGE INFORMATION
ON FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS
DECEMBER 1979

TOTAL NO. OF OPENINGS 1,513
OPENINGS IN FREQ. LIST. OCC. 457

SELECTED DOT CODES AND EMPLOYER JOB TITLES	OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THE MONTH NUMBER	PAY SCALE MIN	AVG	MAX	OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END TOTAL	30 DAYS OR MORE
**** TOTAL	457				262	80
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS						
201362030 SECRETARY	36	6,448	8,102	11,000	12	5
203362010 CLERK-TYPIST	26	6,448	7,577	10,764	13	8
205367054 SURVEY WORKER	77	8,320	8,450	8,944	62	6
209562010 CLERK, GENERAL	37	6,448	6,874	8,320	16	4
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS						
318687010 KITCHEN HELPER	20	3.10	3.22	3.52	6	0
MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS						
685565014 KNITTER	24	3.10	3.84	4.50	12	7
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS						
786682170 LOCKSTITCH MACHINE OPR	45	3.10	3.49	3.85	20	10
787682046 SEWING MACHINE OPER.	84	3.10	3.26	5.10	53	36
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS						
869664014 CONSTRUCTION WORKER 1	52	3.10	3.67	6.00	45	0
869687026 CONSTRUCTION WORKER 2	28	3.50	5.32	5.88	12	1
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS						
929687030 MATERIAL HANDLER	28	3.10	3.86	5.32	11	3

See footnotes at end of table

HARRISBURG,PA
OPENINGS AND WAGE INFORMATION
ON FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS
DECEMBER 1979

TOTAL NO. OF OPENINGS 1,837
OPENINGS IN FREQ. LIST. OCC. 659

SELECTED DOT CODES AND EMPLOYER JOB TITLES	OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THE MONTH				OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END	
	NUMBER	PAY SCALE MIN	PAY SCALE AVG	PAY SCALE MAX	TOTAL	30 DAYS OR MORE
**** TOTAL	659				207	56
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL OCC.						
189167018 MANAGEMENT TRAINEE	20	6,500	12,216	33,800	10	1
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS						
203362010 CLERK-TYPIST	44	6,448	7,318	13,353	15	9
205367054 SURVEY WORKER	32	7,280	7,315	7,384	5	5
209562010 CLERK, GENERAL	33	6,448	7,055	8,971	8	4
219362010 ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	52	6,448	7,446	10,462	14	6
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS						
318687010 KITCHEN HELPER	25	3.10	3.10	3.10	8	0
372667034 GUARD, SECURITY	20	3.10	3.76	4.83	9	6
372667038 MERCHANT PATROLLER	35	3.10	3.10	3.10	1	0
381687014 CLEANER,COMMERCIAL	23	3.10	3.60	6.15	11	2
382664010 JANITOR	25	3.10	3.64	5.23	11	2
MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS						
638281014 MACHINE OVERHAULER	24	3.42	5.59	8.59	5	0
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS						
726684018 ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLER	20	3.10	3.93	4.93	5	2
787682046 SEWING MACHINE OPER.	55	3.10	3.17	3.85	32	7
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS						
869664014 CONSTRUCTION WORKER 1	42	3.10	3.65	5.54	11	2
869687026 CONSTRUCTION WORKER 2	51	3.10	3.92	5.88	21	4
899381010 MAINT.REPAIRER,BLDG.	24	3.10	3.88	6.14	11	3
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS						
920587018 PACKAGER, HAND	27	3.10	3.60	4.88	8	2
922687058 LABORER, STORES	23	3.10	4.02	5.88	3	1
929687030 MATERIAL HANDLER	84	3.10	3.80	11.00	19	0

See footnotes at end of table

PHILADELPHIA,PA
OPENINGS AND WAGE INFORMATION
ON FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS
DECEMBER 1979

TOTAL NO. OF OPENINGS 3,928
OPENINGS IN FREQ. LIST. OCC. 1,457

SELECTED DOT CODES AND EMPLOYER JOB TITLES	OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THE MONTH NUMBER	PAY SCALE MIN	AVG	MAX	OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END TOTAL	30 DAYS OR MORE
**** TOTAL	1,457				618	303
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS						
201362030 SECRETARY	141	6,448	9,333	20,000	69	25
203362010 CLERK-TYPIST	158	6,448	7,570	10,046	74	33
205367054 SURVEY WORKER	46	7,280	8,132	9,256	10	9
209562010 CLERK, GENERAL	114	6,448	7,587	16,640	37	24
216482010 ACCOUNTING CLERK	37	6,448	8,076	12,136	14	2
279357054 SALESPN,GENERAL MDSE	56	6,448	6,487	6,656	6	4
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS						
301474010 HOUSE WORKER, GENERAL	28	3.10	3.15	3.75	20	4
318687010 KITCHEN HELPER	39	3.10	3.24	3.75	15	6
355377014 PSYCHIATRIC AIDE	20	3.85	3.85	3.85	20	20
355674014 NURSE AIDE	31	3.10	3.45	3.77	21	9
372667034 GUARD, SECURITY	44	3.10	3.58	7.10	14	5
381687014 CLEANER,COMMERCIAL	108	3.10	3.52	5.97	69	56
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY & RELATED OCC.						
408687014 LABORER, LANDSCAPE	26	3.10	3.67	5.00	17	8
MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS						
620261010 AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	36	3.50	5.36	8.33	18	11
* 638281014 MACHINE OVERHAULER	21	4.71	6.03	9.35	15	10
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS						
723684010 ASSEMBLER, ELEC EQUIP	71	3.25	3.26	3.50	36	9
786682090 ELASTIC ATTACHER,COVER	38	3.10	3.40	3.75	0	0
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS						
825381030 ELECTRICIAN, MARINE	26	7.76	8.15	8.27	22	2

See footnotes at end of table

PHILADELPHIA,PA
OPENINGS AND WAGE INFORMATION
ON FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS
DECEMBER 1979

TOTAL NO. OF OPENINGS 3,928
OPENINGS IN FREQ. LIST. OCC. 1,457

SELECTED DOT CODES AND EMPLOYER JOB TITLES	OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THE MONTH				OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END	
	NUMBER	PAY SCALE MIN	PAY SCALE AVG	PAY SCALE MAX	TOTAL	30 DAYS OR MORE
869664014 CONSTRUCTION WORKER 1	32	3.10	4.24	8.38	19	8
869687026 CONSTRUCTION WORKER 2	39	3.10	4.22	9.60	33	21
899381010 MAINT.REPAIRER,BLDG.	31	3.10	4.32	6.40	12	6
899684014 HWY. MAINT. WORKER	23	3.10	3.83	4.71	22	14
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS						
913463010 BUS DRIVER	34	3.10	3.11	3.29	1	1
920587018 PACKAGER, HAND	76	3.10	3.47	5.87	16	4
922687058 LABORER, STORES	60	3.10	3.78	6.50	17	5
929687030 MATERIAL HANDLER	122	3.10	3.85	7.75	21	7

See footnotes at end of table

PITTSBURGH,PA
OPENINGS AND WAGE INFORMATION
ON FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS
DECEMBER 1979

TOTAL NO. OF OPENINGS 2,733
OPENINGS IN FREQ. LIST. OCC. 969

SELECTED DOT CODES AND EMPLOYER JOB TITLES	OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THE MONTH				OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END	
	NUMBER	PAY SCALE MIN	PAY SCALE AVG	PAY SCALE MAX	TOTAL	30 DAYS OR MORE
**** TOTAL	969				177	41
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS						
201362030 SECRETARY	68	6,448	9,052	16,560	25	3
203362010 CLERK-TYPIST	62	6,448	7,134	11,040	24	6
209562010 CLERK, GENERAL	168	6,448	6,589	15,600	5	2
219362010 ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	33	6,448	7,944	13,998	8	2
279357054 SALESPN,GENERAL MDSE	63	6,448	6,448	6,448	0	0
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS						
311477030 WAITER/WAITRESS,INFRML	46	3.10	3.10	3.10	10	3
318687010 KITCHEN HELPER	26	3.10	3.18	3.75	7	1
355674014 NURSE AIDE	27	3.10	3.30	4.11	7	3
372667034 GUARD, SECURITY	38	3.10	3.58	8.10	10	2
381687014 CLEANER,COMMERCIAL	58	3.10	3.56	5.91	12	2
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS						
509686010 LABORER,GEN,IRON/STEEL	31	3.50	5.73	8.03	5	2
MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS						
620261010 AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	27	3.10	5.13	9.00	9	4
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS						
806684010 ASSEMBLER, AUTOMOBILE	104	5.90	6.00	8.50	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS						
904383010 TRAILER TRUCK DRIVER	25	3.10	5.45	10.00	9	3
909687010 GARBAGE COLLECTOR	58	4.09	4.09	4.09	0	0
920587018 PACKAGER, HAND	28	3.10	3.45	5.05	6	0
922687058 LABORER, STORES	27	3.10	3.54	6.67	11	4
929687030 MATERIAL HANDLER	80	3.10	3.69	7.02	29	4

See footnotes at end of table

FOOTNOTES

DOT Codes and Job Titles. Occupational designations are based upon the coding system provided by the fourth edition of the U.S.Employment Service's Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

Openings Available. Frequently listed full-time permanent (openings for jobs expected to last 150 days or more) received by the Employment Service Job Bank during the month in the occupation given, plus those carried-over from the previous month.

Openings unfilled for 30 days or more are usually the result of a lack of specifically qualified labor supply or undesirable working conditions.

Surplus Occupations are those in which the labor supply exceeds the labor demand. Applicants registered at the local employment service office are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories. For occupations whose skill requirements are minimal or quickly learned, the sources of supply are broad. Workers will move in and out of such occupations as relative wages, fringe benefits, working conditions, and job opportunities change. Other occupations may show a surplus as a result of persons applying for positions with better wages or higher prestige than they have the proper educational or work experience backgrounds to competently fill. A representative sample of surplus occupations is available through the Employment Security Automated Reporting System(ESARS). Listed below are occupations with an unusually high ratio of applicants to job openings received:

Professional, Technical and Managerial - Advertising management occupations; occupations in biological sciences; radio operators; sales and distribution management occupations; transportation, communication, and utilities industry managers and officials; occupations in photography; construction industry managers and officials; wholesale and retail trade managers and officials; occupations in music; editors; finance, insurance, and real estate managers and officials; manufacturing industry managers and officials; environmental, product, and related designers;

occupations in medical and dental technology; and commercial artists.

Clerical and Sales - Sales occupations, agricultural and food products, sales occupations, chemicals, drugs, and sundries; sales occupations, transportation equipment, parts, and supplies; telephone operators; sales occupations, industrial and related equipment and supplies; and medical service clerks.

Service - Crossing tenders and bridge operators; hairdressers and cosmotologists; bartenders; meatcutters; and housekeepers, hotels and institutions.

Agricultural, Fishing, Forestry and Related Occupations - Horticultural specialty occupations; general farming occupations; domestic animal farming occupations; and plant life and related service occupations.

Processing - Melting occupations; pickling, cleaning, degreasing, and related occupations; crushing, grinding, and mixing occupations; mixing and blending occupations; and pouring and casting occupations.

Machine Trade - Aircraft mechanics and repairers; sewing occupations; forming occupations; twisting, beaming, warping, and related occupations; and boring occupations.

Bench Work - Occupations in fabrication and repair of tires, tubes, tire treads, and related products; occupations in fabrication and repair of instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics; painters; occupations in fabrication and repair of surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies; and occupations in assembly of light bulbs and electronic tubes.

Structural Work - Waterproofing and related occupations; brazing, braze-welding, and soldering occupations; excavating, grading, and related occupations; cement and concrete finishing occupations; brick and stone masons and tile setters; construction and maintenance painters and related occupations; carpenters and related occupations; and floor laying and finishing occupations.

Miscellaneous - Hoisting and conveying occupations; earth boring, drilling, cutting, and related occupations; trailer-truck drivers; dump-truck drivers; railroad transportation occupations; and darkroom occupations.

The Summary of Applicants Active File shows a breakout of all applicants available for work as of March 31, 1980. It shows that there were 265,134 applicants on hand as of that date. A careful analysis of this table shows the following:

- Women comprise 47.3 percent of the active applicants representing an increase of .8 percent from March 31, 1979. More than 61 percent of these women were seeking employment in the sales and clerical or the service occupations.
- Veterans, comprising 18.2 percent of the active file, were concentrated in the structural work and miscellaneous occupations.
- Those applicants under 22 years of age (18.1 percent) were mainly seeking work in the miscellaneous occupations while those applicants 45 years and older (17.4 percent) were registered in greatest numbers in the service occupations. Both age groups were second highest in the sales and clerical occupations.

- Minorities (31.2 percent) and the economically disadvantaged (53.7 percent) were concentrated in the service and miscellaneous occupations. Both percentages are esentially unchanged from last year.

SUMMARY OF APPLICANTS' ACTIVE FILE
(As of March 31, 1980)

PENNSYLVANIA

DOT CODE & TITLE	TOTAL	ENTRY LEVEL	FEMALE	VETERAN	AGE GROUPS UNDER 22	AGE GROUPS 45 AND OLDER	MINORITY	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
0-1 (Professional, Technical & Managerial)	24,884	3,263	11,289	6,025	1,452	5,024	4,985	7,958
2 (Sales & Clerical)	54,863	8,542	43,287	5,127	10,297	9,263	16,065	27,016
3 (Service)	50,127	8,008	33,337	5,144	9,317	9,983	22,801	36,856
4 (Farming,Fishing & Forestry)	2,907	198	398	483	836	452	587	1,533
5 (Processing)	9,950	1,398	2,721	2,507	1,623	1,685	2,407	4,418
6 (Machine Trades)	18,448	1,812	3,529	5,753	2,993	3,108	3,699	7,830
7 (Bench Work)	20,016	2,872	14,523	1,789	2,406	5,078	6,303	9,301
8 (Structural Work)	33,197	2,912	1,093	11,163	6,839	4,794	5,975	14,733
9 (Miscellaneous)	50,742	14,914	15,313	10,366	12,265	6,789	20,003	32,815
TOTAL	265,134	43,919	125,490	48,357	48,028	46,176	82,825	142,460

NOTE: The number of applicants in the active file is always higher than the insured unemployment count and often higher than the total unemployment count due to the inclusion of welfare recipients enrolled in WIN Program, employed persons seeking other positions, certain individuals seeking only seasonal work, etc.

c. Occupational Supply and Demand Relationship

The "Job Opportunities" and the "Job Market" charts on the following pages graphically depict models of the relationships between supply and demand. Obviously, the relationships between supply and demand and their component parts follow changes in socio-economic activity.

The labor force supply is made up of all persons who are employed or unemployed. There are six entry components to the labor force as shown by the "Job Opportunities" chart. "Transfers from other occupations (mobility)" accounts for a vast majority of the labor force supply. Mobility includes all of those persons who:

1. Had their occupations upgraded or who moved up the "career ladder," e.g. apprentice to journeyman bricklayer.
2. Transfer from a related occupation, e.g. farm equipment mechanic to automobile mechanic.
3. Transfer from an unrelated occupation, e.g. school teacher to sales person.

A mobile labor force is desirable - mobility reduces "structural" unemployment and the difficulties in matching people and jobs. It is of consequential importance that educational institutions prepare students to be mobile in order for them to take advantage of job opportunities that occur over the "long-term." In judging the success of a training program, consideration should be given to what the student is doing five years after graduation.

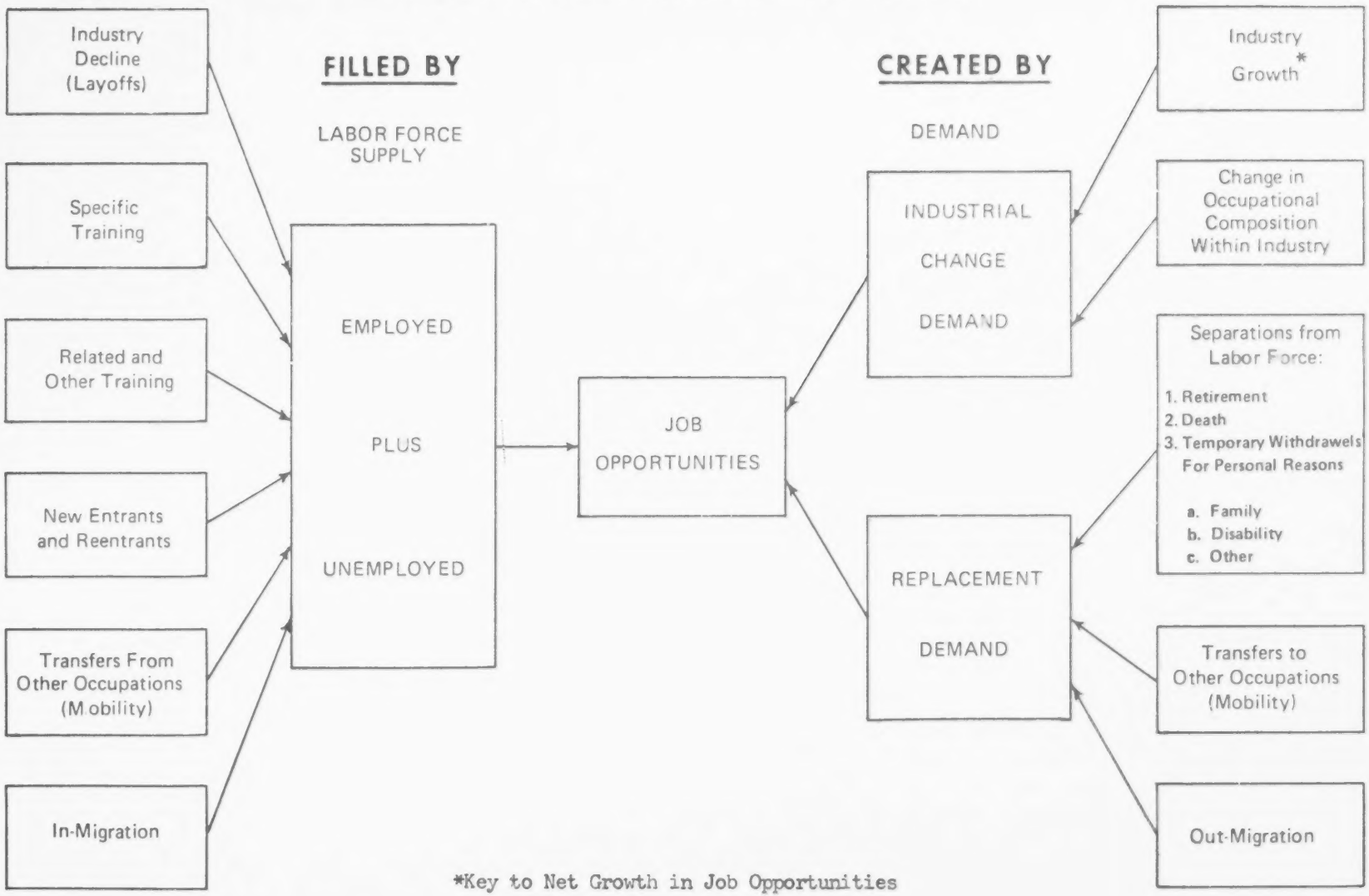
Job opportunities created by demand can be divided into two categories - "industrial change demand" and "replacement demand." Industrial change demand creates job opportunities in newly opened jobs while replacement demand creates job opportunities in existing jobs. The key to a healthy economy is the gain in job opportunities caused by industrial growth, a component of industrial change demand.

The largest component of total demand is "mobility." This corresponds to the mobility in the labor force supply, except, in this case, the mobility is "transfer to other occupations" rather then "transfers from other occupations." It is important to note that there is no net gain in employment or jobs created by mobility demand. Also mobility demand results from some other demand factor. The following example illustrates this point:

> A bricklayer foreman retires, creating a replacement demand due to separation from the labor force. A "chain reaction" or mobility demand then occurs. The bricklayer foreman job opportunity (opening) is filled by a journeyman bricklayer, which in turn creates an opening for a journeyman bricklayer, which in turn is filled by a bricklayer apprentice, the opening of which is filled from elsewhere - either inside or outside the organization. As is evident, despite three openings filled, there was no net employment gain.

The "Job Market" chart is just another model that illustrates the relationship between supply and demand. It must be emphasized that in any model or labor market area there is a "hidden" supply of workers. This labor supply includes the "discouraged unemployed" (who do not actively seek work and, therefore, are not part of labor force counts) and others. These "others" include housewives and retirees and such who only make themselves available for work when suitable job opportunities surface — as examples, a new store or plant opens, opportunities for census takers or survey workers arise, etc.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES
SUPPLY/DEMAND RELATIONSHIPS

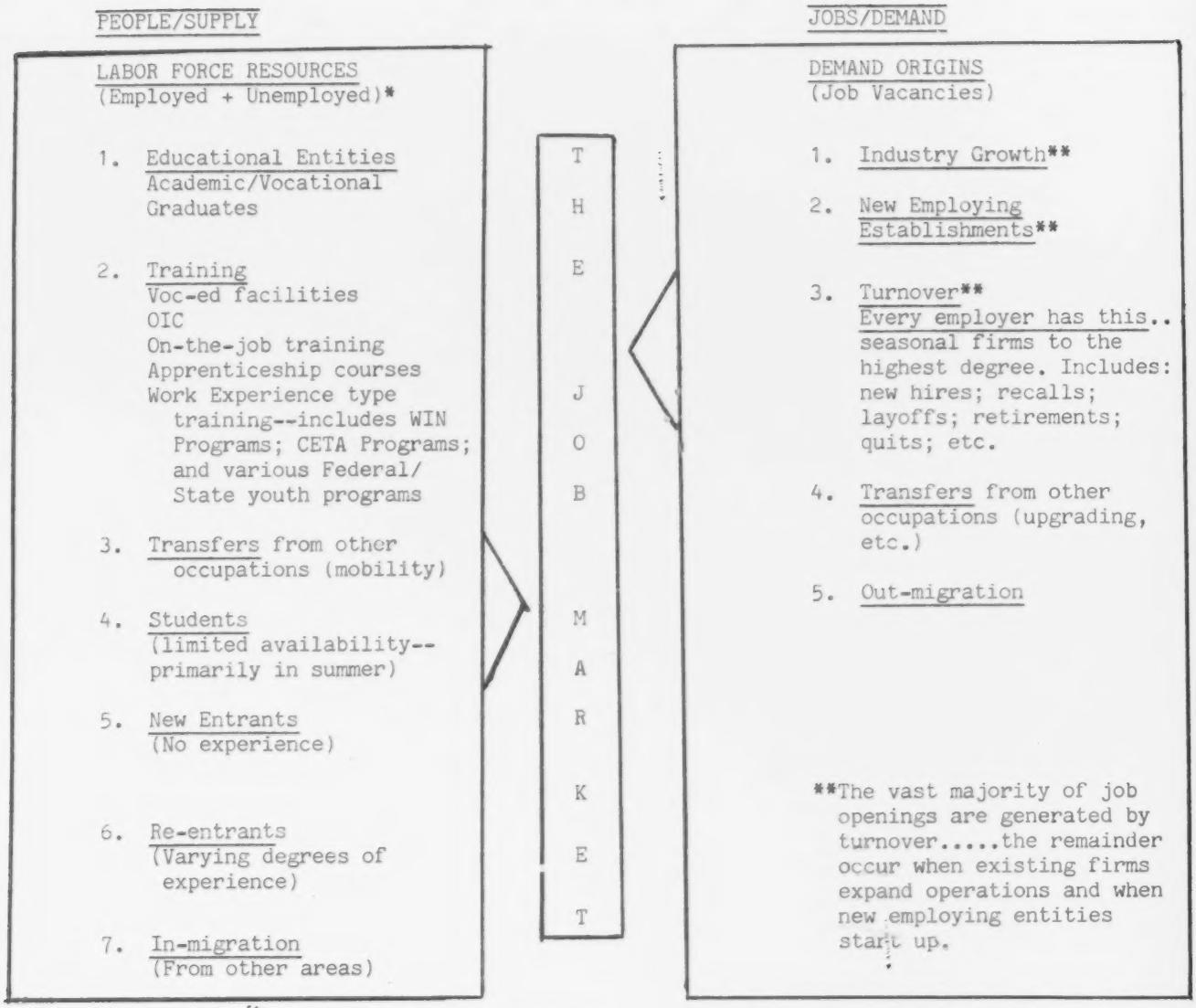


*Key to Net Growth in Job Opportunities

Chart 11

Chart 12

THE JOB MARKET
SUPPLY-DEMAND RELATIONSHIP



*There is also a "hidden" pool of workers in any labor market area. This labor supply includes the "discouraged unemployed" (who do not actively seek work and, therefore, are not part of labor force counts) and others, such as housewives who only make themselves available for work when suitable job opportunities surface--a new store or plant opens, for example.

d. Occupational Trends and Outlook 1974 - 1985

The occupational projections are based on an assumption that the economy will gradually recover from the high unemployment levels of the mid-1970's as employment expands moderately, dropping the rate of unemployment to 4.5 percent by 1985. The number of workers is expected to expand by 515,000 or 10.7 percent from 1974 to 1985. This growth is far short of the projected national growth of 20.3 percent. Pennsylvania's employment will still comprise a significant share of all workers in the nation, a projected 5.2 percent of the total in 1985 as compared with 5.6 percent in 1974.

The projections exclude anticipated employment attributed to the new Volkswagen car assembly plant in New Stanton. Also excluded is employment that would result from the possible establishment of a large U.S. Steel plant in the Ohio-Pennsylvania area encompassing Erie. The data were prepared prior to any assurance that these plants would locate in Pennsylvania or nearby. An estimated 5,000 new jobs can be expected for workers directly employed by Volkswagen's car plant with an additional 7,600 new jobs generated by direct induced and indirect employment. No employment estimates were developed for U.S. Steel since the establishment of this plant was not definite at the time this publication was prepared. Obviously, the establishment of these plants will create significant employment additions to the projections.

On the basis of current and past trends, changes are expected to occur in Pennsylvania's occupational/industrial employment levels.

Some of the predominant trends include an increasing demand for services, especially health services; higher productivity per worker due to advanced technology; and declining farm employment.

Labor force separations-deaths, retirements, or withdrawals from the labor force for other reasons- will create the majority of the total projected job openings. About 8 out of 10 (7 out of 10 nationwide) of the 242,900 projected annual average job openings will result from labor force separations. Because of these separations, a large volume occupation with little or no growth can easily produce more total job openings than a relatively small volume occupation with rapid growth. The largest volume of openings will be among clerical workers, service workers, and professional, technical, and kindred workers.

White-collar occupations should grow at a somewhat faster rate, 14.8 percent, than the average for all occupations. The proportion of those employed in white-collar occupations is projected to rise from 47.2 percent of total employment in 1974 to 48.8 percent in 1985, with a gain of 336,000 workers. White-collar occupations include professional, managerial, sales, and clerical personnel.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers have a projected growth of 14.3 percent. Occupations in the medical and health fields, in particular, should show high rates of growth, due in part to expanding health insurance programs.

The number of managers, officials, and proprietors is expected to grow at about the same rate as the average for all occupations. In this group, bank and financial managers have an anticipated growth of 30.9 percent in response to banks broadening their range of services.

Employment of sales workers is projected to grow at a slightly slower rate than average of 10.7 percent for all workers. The majority of the openings for sales workers will be created by labor force separations.

The largest employment category, clerical workers, should also experience the largest volume growth of all major occupational categories. Much of the additional employment should be in secretarial positions.

Blue-collar workers should lose part of their share of total employment, dropping from 39.1 percent in 1974 to 37.4 percent in 1985. This relative loss is an indication of the effects of advanced technology which reduce the demand for labor by increasing individual productivity. In spite of the relative decline, there will be an increase of 104,300 workers. Blue-collar workers include crafts workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers.

Crafts and kindred workers employment is expected to increase at about the same rate as the average for all occupations. Over half of the increase in crafts should be for construction crafts workers.

Only a very low rate of growth is expected for operatives. Within the group, semiskilled textile workers have a projected loss in employment.

Little change in the total of nonfarm laborers is anticipated. However, individual occupations should show widely varying growth rates.

Service workers are projected to have substantial growth, reflecting the nationwide trend of rapid expansion in the service industry. Health service workers comprise the fastest growing subgroup.

Employment of farmers and farm workers should decline as farmers increase their productivity by improved management and advanced technology.

The following is a brief outlook for selected individual occupations that rank in the "top twenty" based on total number of job openings and/or percentage growth between 1974 and 1985.

Secretaries, general - Excellent opportunities for employment because secretaries are essential to almost all industries and in particular growth industries, such as banking, insurance, and government. Both growth and labor force separations will create large numbers of job openings.

Sewers and stitchers - Many openings will be available because of a high rate of labor force separations. The apparel industry in Pennsylvania, where the majority of sewers and stitchers are employed, will experience a loss of employment from 1974 to 1985. There will be a corresponding decline in the total number of sewers and stitchers, so that all openings will result from labor force separations.

Bookkeepers - Employment outlook is good in spite of the increasing use of labor saving bookkeeping machines and electronic data processing equipment. Almost all of the job openings for bookkeepers, a large volume occupation, will result from labor force separations. Jobs for bookkeepers are found in all kinds of firms, with an especially large number in wholesale and retail trade.

Practical nurses - Employment outlook is quite good. Practical nursing is one of two occupations (child care workers is the other) included in the top 20 occupations in both the total job openings and percentage growth categories between 1974 and 1985. Employment will rise in response to the needs of a growing population and expanded public and private health insurance plans. Jobs will be created also as practical nurses take over duties previously performed by registered nurses.

Waiters and waitresses - A large number of openings will result from a high rate of labor force separations. Higher incomes, an increasing number of wives working outside the home, and growing emphasis on recreation will stimulate the restaurant business. Part-time work (less than 35 hours per week) for waiters and waitresses will be plentiful for students and others who are unable to work full-time. Competition for jobs will vary with the type of restaurant.

Elementary school teachers - Although the number of total job openings ranks high among all occupations, more than 98 percent of the openings will be the result of labor force separations. If current trends continue, applicants will face keen competition because the number of qualified teachers will surpass the number of openings.

Increased emphasis on early childhood education, on special programs for disadvantaged children (social, mental, and physical), and on individualized instruction may result in larger enrollments, smaller teacher-student ratios, and consequently may create a greater need for teachers than indicated. However, limited budgets may not allow for such expansion.

Nurses aides, orderlies - Excellent opportunities for employment. Many job openings will result from both growth and labor force separations. Most jobs for nursing aides and orderlies are in hospitals, but many new openings will be in nursing homes, convalescent homes, and other long-term care facilities. Employment will rise in response to the needs of a growing population, including a larger proportion of elderly people, and in response to expanded public and private health insurance plans.

Assemblers - Employment prospects are good. However, job openings may be limited during some years since employment is concentrated in durable goods industries which are highly sensitive to changes in the overall economy. A sizeable number of new jobs will be added to what is projected as the new Volkswagen car assembly plant in New Stanton, reaches its expected production capacity of 200,000 cars a year. Major employers will continue to be appliances, electronics, and transportation equipment manufacturing firms.

Dental Hygienists - Opportunities for employment are good. Dental hygienists have the highest rate of growth of any occupation.

Although the number of openings is relatively small, 3,760 over the 11 year period, the demand for dental hygienists is anticipated to be greater than the supply. Employment will be stimulated by the trend in health insurance programs of covering dental care and by more group practice among dentists.

Other health occupations - In addition to practical nurses, nurses aides, and dental hygiensts, a number of other occupations in the health field will also exhibit large volumes of openings or high percentage increases. Registered nurses will have a large number of job openings. Veterinarians, therapy assistants, health record technicians, therapists, dentists, and dental assistants all rank among the top 20 occupations by percentage growth. Among the factors creating openings in the health care field are expansion of coverage of health insurance programs and increased expenditures by federal, state and local governments for health services.

TOP TWENTY INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

BY TOTAL JOB OPENINGS AND PERCENT GROWTH: 1974 to 1985
(11 year cumulative data)

BY TOTAL JOB OPENINGS

	OCCUPATION	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS
1.	Secretaries, general	209,640	54,630	155,010
2.	Typists	69,070	10,580	58,490
3.	Sewers and stitchers	61,380	- 2,640	64,020
4.	Bookkeepers	53,890	660	53,230
5.	Practical nurses	50,580	19,830	30,750
6.	Waiters	47,090	5,220	41,870
7.	Elementary school teachers	46,840	810	46,030
8.	Registered nurses	45,200	9,360	35,840
9.	Janitors and sextons	44,650	6,580	38,070
10.	Cashiers	41,170	3,950	37,220
11.	Nurses aides, orderlies	40,190	13,300	26,890
12.	Assemblers*	32,160	7,310	24,850
13.	Cooks, except private	31,420	8,150	23,270
14.	Packer, wrapper, exc. meat, produce	29,150	1,560	27,590
15.	Carpenters and apprentices	28,180	11,550	16,630
16.	Hairdressers, cosmetologists	25,360	2,880	22,480
17.	Childcare workers, except private	25,200	9,250	15,950
18.	Receptionists	23,970	5,310	18,660
19.	Private household cleaners	22,030	- 170	22,200
20.	Guards	20,770	570	20,200

Top 20 occupations comprise 35 percent of total job openings

BY PERCENT GROWTH

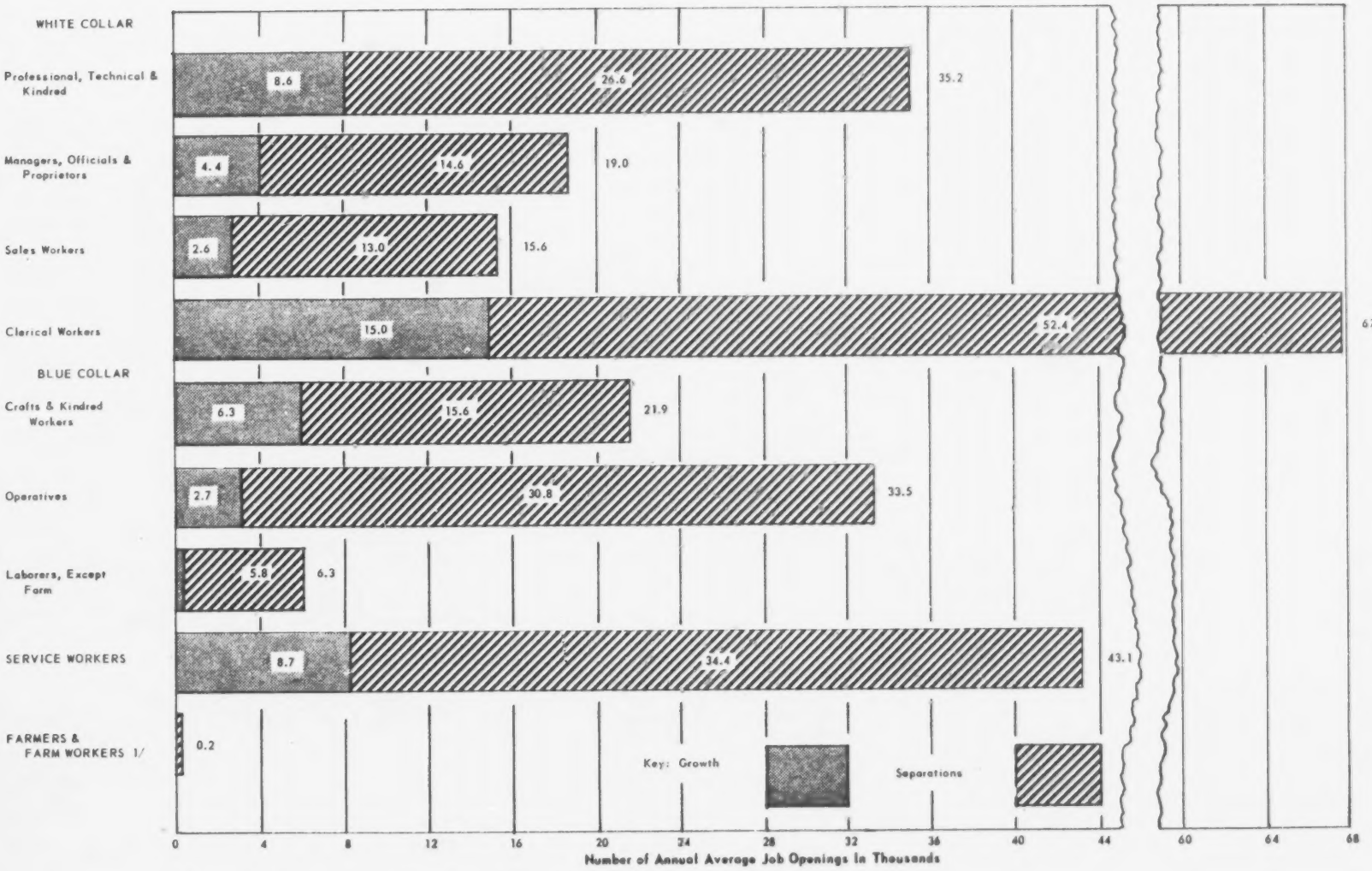
	OCCUPATION	PERCENT GROWTH	TOTAL JOB OPENINGS
1.	Dental hygienists	200.8	3,760
2.	Veterinarians	84.9	910
3.	Therapy assistants	79.4	200
4.	Health record technicians	75.6	1,410
5.	Teachers aides, except monitors	71.5	12,740
6.	Animal caretakers, except farm	71.1	5,080
7.	Data processing machine repairers	69.7	2,290
8.	Practical nurses	64.3	50,580
9.	Farm laborers, self-employed	63.8	60
10.	Therapists	63.0	7,890
11.	Dentists	60.3	7,900
12.	Vocational, educational counselors	59.7	6,950
13.	Secretaries, legal	57.7	12,450
14.	Dental assistants	56.3	7,370
15.	Asbestos, insulation workers	51.4	950
16.	Operations, systems research	51.3	4,640
17.	Childcare workers, exc. private	51.2	25,200
18.	Flight attendants	50.2	800
19.	Computer systems analysts	48.4	3,950
20.	Welfare service aides	44.7	4,370
	Average all occupations	10.7	xxx

*Excludes job openings created by the new Volkswagen assembly plant at New Stanton. Many of the estimated 5,000 new jobs at this plant will be for assembly workers.

Table 44

PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS

Due to Growth and Labor Force Separations (Death and Retirement)
By Broad Occupational Categories
1974 through Projected 1985



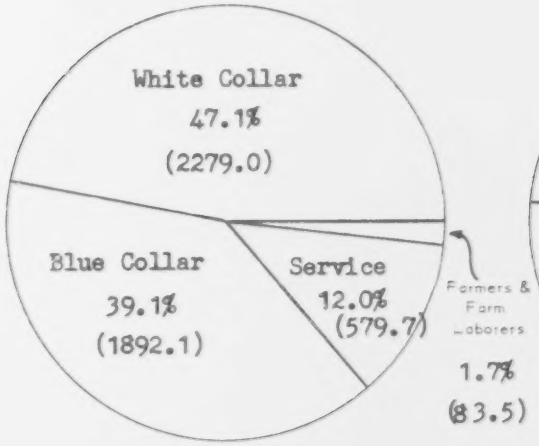
Footnote: 1/ Approximately two hundred annual average net job openings.

Chart 13

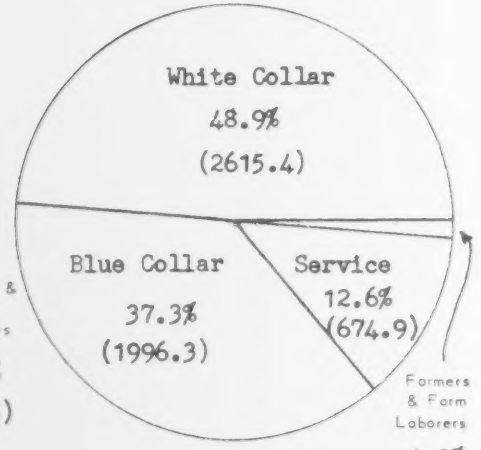
Area Pennsylvania

Distribution of 1974 and Projected 1985
Total Resident Employment and
Annual Average Job Openings by
Broad Occupational Categories
(Number Workers in Thousands Parenthesized)

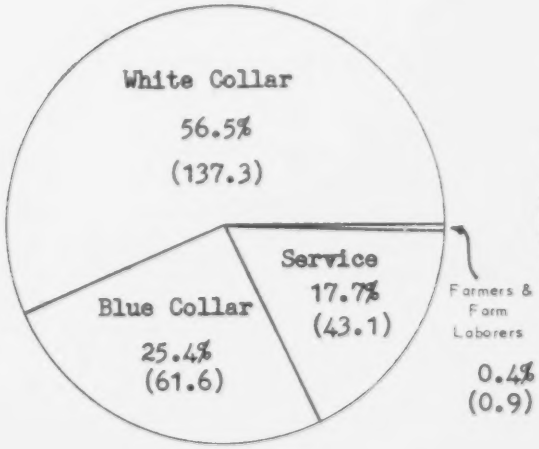
1974 EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATION



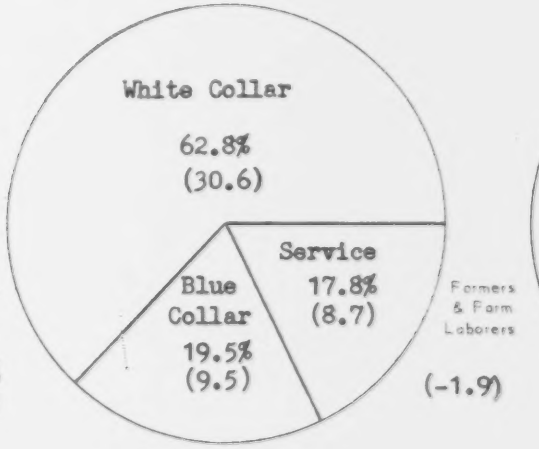
PROJECTED 1985 EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATION



TOTAL ANNUAL AVERAGE
JOB OPENINGS



OPENINGS DUE TO
GROWTH



OPENINGS DUE TO
LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS

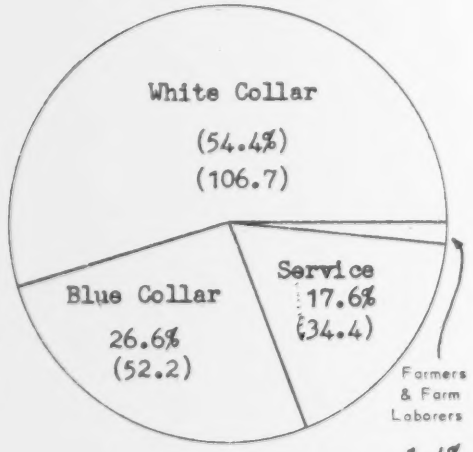


Chart 14

OCCUPATION EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION - 1974 AND 1985

PENNSYLVANIA

	Year	Total All Industries	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Transp., Commun., Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, R. Estate	Service Industries	Public Admin.
Total, All Occupations	74	4,834,231	103,289	43,535	289,779	1,483,063	291,455	991,540	213,679	1,197,674	220,217
	85	5,349,535	94,162	52,282	343,574	1,501,900	300,574	1,077,675	254,958	1,476,830	247,580
Professional and Technical Workers	74	665,463	2,814	1,418	11,942	135,681	17,489	26,237	10,185	427,311	32,386
	85	760,400	5,177	2,017	15,112	146,155	19,811	29,014	12,793	491,722	38,599
Managers, Officials, Nonfarm Proprietors	74	440,133	851	1,912	29,597	84,215	25,173	161,053	38,693	75,087	23,552
	85	488,117	1,075	2,196	31,828	86,613	27,237	170,490	49,183	93,493	26,002
Sales Workers	74	304,796	551	111	1,410	29,692	2,458	221,403	42,233	6,645	293
	85	333,516	1,722	101	2,051	30,317	2,379	241,598	46,122	9,008	218
Clerical Workers	74	868,627	1,605	2,594	19,308	185,747	62,643	182,621	104,468	218,467	91,174
	85	1,033,323	3,072	3,298	24,724	201,296	65,633	208,281	127,596	299,147	100,276
Crafts and Kindred Workers	74	677,261	1,461	13,382	157,291	274,008	65,764	87,806	3,550	63,435	10,564
	85	746,606	3,073	17,378	191,432	276,725	67,369	96,981	4,234	77,725	11,689
Operatives	74	962,761	1,449	20,750	21,322	668,922	83,396	112,833	838	47,095	6,156
	85	992,654	3,384	24,078	24,997	673,692	86,401	112,318	896	59,170	7,718
Service Workers	74	579,684	294	588	1,849	26,112	5,129	145,713	10,264	339,504	50,231
	85	674,906	343	515	1,977	19,843	3,919	162,610	10,517	418,841	56,341
Laborers, Except Farm	74	252,032	10,790	2,780	47,060	78,686	29,403	53,874	3,448	20,130	5,861
	85	257,082	13,385	2,699	51,453	67,259	27,825	56,383	3,617	27,724	6,737
Farmers and Farm Workers	74	83,474	83,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	85	62,931	62,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY WITHIN OCCUPATION - 1974 AND 1985 a/

PENNSYLVANIA

	Year	Total All Industries	Agri., Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Transp., Commun., Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, R. Estate	Service Industries	Public Admin.
Total, All Occupations	74	100.0	2.1	0.9	6.0	30.7	6.0	20.5	4.4	24.8	4.6
	85	100.0	1.8	1.0	6.4	28.1	5.6	20.1	4.8	27.6	4.6
Professional and Technical Workers	74	100.0	0.4	0.2	1.8	20.4	2.6	3.9	1.5	64.2	4.9
	85	100.0	0.7	0.3	2.0	19.2	2.6	3.8	1.7	64.7	5.1
Managers, Officials, Nonfarm Proprietors	74	100.0	0.2	0.4	6.7	19.1	5.7	36.6	8.8	17.1	5.4
	85	100.0	0.2	0.4	6.5	17.7	5.6	34.9	10.1	19.2	5.3
Sales Workers	74	100.0	0.2	b/	0.5	9.7	0.8	72.6	13.9	2.2	0.1
	85	100.0	0.5	b/	0.6	9.1	0.7	72.4	13.8	2.7	0.1
Clerical Workers	74	100.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	21.4	7.2	21.0	12.0	25.2	10.5
	85	100.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	19.5	6.4	20.2	12.3	28.9	9.7
Crafts and Kindred Workers	74	100.0	0.2	2.0	23.2	40.5	9.7	13.0	0.5	9.4	1.6
	85	100.0	0.4	2.3	25.6	37.1	9.0	13.0	0.6	10.4	1.6
Operatives	74	100.0	0.2	2.2	2.2	69.5	8.7	11.7	0.1	4.9	0.6
	85	100.0	0.3	2.4	2.5	67.9	8.7	11.3	0.1	6.0	0.8
Service Workers	74	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.5	0.9	25.1	1.8	58.6	8.7
	85	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.6	24.1	1.6	62.1	8.3
Laborers, Except Farm	74	100.0	4.3	1.1	18.7	31.2	11.7	21.4	1.4	8.0	2.3
	85	100.0	5.2	1.0	20.0	26.2	10.8	21.9	1.4	10.8	2.6
Farmers and Farm Workers	74	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	85	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Percentage may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
b/ Less than half of 0.1 percent.

1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Total, All Occupations	4,834,231	5,349,535	515,304	10.7	46,846	196,036	242,882
Professional,Technical,Kindred	665,463	760,400	94,937	14.3	8,631	26,637	35,268
Engineers, Technical	67,163	73,105	5,942	8.8	540	1,209	1,750
Aero-Astronautic Engineers	1,379	1,299	- 80	-5.8	- 7	15	7
Chemical Engineers	3,359	3,663	304	9.1	28	49	76
Civil Engineers	8,205	9,067	862	10.5	78	201	279
Electrical Engineers	15,522	17,359	1,837	11.8	167	236	403
Industrial Engineers	11,914	12,619	705	5.9	64	202	266
Mechanical Engineers	11,698	13,279	1,581	13.5	144	222	366
Metallurgical Engineers	1,985	1,877	- 108	-5.4	- 10	29	19
Mining Engineers	295	422	127	43.1	12	14	26
Petroleum Engineers	77	107	30	39.0	3	1	4
Sales Engineers	2,979	3,215	236	7.9	21	56	78
Other Engineers	9,750	10,198	448	4.6	41	184	225
Life and Physical Scientists	13,299	13,905	606	4.6	55	303	358
Agricultural Scientists	313	294	-19	-6.1	- 2	10	9
Atmospheric, Space Scientists	138	158	20	14.5	2	2	4
Biological Scientists	1,738	1,779	41	2.4	4	66	70
Chemists	9,593	9,923	330	3.4	30	206	236
Geologists	360	502	142	39.4	13	4	17
Marine Scientists	58	59	1	1.7	0	1	1
Physicists and Astronomers	909	971	62	6.8	6	9	14
Life, Physical Scientists nec	190	219	29	15.3	3	4	7
Mathematical Specialists	2,235	2,866	631	28.2	57	84	141
Actuaries	771	1,101	330	42.8	30	22	52
Mathematicians	332	434	102	30.7	9	8	17
Statisticians	1,132	1,331	199	17.6	18	54	72
Engineers, Science Technicians	62,610	76,094	13,484	21.5	1,226	1,092	2,318
Agri, Biolog Tech Exc Health	1,684	2,121	437	26.0	40	53	93
Chemical Technicians	4,851	5,188	337	6.9	31	96	127
Draftsmen	27,893	34,420	6,527	23.4	593	427	1,020
Electrical, Electronic Technicians	8,497	9,973	1,476	17.4	134	100	234
Industrial Engineering Technicians	1,647	2,130	483	29.3	44	34	78
Mathematical Technicians	57	78	21	36.8	2	1	3
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	727	819	92	12.7	8	11	20
Surveyors	3,443	4,642	1,199	34.8	109	58	167
Engineering, Science Technicians nec	13,811	16,723	2,912	21.1	265	312	576
Medical Workers, Exc Technicians	93,115	118,384	25,269	27.1	2,297	5,520	7,817
Chiropractors	1,048	1,288	240	22.9	22	54	76

Footnotes appear on last page of this table.

(Continued)

1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Dentists	5,921	9,492	3,571	60.3	325	393	718
Dietitians	1,646	1,901	255	15.5	23	106	129
Optometrists	1,857	2,341	484	26.1	44	77	121
Pharmacists	8,075	8,557	482	6.0	44	378	421
Physicians, Medical and Osteopathic	18,496	24,676	6,180	33.4	562	807	1,369
Podiatrists	1,248	1,432	184	14.7	17	50	67
Registered Nurses	47,927	57,287	9,360	19.5	851	3,258	4,109
Therapists	6,103	9,946	3,843	63.0	349	368	717
Veterinarians	755	1,396	641	84.9	58	25	83
Other Medical and Health	39	68	29	74.4	3	4	7
Health Technicians	20,171	28,972	8,801	43.6	800	1,528	2,328
Clinical Lab Technicians	9,028	10,897	1,869	20.7	170	656	826
Dental Hygienists	1,029	3,095	2,066	200.8	188	154	342
Health Record Technicians	803	1,410	607	75.6	55	73	128
Radiological Technicians	4,559	5,413	854	18.7	78	342	420
Therapy Assistants	141	253	112	79.4	10	8	18
Other Health Technicians	4,611	7,904	3,293	71.4	299	295	594
Technicians, exc Health	5,828	8,624	2,796	48.0	254	141	395
Airplane Pilots	1,879	2,612	733	39.0	67	21	88
Air Traffic Controllers	328	346	18	5.5	2	5	6
Embalmers	85	86	1	1.2	0	3	3
Flight Engineers	163	222	59	36.2	5	2	7
Radio Operators	1,358	1,641	283	20.8	26	45	70
Tool Programers, Numerical	165	202	37	22.4	3	4	7
Other Technicians exc Health	1,850	3,515	1,665	90.0	151	62	213
Computer Specialists	18,356	25,332	6,976	38.0	634	412	1,047
Computer Programers	11,806	15,649	3,843	32.6	349	304	653
Computer Systems Analysts	5,897	8,752	2,855	48.4	260	100	359
Other Computer Specialists	653	931	278	42.6	25	9	34
Social Scientists	8,674	10,441	1,767	20.4	161	225	386
Economists	4,973	6,342	1,369	27.5	124	123	247
Political Scientists	161	193	32	19.9	3	11	14
Psychologists	2,907	3,061	154	5.3	14	71	85
Sociologists	39	55	16	41.0	1	1	2
Urban and Regional Planners	448	586	138	30.8	13	11	24
Other Social Scientists	146	204	58	39.7	5	8	13
Teachers	173,715	161,522	-12,193	- 7.0	-1108	8,340	7,232
Adult Education Teachers	1,970	2,373	403	20.5	37	85	121
College and University Teachers	25,005	20,353	- 4,652	-18.6	- 423	619	196
Elementary School Teachers	63,361	64,177	816	1.3	74	4,184	4,258

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1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Preschool, Kindergarten	9,475	9,496	21	0.2	2	575	577
Secondary School Teachers	61,615	51,306	-10,309	-16.7	- 937	2,133	1,196
Teachers nec,Exc Coll,University	12,289	13,817	1,528	12.4	139	745	884
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	48,693	60,785	12,092	24.8	1,099	1,846	2,946
Actors	190	270	80	42.1	7	5	13
Athletes and Kindred Workers	3,449	4,802	1,353	39.2	123	136	259
Authors	679	874	195	28.7	18	33	50
Dancers	206	279	73	35.4	7	21	27
Designers	7,767	9,094	1,327	17.1	121	217	338
Editors and Reporters	7,744	9,953	2,209	28.5	201	336	537
Musicians and Composers	6,977	8,169	1,192	17.1	108	311	419
Painters and Sculptors	7,656	8,270	614	8.0	56	339	395
Photographers	4,079	4,637	558	13.7	51	106	157
Public Relations Specialist	4,753	5,472	719	15.1	65	176	241
Radio, TV Announcers	878	962	84	9.6	8	8	15
Writers, Artists, Entertainers, nec	4,315	8,003	3,688	85.5	335	160	495
Other Professional, Technical	151,604	180.370	28,766	19.0	2,615	5,937	8,552
Accountants	43,140	46,273	3,133	7.3	285	1,369	1,654
Architects	4,649	5,841	1,192	25.6	108	133	242
Archivists and Curators	358	482	124	34.6	11	19	30
Clergymen	12,584	13,658	1,074	8.5	98	495	592
Religious, exc Clergymen	2,205	2,416	211	9.6	19	134	153
Farm Management Advisors	104	109	5	4.8	0	2	2
Foresters, Conservationists	937	1,214	277	29.6	25	20	46
Home Management Advisors	104	86	- 18	-17.3	- 2	6	4
Judges	489	498	9	1.8	1	40	41
Lawyers	15,884	21,591	5,707	35.9	519	763	1,282
Librarians	9,916	10,824	908	9.2	83	596	678
Operations, Systems Research	6,599	9,984	3,385	51.3	308	114	422
Personnel Labor Relations	17,875	20,224	2,349	13.1	214	543	757
Research Workers, nec	7,732	10,643	2,911	37.6	265	227	491
Recreation Workers	5,015	5,844	829	16.5	75	204	280
Social Workers	17,750	20,679	2,929	16.5	266	979	1,245
Vocational, Ed Counselors	6,263	10,004	3,741	59.7	340	292	632
Managers,Officials,Proprietors	440,133	488,117	47,984	10.9	4,362	14,617	18,979
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	81,500	101,658	20,158	24.7	1,833	2,540	4,372
Bank, Financial Managers	22,573	29,537	6,964	30.9	633	773	1,406
Credit Managers	3,345	4,047	702	21.0	64	112	176
Buyers,Shippers,Farm Products	311	361	50	16.1	5	13	17
Buyers, Wholesale, Retail	9,705	12,725	3,020	31.1	275	461	735
Purchasing Agents, Buyers, nec	12,111	14,378	2,267	18.7	206	326	532

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1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	16,180	19,798	3,618	22.4	329	490	819
Sales Manager, exc Retail Trade	17,275	20,812	3,537	20.5	322	365	687
Administrators, Public Inspectors	39,880	45,927	6,047	15.2	550	1,628	2,178
Assess, Control, Local Public Admin.	1,520	1,538	18	1.2	2	96	97
Construction Inspectors, Public	954	1,152	198	20.8	18	63	81
Health Administrators	6,706	8,546	1,840	27.4	167	304	472
Inspectors, Public, exc Construction	5,089	6,473	1,384	27.2	126	180	306
Officials, Administrators, Public	12,159	13,251	1,092	9.0	99	491	590
Postmasters and Mail Superinten	1,483	1,136	- 352	-23.7	- 32	54	22
School Administrators, College	2,688	3,052	364	13.5	33	111	144
School Admin, Elementary, Secondary	9,276	10,779	1,503	16.2	137	329	466
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	318,753	340,532	21,779	6.8	1,980	10,449	12,429
Funeral Directors	2,878	2,749	- 129	- 4.5	- 12	112	101
Managers and Superintendents, Bldg.	3,162	4,123	961	30.4	87	209	296
Office Managers, nec	16,625	21,248	4,623	27.8	420	637	1,058
Officers, Pilots, and Pursers, Ship	940	1,036	96	10.2	9	26	35
Officials of Lodges and Unions	3,299	3,084	- 215	- 6.5	- 20	117	97
Railroad Conductors	4,075	4,222	147	3.6	13	106	120
Restaurant, Cafeteria, Bar Managers	25,508	25,665	157	0.6	14	904	918
Other Managers, Administrators	262,266	278,405	16,139	6.2	1,467	8,337	9,804
Sales Workers	304,796	333,516	28,720	9.4	2,611	13,025	15,636
Advertising Agents, Sales Workers	3,686	4,603	917	24.9	83	136	219
Auctioneers	189	175	- 14	- 7.4	- 1	10	9
Demonstrators	2,381	2,539	158	6.6	14	143	157
Hucksters and Peddlers	7,746	7,303	- 443	- 5.7	- 40	380	340
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc	24,315	26,996	2,681	11.0	244	674	918
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	4,414	3,481	- 933	-21.1	- 85	67	- 18
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	13,008	14,129	1,121	8.6	102	619	721
Stock and Bond Sales Agents	4,751	4,782	31	0.7	3	170	173
Salesmen and Sales Workers, nec	244,306	269,508	25,202	10.3	2,291	10,826	13,117
Clerical Workers	868,627	1,033,323	164,696	19.0	14,972	52,419	67,392
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	261,016	331,596	70,580	27.0	6,416	21,183	27,599
Legal Secretaries	7,331	11,564	4,233	57.7	385	747	1,132
Medical Secretaries	7,638	10,707	3,069	40.2	279	710	989
Other Secretaries	171,652	226,282	54,630	31.8	4,966	14,091	19,058
Stenographers	5,323	3,387	-1,936	-36.4	-176	317	141
Typists	69,072	79,656	10,584	15.3	962	5,317	6,279

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1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Office Machine Operators	41,919	40,830	-1,089	- 2.6	- 99	1,849	1,750
Bookkeeping, Billing Operators	2,990	2,855	- 135	- 4.5	- 12	165	152
Calculating Machine Operators	1,746	1,811	65	3.7	6	110	116
Computer, Peripheral Equip Operators	15,781	19,171	3,390	21.5	308	335	643
Duplicating Machine Operators	1,636	1,674	38	2.3	3	79	83
Keypunch Operators	16,025	11,504	-4,521	-28.2	- 411	957	546
Tabulating Machine Operators	212	137	- 75	-35.4	- 7	5	- 2
Other Office Machine Operators	3,529	3,678	149	4.2	14	198	211
Other Clerical Workers	565,692	660,897	95,205	16.8	8,655	29,387	38,042
Bank Tellers	18,898	22,965	4,067	21.5	370	1,221	1,590
Billing Clerks	10,568	14,023	3,455	32.7	314	728	1,042
Bookkeepers	85,155	85,819	664	0.8	60	4,838	4,899
Cashiers	58,553	62,505	3,952	6.7	359	3,384	3,743
Clerical Assist, Social Welfare	184	252	68	37.0	6	8	15
Clerical Supervisors, nec	11,927	14,146	2,219	18.6	202	477	678
Collectors, Bill and Account	3,186	3,475	289	9.1	26	134	161
Counter Clerks, exc Food	17,872	21,173	3,301	18.5	300	1,060	1,360
Dispatchers and Starters, Vehicle	4,986	5,730	744	14.9	68	143	210
Enumerators and Interviewers	3,299	3,387	88	2.7	8	161	169
Estimators and Investigators, nec	20,631	24,267	3,636	17.6	331	860	1,190
Expeditors, Production Controllers	16,688	18,858	2,170	13.0	197	423	620
File Clerks	18,101	18,410	309	1.7	28	1,200	1,228
Insurance Adjusters,Examiners	6,473	7,556	1,083	16.7	98	208	307
Library Attendants, Assistants	7,000	8,239	1,239	17.7	113	486	598
Mail Carriers, Post Office	14,379	13,422	- 957	- 6.7	- 87	223	136
Mail Handler, exc Post Office	9,293	11,012	1,719	18.5	156	499	655
Messengers and Office Helpers	2,982	2,783	- 199	- 6.7	- 18	146	128
Meter Readers, Utilities	1,990	1,903	- 87	- 4.4	- 8	34	26
Payroll, Time Keeping Clerks	14,173	15,825	1,652	11.7	150	741	891
Postal Clerks	18,676	17,447	-1,229	- 6.6	- 112	459	347
Proofreaders	2,663	3,345	682	25.6	62	182	244
Real Estate Appraisers	1,286	1,530	244	19.0	22	62	84
Receptionists	21,202	26,514	5,312	25.1	483	1,696	2,179
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	33,498	37,891	4,393	13.1	399	899	1,298
Statistical Clerks	20,143	20,437	294	1.5	27	1,021	1,047
Stock Clerks and Store Keepers	29,299	31,838	2,539	8.7	231	927	1,157
Teachers Aides, exc Monitors	9,450	16,210	6,760	71.5	615	544	1,158
Telegraph Messengers	116	34	- 82	-70.7	- 7	3	- 5
Telegraph Operators	417	192	- 225	-54.0	- 20	12	- 8
Telephone Operators	20,258	17,794	-2,464	-12.2	- 224	1,226	1,002
Ticket Station, Express Agents	3,647	4,175	528	14.5	48	157	205
Weighers	3,267	3,307	40	1.2	4	89	93
Misc Clerical Workers, nec	75,432	124,433	49,001	65.0	4,455	5,137	9,591

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1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Crafts and Kindred Workers	677,261	746,606	69,345	10.2	6,304	15,564	21,868
Construction Crafts Workers	193,587	233,329	39,742	20.5	3,612	4,550	8,163
Carpenters and Apprentices	56,691	68,241	11,550	20.4	1,050	1,512	2,562
Brick and Stonemasons and Appr.	12,301	14,101	1,800	14.6	164	222	385
Bulldozer Operators	5,137	7,329	2,192	42.7	199	108	308
Cement and Concrete Finishers	4,469	5,684	1,215	27.2	110	88	199
Electricians and Apprentices	34,119	40,165	6,046	17.7	550	666	1,216
Exca, Grad, Mach Opr, exc Bulldozer	13,797	19,690	5,893	42.7	536	276	812
Floor Layers, exc Tile Setters	1,027	1,094	67	6.5	6	19	25
Painters and Apprentices	22,028	23,195	1,167	5.3	106	631	737
Paperhangers	2,005	2,313	308	15.4	28	109	137
Plasterers and Apprentices	2,024	1,795	- 229	-11.3	- 21	43	23
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Appr.	26,401	33,386	6,985	26.5	635	617	1,252
Roofers and Slaters	6,133	8,079	1,946	31.7	177	117	294
Structural Metal Craft Workers	5,721	6,468	747	13.1	68	110	178
Tilesetters	1,734	1,789	55	3.2	5	31	36
Blue Collar Worker Supvr, nec.	64,843	72,098	7,255	11.2	660	1,697	2,357
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs exc Mechanics	83,871	87,226	3,355	4.0	305	1,735	2,040
Blacksmiths	685	372	- 313	-45.7	- 28	22	- 6
Boilermakers	3,820	5,233	1,413	37.0	128	100	228
Heat Treaters, Annealers, etc.	2,619	2,280	- 339	-12.9	- 31	62	31
Forge and Hammer Operators	2,009	2,004	- 5	- 0.2	0	35	35
Job and Die Setters, Metal	5,856	7,072	1,216	20.8	111	102	213
Machinists and Apprentices	26,000	25,191	- 809	- 3.1	- 74	527	453
Millwrights	8,439	9,999	1,560	18.5	142	202	344
Molders, Metal and Apprentices	5,061	5,180	119	2.4	11	95	105
Pattern and Model Makers	3,196	2,810	- 386	-12.1	- 35	84	49
Rollers and Finishers, Metal	4,333	3,977	- 356	- 8.2	- 32	89	57
Sheetmetal Workers and Apprentices	9,699	9,878	179	1.8	16	160	177
Tool and Diemakers and Apprentices	12,154	13,230	1,076	8.9	98	256	354
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	176,045	197,959	21,914	12.4	1,992	3,446	5,439
Air Cond, Heating, Refrig Mechanics	13,793	17,602	3,809	27.6	346	320	666
Aircraft Mechanics	2,518	3,103	585	23.2	53	33	86
Auto Accessories Installers	277	252	- 25	- 9.0	- 2	7	4
Auto Body Repairers	9,787	9,662	- 125	- 1.3	- 11	107	96
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	54,369	61,920	7,551	13.9	686	952	1,639
Data Processing Machine Repairers	2,894	4,910	2,016	69.7	183	25	208
Farm Implement Mechanics	2,003	2,214	211	10.5	19	55	74
Heavy Equip Mechanics, incl Deisel	50,980	55,574	4,594	9.0	418	1,120	1,538
Household Appliance Mechanics	7,950	9,008	1,058	13.3	96	180	276
Loom Fixers	625	500	- 125	-20.0	- 11	20	8
Office Machine Repairers	3,464	4,718	1,254	36.2	114	40	154

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1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Radio, Television Repairers	6,610	8,664	2,054	31.1	187	139	326
Railroad, Car Shop Repairers	4,671	4,041	- 630	-13.5	- 57	115	58
Other Mechanics and Apprentices	16,104	15,791	- 313	- 1.9	- 28	333	305
Printing Trade Crafts Workers	26,094	25,596	- 498	- 1.9	- 45	663	618
Bookbinders	2,001	1,943	- 58	- 2.9	- 5	89	83
Compositors and Typesetters	10,911	9,585	-1,326	-12.2	-121	300	180
Electrotypers, Stereotypers	245	225	- 20	- 8.2	- 2	10	8
Engravers exc Photoengravers	671	578	- 93	-13.9	- 8	23	14
Photoengravers, Lithographers	1,983	2,188	205	10.3	19	45	64
Pressmen, Plate Printers, Appren	10,283	11,077	794	7.7	72	196	268
Transportation, Public Utility Crafts	30,529	30,780	251	0.8	23	407	430
Elec Power Line Installer,Repairers	5,904	6,513	609	10.3	55	71	126
Locomotive Engineers	3,260	3,415	155	4.8	14	110	124
Locomotive Engineer Helpers	799	402	- 397	-49.7	- 36	13	- 23
Power Station Operators	1,170	1,105	- 65	- 5.6	- 6	27	21
Telephone Installers,Repairers	16,856	17,303	447	2.7	41	171	211
Telephone Line Installer, Splicer	2,540	2,042	- 498	-19.6	- 45	15	- 30
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	102,292	99,618	-2,674	- 2.6	-243	3,065	2,822
Bakers	9,157	8,602	- 555	- 6.1	- 50	325	275
Cabinetmakers	4,515	4,376	- 139	- 3.1	- 13	127	114
Carpet Installers	3,310	3,767	457	13.8	42	36	77
Crane, Derrick, and Hoist Operators	22,794	22,424	- 370	- 1.6	- 34	441	408
Decorators, Window Dressers	4,456	5,134	678	15.2	62	209	271
Dental Laboratory Technicians	1,867	2,048	181	9.7	16	69	86
Furniture and Wood Finishers	1,312	1,095	- 217	-16.5	- 20	45	25
Furriers	164	141	- 23	-14.0	- 2	12	9
Glaziers	1,528	1,861	333	21.8	30	40	70
Inspectors, Log and Lumber	197	183	- 14	- 7.1	- 1	2	1
Inspectors, Other	13,496	13,348	- 148	- 1.1	- 13	407	393
Jewelers and Watchmakers	2,295	2,309	14	0.6	1	97	98
Millers, Grain, Flour, Feed	362	436	74	20.4	7	9	16
Motion Picture Projectionists	812	863	51	6.3	5	75	80
Opticians,Lens Grinder,Polisher	2,584	3,830	1,246	48.2	113	82	195
Piano, Organ Tuners, Repairers	458	443	- 15	- 3.3	- 1	26	25
Shipfitters	818	782	- 36	- 4.4	- 3	13	10
Shoe Repairers	2,011	1,436	- 575	-28.6	- 52	113	60
Sign Painters and Letterers	864	741	- 123	-14.2	- 11	29	18
Stationary Engineers	11,281	9,855	-1,426	-12.6	-130	320	191
Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers	303	292	- 11	- 3.6	- 1	6	5
Tailors	6,382	5,611	- 771	-12.1	- 70	282	212
Upholsterers	3,200	3,189	- 11	- 0.3	- 1	113	112
Crafts, Kindred Workers, nec	8,126	6,852	-1,274	-15.7	-116	187	71

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1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Operatives	962,761	992,654	29,893	3.1	2,718	30,790	33,508
Operatives, exc Transport	762,971	779,125	16,154	2.1	1,469	26,708	28,177
Semiskilled Metalworking	116,806	120,830	4,024	3.4	366	2,469	2,835
Drill Press Operatives	6,264	5,686	- 578	- 9.2	- 53	142	89
Furnace Tenders, Smelters, Pourers	10,288	10,261	- 27	- 0.3	- 2	207	205
Grinding Machine Operatives	13,432	12,458	- 974	- 7.3	- 89	261	172
Heaters, Metal	1,769	1,491	- 278	-15.7	- 25	43	18
Lathe, Milling Machine Operatives	16,703	15,224	- 1,479	- 8.9	- 134	314	180
Metal Platers	2,015	2,146	131	6.5	12	41	53
Other Precision Mach Operators	5,515	5,537	22	0.4	2	107	109
Punch Stamping Press Operatives	11,381	11,056	- 325	- 2.9	- 30	280	251
Solderers	1,904	1,225	- 679	-35.7	- 62	69	8
Welders and Flame Cutters	47,535	55,746	8,211	17.3	746	1,004	1,750
Semiskilled Textile	22,375	16,109	- 6,266	-28.0	- 570	916	347
Carding, Lapping, Combing Operatives	264	125	- 139	-52.7	- 13	10	- 3
Knitters, Loopers, and Toppers	3,866	2,513	- 1,353	-35.0	- 123	142	19
Spinners, Twisters, Winders	6,247	4,919	- 1,328	-21.3	- 121	290	169
Weavers	2,157	1,338	- 819	-38.0	- 74	93	18
Other Textile Operatives	9,841	7,214	- 2,627	-26.7	- 239	382	143
Semiskilled Packing, Inspecting	118,004	131,843	13,839	11.7	1,258	5,041	6,299
Checkers, Examiners, etc, Mfg.	54,493	66,530	12,037	22.1	1,094	2,244	3,339
Graders and Sorters, Mfg.	2,765	2,620	- 145	- 5.2	- 13	114	101
Meat Wrappers, Retail Trade	3,048	3,333	285	9.4	26	150	176
Packer, Wrapper, exc. Meat & Produce	57,163	58,726	1,563	2.7	142	2,508	2,650
Prod. Graders,Packers,exc.Fac & Farm	535	634	99	18.5	9	25	34
Other Operatives, exc Transport	505,786	510,343	4,557	0.9	414	18,282	18,696
Asbestos, Insulation Workers	1,369	2,073	704	51.4	64	22	86
Assemblers	61,058	68,367	7,309	12.0	664	2,260	2,924
Blasters	379	414	35	9.2	3	9	12
Bottling, Canning Operatives	3,535	3,438	- 97	- 2.7	- 9	117	109
Surveyor Helpers	580	648	68	11.7	6	9	15
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	14,787	11,759	- 3,028	- 20.5	- 275	635	360
Cutting Operatives, nec	24,638	25,634	996	4.0	91	833	924
Dressmakers, exc Factory	5,406	4,753	- 653	- 12.1	- 59	385	326
Drillers, Earth	2,281	2,353	72	3.2	7	55	61
Dry Wall Installers, Lathers	2,809	3,105	296	10.5	27	33	60
Dyers	1,577	1,759	182	11.5	17	39	55
Filer, Polisher,Sander,Buffer	6,601	6,037	- 564	- 8.5	- 51	180	129
Garage Workers, Gas Station Atten	21,542	18,864	- 2,678	- 12.4	- 243	314	70
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Oprs, nec	9,054	9,740	686	7.6	62	486	549

Footnotes appear on last page of this table.

(Continued)

1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Meat Cutters, Butchers, exc Mfg.	12,722	11,787	- 935	- 7.3	- 85	334	249
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Mfg.	3,287	3,983	696	21.2	63	100	163
Milliners	54	35	- 19	-35.2	- 2	3	2
Mine Operatives, nec	13,530	15,592	2,062	15.2	187	326	513
Mixing Operatives	5,335	5,264	- 71	- 1.3	- 6	102	95
Oilers, Greasers, exc Auto	3,765	3,635	- 130	- 3.5	- 12	91	79
Painters, Manufactured Articles	12,763	12,401	- 362	- 2.8	- 33	280	247
Photographic Process Workers	3,846	4,498	652	17.0	59	166	225
Riveters and Fasteners	1,842	1,892	50	2.7	5	61	65
Sailors and Deckhands	1,258	1,200	- 58	- 4.6	- 5	18	13
Sawyers	5,823	6,125	302	5.2	27	141	168
Sewers and Stitchers	101,740	99,102	-2,638	- 2.6	- 240	5,820	5,580
Shoemaking Machine Operatives	4,968	3,645	-1,323	-26.6	- 120	193	72
Furnace Tender, Stoker exc Metal	6,352	5,270	-1,082	-17.0	- 98	203	105
Winding Operatives, nec	4,660	5,216	556	11.9	51	153	204
Misc Machine Operatives	95,327	97,036	1,709	1.8	155	2,735	2,891
Operatives, nec	72,898	74,718	1,820	2.5	165	2,180	2,345
Transport Equipment Operatives	199,790	213,529	13,739	6.9	1,249	4,082	5,331
Boat Operators	134	98	- 36	-26.9	- 3	6	3
Bus Drivers	13,975	13,927	- 48	- 0.3	- 4	501	497
Conductors and Opr, Urban Rail	729	830	101	13.9	9	16	25
Delivery and Route Workers	54,982	57,293	2,311	4.2	210	1,037	1,247
Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operatives	23,799	26,861	3,062	12.9	278	368	647
Rail Vehicle Operators, nec	1,327	1,413	86	6.5	8	38	46
Parking Attendants	2,333	2,188	- 145	- 6.2	- 13	85	72
Railroad Brake Operators	5,493	5,625	132	2.4	12	103	115
Railroad Switch Operators	1,766	1,605	- 161	- 9.1	- 15	31	16
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	10,570	15,882	5,312	50.3	483	508	991
Truck Drivers	84,682	87,807	3,125	3.7	284	1,388	1,673
Service Workers	579,684	674,906	95,222	16.4	8,657	34,448	43,104
Cleaning Service Workers	115,936	138,795	22,859	19.7	2,078	6,949	9,028
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, exc Prvt	11,649	14,820	3,171	27.2	288	887	1,175
Building Interior Cleaners, nec	40,076	53,185	13,109	32.7	1,192	2,601	3,793
Janitors and Sextons	64,211	70,790	6,579	10.2	598	3,461	4,059
Food Service Workers	189,065	209,067	20,002	10.6	1,818	9,910	11,729
Bartenders	19,731	22,809	3,078	15.6	280	862	1,142
Waiters' Assistants	8,506	8,703	197	2.3	18	122	140
Cooks, exc Private	40,754	48,901	8,147	20.0	741	2,115	2,856
Dishwashers	11,686	12,354	668	5.7	61	443	504
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	18,225	19,973	1,748	9.6	159	993	1,152
Waiters	61,965	67,184	5,219	8.4	474	3,807	4,281
Food Workers, nec, Exc Private	28,198	29,143	945	3.4	86	1,568	1,654

Footnotes appear on last page of this table.

(Continued)

1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Health Service Workers	79,502	117,444	37,942	47.7	3,449	6,238	9,687
Dental Assistants	4,723	7,380	2,657	56.3	42	429	670
Health Aides, Except Nursing	7,445	10,143	2,698	36.2	245	525	770
Health Trainees	693	159	- 534	-77.1	- 49	43	- 5
Lay Midwives	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	35,822	49,118	13,296	37.1	1,209	2,446	3,654
Practical Nurses	30,819	50,644	19,825	64.3	1,802	2,795	4,598
Personal Service Workers	81,145	92,088	10,943	13.5	995	5,201	6,196
Flight Attendants	442	664	222	50.2	20	53	73
Attendants,Recreation,Amusement	3,544	4,006	462	13.0	42	136	178
Attendants, Personal Service, nec	3,751	3,970	219	5.8	20	253	273
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	754	620	- 134	-17.8	- 12	19	7
Barbers	10,402	6,947	- 3,455	-33.2	- 314	385	71
Boarding, Lodging Housekeepers	579	733	154	26.6	14	63	77
Bootblacks	63	14	- 49	-77.8	- 4	3	- 1
Child Care Workers, exc Private	18,048	27,297	9,249	51.2	841	1,450	2,291
Elevator Operators	2,415	1,612	- 803	33.3	- 73	142	69
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	29,649	32,529	2,880	9.7	262	2,043	2,305
Housekeepers, exc Private	5,499	5,471	- 28	- 0.5	- 3	322	319
School Monitors	1,419	2,045	626	44.1	57	66	123
Ushers, Recreation and Amusement	878	822	- 56	- 6.4	- 5	18	13
Welfare Service Aides	3,702	5,358	1,656	44.7	151	247	397
Protective and Service Workers	71,458	76,849	5,391	7.5	490	2,712	3,202
Crossing Guard, Bridgetenders	4,107	3,908	- 199	- 4.8	- 18	268	250
Firefighters	7,697	7,503	- 194	- 2.5	- 18	121	104
Guards	31,401	31,974	573	1.8	52	1,835	1,888
Marshals and Constables	146	176	30	20.5	3	14	16
Police and Detectives	27,070	32,181	5,111	18.9	465	402	867
Sheriffs and Bailiffs	1,037	1,107	70	6.8	6	72	78
Private Household Workers	42,578	40,663	- 1,915	- 4.5	- 174	3,437	3,263
Child Care Workers	11,687	10,234	- 1,453	-12.4	- 132	926	794
Cooks, Private	1,408	1,377	- 31	- 2.2	- 3	128	125
Housekeepers, Private	3,928	3,870	- 58	- 1.5	- 5	333	328
Launderers, Private Household	448	242	- 206	-46.0	- 19	31	12
Private Household Cleaners, Servants	25,107	24,940	- 167	- 0.7	- 15	2,018	2,003
Laborers, Except Farm	252,032	257,082	5,050	2.0	459	5,809	6,268
Animal Caretakers, exc Farm	3,990	6,825	2,835	71.1	258	204	462
Carpenters' Helpers	5,676	5,351	- 325	- 5.7	- 30	89	60
Constr Laborers,exc Carpenter Help	47,316	51,526	4,210	8.9	383	1,135	1,518
Fishers, Hunters and Trappers	140	257	117	83.6	11	4	15

Footnotes appear on last page of this table.

(Continued)

1974 AND PROJECTED 1985 TOTAL RESIDENCE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Occupational Title	Employment		Changes '74 to '85		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Estimated 1974	Projected 1985	Number	Percent %	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separation 1/	Annual Average Total
Freight and Material Handlers	52,369	51,397	- 972	- 1.9	- 88	973	885
Garbage Collectors	4,029	5,578	1,549	38.4	141	92	232
Gardeners, Groundkeepers, exc Farm	24,446	29,087	4,641	19.0	422	996	1,418
Longshoremen and Stevedores	3,233	3,183	- 50	- 1.5	- 5	95	91
Timbercutting and Logging Workers	2,052	1,890	- 162	- 7.9	- 15	33	18
Stock Handlers	38,562	39,221	659	1.7	60	740	800
Teamsters	153	92	- 61	-39.9	- 6	2	- 3
Vehicle Washers, Equipment Cleaners	11,206	11,078	- 128	- 1.1	- 12	199	188
Warehouse Laborers, nec	7,303	6,508	- 795	-10.9	- 72	126	54
Other Laborers	51,557	45,089	- 6,468	-12.5	- 588	1,120	532
Farmers and Farm Workers	83,474	62,931	-20,543	-24.6	-1,868	2,727	860
Farmers and Farm Managers	40,267	30,030	-10,237	-25.4	- 931	1,588	657
Farmers (Owners and Tenants)	39,141	28,410	-10,731	-27.4	- 976	1,550	575
Farm Managers	1,126	1,620	494	43.9	45	38	83
Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors	43,207	32,901	-10,306	-23.9	- 937	1,139	202
Farm Labor Supervisors	512	503	- 9	- 1.8	- 1	17	16
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	25,899	17,517	- 8,382	-32.4	- 762	626	-136
Farm Laborers, Unpaid Family	16,749	14,804	- 1,945	-11.6	- 177	493	317
Farm Laborers, Self-Employed	47	77	30	63.8	3	3	5

Footnotes

1/ Labor force separations are due to death, retirement, disability, or temporary withdrawal for personal reasons. The people who temporarily withdraw from the labor force are primarily women who leave because of marriage, birth of children, or other family considerations.

INA - Information Not Available.

nec - Not elsewhere classified

Annual average job opening data may not add to totals due to rounding.

V. Characteristics and Trends in Total Unemployment and Outlook

a. Characteristics of the Unemployed

In 1979, unemployment averaged 366,000 in Pennsylvania with an annual average unemployment rate of 6.9 percent of the total civilian labor force. Nationwide, the annual average unemployment rate was 5.8 percent.

As in the past, in 1979 the most severe levels of unemployment were experienced by nonwhite workers and younger workers. Women, too, had a greater than average unemployment rate.

Nonwhite workers carried more than twice their share of unemployment. In 1979, nonwhites made up 8.3 percent of the civilian labor force while 19.4 percent of the unemployment was nonwhite. The rate of unemployment for nonwhites was 16.2 percent, well above that of the total labor force. Pennsylvania's nonwhite labor force and unemployment are concentrated in the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg.

Youth suffered even higher levels of unemployment. Sixteen to nineteen year old workers made up only 8.8 percent of the labor force but 25.4 percent of the unemployed. Their rate of unemployment was 20 percent in 1979, up from 18 percent in the previous year. The unemployment rate for the 20 to 21 year old group was also high, 12.2 percent. Many younger workers had difficulty obtaining employment because they had recently entered the labor force and lacked experience or skills.

Females comprised 40.9 percent of Pennsylvania's labor force in 1979, while their share of total unemployment was 45.6 percent.

Because females tend to have less work experience than males, the female rate of unemployment remains above the average. In 1979, the rate of unemployment for women was 7.7 percent, down somewhat from a rate of 8.0 percent in 1978. For men, the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent in 1979.

The unemployment rate for Vietnam Era veterans has improved in recent years, and in 1979 the rate was 4.6 percent compared with a rate of 6.9 percent for all workers. As the members of this veteran group have matured, they have become increasingly successful in obtaining employment in the civilian labor market.

Unemployment rates by occupational category are shown in Table 53. These data show that the lowest unemployment rates were in white-collar and farm occupations. Higher than average unemployment rates were registered for service workers and blue-collar workers, especially laborers and operatives.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY, AND VETERAN STATUS

Annual Average 1979

Sex, Age, Minority, and Veteran Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution: Labor Force	Percent Distribution: Employed	Percent Distribution: Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Both Sexes							
1. Total	5,296,000	4,930,000	366,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.9%
2. White	4,858,000	4,564,000	295,000	91.7	92.6	80.6	6.1
3. Black	418,800	350,200	68,600	7.9	7.1	18.7	16.4
4. Other Races	19,200	16,800	2,400	0.4	0.3	0.7	12.5
5. Spanish Origin 1/	37,400	32,400	5,000	0.7	0.7	1.4	13.4
6. Minority Group 2/	475,400	399,400	76,000	9.0	8.1	20.8	16.0
7. Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	389,500	371,600	17,900	7.4	7.5	4.9	4.6
Age							
8. 16 to 19 years	466,000	373,000	93,000	8.8	7.6	25.4	20.0
9. 20 to 21 years	289,500	254,200	35,300	5.5	5.2	9.6	12.2
Female							
10. Total	2,164,000	1,997,000	167,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.7
11. Percent of Both Sexes	40.9	40.5	45.6	—	—	—	—
12. White	1,955,000	1,821,000	135,000	90.3	91.2	80.0	6.9
13. Black	201,600	170,400	31,200	9.3	8.5	18.7	15.5
14. Other Races	7,400	6,600	800	0.4	0.3	0.5	10.8
15. Spanish Origin 1/	15,900	13,400	2,500	0.7	0.7	1.5	15.7
16. Minority Group 2/	224,900	190,400	34,500	10.4	9.5	20.7	15.3

Footnotes:

1/ Persons of Spanish Origin are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

2/ Sum of black, other races, and Spanish origin.

3/ Data limited to veterans ages 20 to 34 years. Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

All data on 1979 benchmarks.
Items may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 49

PENNSYLVANIA
LABOR FORCE STATUS BY SEX, AGE AND RACE
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979
(data in thousands)

	Total	Change From 1978	White	Change From 1978	Non-White	Change From 1978
Total, 16 years and over:						
Civilian Labor Force	5296.0	+41.0	4858.0	-4.0	438.0	+45.0
Employment	4930.0	+39.0	4564.0	-3.0	367.0	+43.0
Unemployment	366.0	+2.0	295.0	0.0	71.0	+2.0
Rate (%)	6.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	16.2	-1.3
Males, 16 years and over:						
Civilian Labor Force	3132.0	0.0	2903.0	-18.0	229.0	+17.0
Employment	2934.0	-4.0	2743.0	-26.0	191.0	+22.0
Unemployment	198.0	+5.0	160.0	+8.0	39.0	-3.0
Rate (%)	6.3	+0.1	5.5	+0.3	17.0	-2.9
Females, 16 years and over:						
Civilian Labor Force	2164.0	+41.0	1955.0	+14.0	209.0	+27.0
Employment	1997.0	+45.0	1821.0	+23.0	177.0	+22.0
Unemployment	167.0	-4.0	135.0	-8.0	32.0	+5.0
Rate (%)	7.7	-0.3	6.7	-0.7	15.3	+0.5
16-19 years, both sexes:						
Civilian Labor Force	466.0	-6.0				
Employment	373.0	-15.0				
Unemployment	93.0	+8.0	NOT AVAILABLE			
Rate (%)	20.0	+2.0				
20-24 years, both sexes:						
Civilian Labor Force	757.0	-3.0				
Employment	673.0	+15.0				
Unemployment	84.0	-18.0				
Rate (%)	11.1	-2.3	NOT AVAILABLE			
25-44 years, both sexes:						
Civilian Labor Force	2311.0	+118.0				
Employment	2180.0	+105.0				
Unemployment	131.0	+13.0	NOT AVAILABLE			
Rate (%)	5.7	+0.3				
45 years and over, both sexes:						
Civilian Labor Force	1772.0	-58.0				
Employment	1713.0	-57.0				
Unemployment	59.0	-1.0	NOT AVAILABLE			
Rate (%)	3.3	0.0				

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 90

PENNSYLVANIA

Estimated Civilian Labor Force Status for 16-19 and 20-21 Year Olds By County of Residence: Annual Average 1979

County of Residence	16-19 Year Olds				County of Residence	20-21 Year Olds			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Allegheny	46.0	37.0	9.0	19.6	Allegheny	29.5	25.2	4.3	14.6
Armstrong	2.1	1.8	0.3	14.3	Armstrong	1.4	1.3	0.1	7.1
Beaver	7.0	5.8	1.2	17.1	Beaver	4.8	4.3	0.5	10.4
Bedford	1.6	1.4	0.2	12.5	Bedford	1.1	1.0	0.1	9.1
Berks	13.0	11.0	2.0	15.4	Berks	8.9	8.0	0.9	10.1
Blair	4.3	3.6	0.7	16.3	Blair	2.9	2.6	0.3	10.3
Bradford	1.9	1.7	0.2	10.5	Bradford	1.3	1.2	0.1	7.7
Bucks	15.0	13.0	2.0	13.3	Bucks	10.2	9.4	0.8	7.8
Butler	5.2	4.6	0.6	11.5	Butler	3.5	3.3	0.2	5.7
Cambria	5.0	4.1	0.9	18.0	Cambria	3.4	3.0	0.4	11.8
Cameron	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	Cameron	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Carbon	1.4	1.2	0.2	14.3	Carbon	1.0	0.9	0.1	10.0
Centre	3.2	2.9	0.3	9.4	Centre	2.2	2.1	0.1	4.5
Chester	10.0	8.8	1.2	12.0	Chester	6.8	6.4	0.4	5.9
Clarion	1.0	0.9	0.1	10.0	Clarion	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.3
Clearfield	3.1	2.7	0.4	12.9	Clearfield	2.1	1.9	0.2	9.5
Clinton	1.2	1.0	0.2	16.7	Clinton	0.8	0.7	0.1	12.5
Columbia	1.7	1.5	0.2	11.8	Columbia	1.2	1.1	0.1	8.3
Crawford	3.2	2.7	0.5	15.6	Crawford	2.2	2.0	0.2	9.1
Cumberland	5.0	4.4	0.6	12.0	Cumberland	3.4	3.2	0.2	5.9
Dauphin	6.3	5.3	1.0	15.9	Dauphin	4.3	3.9	0.4	9.3
Delaware	14.0	12.0	2.0	14.3	Delaware	9.6	8.8	0.8	8.3
Elk	1.2	1.1	0.1	8.3	Elk	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Erie	10.0	8.5	1.5	15.0	Erie	6.8	6.3	0.5	7.4
Fayette	6.3	4.9	1.4	22.2	Fayette	4.3	3.7	0.6	14.0
Forest	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	Forest	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Franklin	3.2	2.8	0.4	12.5	Franklin	2.2	2.1	0.1	4.5
Fulton	0.5	0.4	0.1	20.0	Fulton	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Greene	1.4	1.2	0.2	14.3	Greene	1.0	0.9	0.1	10.0
Huntingdon	1.2	1.0	0.2	16.7	Huntingdon	0.8	0.7	0.1	12.5
Indiana	4.2	3.5	0.7	16.7	Indiana	2.9	2.6	0.3	10.3
Jefferson	1.9	1.6	0.3	15.8	Jefferson	1.3	1.2	0.1	7.7
Juniata	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.3	Juniata	0.5	0.4	0.1	20.0
Lackawanna	8.0	6.7	1.3	16.3	Lackawanna	5.5	5.0	0.5	9.1
Lancaster	15.0	13.0	2.0	13.3	Lancaster	10.2	9.6	0.6	5.9
Lawrence	4.0	3.5	0.5	12.5	Lawrence	2.7	2.5	0.2	7.4
Lebanon	4.0	3.3	0.7	17.5	Lebanon	2.7	2.5	0.2	7.4
Lehigh	10.0	8.5	1.5	15.0	Lehigh	6.8	6.3	0.5	7.4
Luzerne	12.0	9.8	2.2	18.3	Luzerne	8.2	7.3	0.9	11.0
Lycoming	4.0	3.6	0.4	10.0	Lycoming	2.7	2.5	0.2	7.4
McKean	2.0	1.7	0.3	15.0	McKean	1.4	1.2	0.2	14.3
Mercer	5.0	4.2	0.8	16.0	Mercer	3.4	3.1	0.3	8.8
Mifflin	1.8	1.5	0.3	16.7	Mifflin	1.2	1.1	0.1	8.3
Monroe	2.4	1.9	0.5	20.8	Monroe	1.6	1.4	0.2	12.5
Montgomery	25.0	21.0	4.0	16.0	Montgomery	17.0	15.0	2.0	11.8
Montour	0.6	0.5	0.1	16.7	Montour	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Northampton	9.0	7.5	1.5	16.7	Northampton	6.1	5.5	0.6	9.8
Northumberland	3.0	2.4	0.6	20.0	Northumberland	2.0	1.8	0.2	10.0
Perry	1.3	1.1	0.2	15.4	Perry	0.9	0.8	0.1	11.1
Philadelphia	57.0	42.0	14.0	24.6	Philadelphia	38.0	30.0	8.0	21.1
Pike	0.5	0.4	0.1	20.0	Pike	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Potter	0.7	0.5	0.2	28.6	Potter	0.5	0.4	0.1	20.0
Schuylkill	5.0	4.0	1.0	20.0	Schuylkill	3.4	3.0	0.4	11.8
Snyder	1.3	1.0	0.3	23.1	Snyder	0.9	0.8	0.1	11.1
Somerset	3.1	2.4	0.7	22.6	Somerset	2.1	1.9	0.2	9.5
Sullivan	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	Sullivan	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Susquehanna	1.5	1.2	0.3	20.0	Susquehanna	1.0	0.9	0.1	10.0
Tioga	1.9	1.5	0.4	21.1	Tioga	1.3	1.2	0.1	7.7
Union	1.2	1.0	0.2	16.7	Union	0.8	0.7	0.1	12.5
Venango	2.5	2.0	0.5	20.0	Venango	1.7	1.5	0.2	11.8
Warren	1.8	1.5	0.3	16.7	Warren	1.2	1.1	0.1	8.3
Washington	8.2	6.1	2.1	25.6	Washington	5.4	4.9	0.5	9.3
Wayne	1.4	1.1	0.3	21.4	Wayne	0.9	0.8	0.1	11.1
Westmoreland	15.1	10.7	4.4	29.1	Westmoreland	9.9	8.6	1.3	13.1
Wyoming	0.9	0.6	0.3	33.3	Wyoming	0.6	0.5	0.1	16.7
York	11.7	10.2	1.5	12.8	York	7.7	7.0	0.7	9.1
PENNSYLVANIA*	466.0	373.0	93.0	20.0	PENNSYLVANIA*	289.5	254.2	35.3	12.2
UNITED STATES*	9512.0	7984.0	1528.0	16.1	UNITED STATES*	5996.0	5365.0	631.0	10.5

Rates based on unrounded data.
Items may not add to totals due to rounding.
* Pennsylvania and U.S. data in thousands.

PENNSYLVANIA
Estimated Civilian Labor Force Status For Females
1979 Annual Average
(data in thousands)

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	13.3	12.2	1.1	8.0	Lancaster	74.4	70.0	4.3	5.8
Allegheny	256.6	241.2	15.4	6.0	Lawrence	15.4	14.3	1.1	7.1
Armstrong	10.1	9.1	1.1	10.7	Lebanon	21.3	19.9	1.4	6.7
Beaver	31.9	30.0	2.0	6.2	Lehigh	53.4	49.9	3.5	6.6
Bedford	6.9	6.0	0.9	13.1	Luzerne	68.6	62.8	5.8	8.5
Berks	65.8	61.4	4.4	6.7	Lycoming	21.9	19.5	2.3	10.6
Blair	24.1	21.7	2.4	9.9	McKean	9.6	8.9	0.7	7.0
Bradford	10.0	9.0	0.9	9.1	Mercer	19.3	17.8	1.5	7.6
Bucks	80.6	74.1	6.5	8.1	Mifflin	7.4	6.6	0.8	10.2
Butler	21.6	20.0	1.6	7.6	Monroe	11.4	10.3	1.1	9.2
Cambria	29.2	26.7	2.5	8.4	Montgomery	112.3	104.3	8.0	7.1
Cameron	1.1	0.9	0.2	15.0	Montour	3.3	3.1	0.2	7.4
Carbon	11.0	10.0	1.0	9.4	Northampton	45.5	41.8	3.6	8.0
Centre	20.1	18.9	1.2	5.8	Northumberland	19.3	17.4	1.9	9.9
Chester	50.9	47.9	3.0	6.0	Perry	6.5	6.1	0.4	6.1
Clarion	6.8	6.3	0.5	7.8	Philadelphia	358.1	327.2	30.9	8.6
Clearfield	14.3	12.8	1.5	10.5	Pike	2.7	2.5	0.2	8.8
Clinton	6.5	5.8	0.7	10.4	Potter	2.7	2.4	0.3	12.0
Columbia	12.3	11.2	1.1	8.9	Schuylkill	28.6	25.8	2.8	9.7
Crawford	14.3	13.0	1.3	9.1	Snyder	5.8	5.4	0.4	7.2
Cumberland	36.5	34.7	1.8	4.9	Somerset	12.5	11.7	0.9	6.8
Dauphin	50.6	48.0	2.6	5.2	Sullivan	0.8	0.7	0.1	10.8
Delaware	103.2	96.0	7.2	7.0	Susquehanna	6.3	5.7	0.6	10.2
Elk	7.0	6.4	0.5	7.6	Tioga	6.7	6.0	0.7	10.5
Erie	50.3	45.8	4.5	8.9	Union	5.7	5.4	0.4	6.4
Fayette	20.5	18.3	2.1	10.3	Venango	10.2	9.4	0.8	7.8
Forest	0.8	0.7	0.1	9.9	Warren	8.3	7.8	0.5	6.4
Franklin	20.5	19.0	1.5	7.3	Washington	33.3	30.9	2.4	7.2
Fulton	2.3	2.1	0.2	7.9	Wayne	6.7	6.2	0.6	8.5
Greene	4.5	4.1	0.4	8.3	Westmoreland	60.4	55.5	5.0	8.2
Huntingdon	6.6	6.0	0.6	9.5	Wyoming	3.8	3.3	0.5	12.6
Indiana	16.1	14.8	1.2	7.6	York	58.2	54.7	3.5	6.0
Jefferson	8.8	7.8	1.0	11.3					
Juniata	3.1	2.9	0.3	8.6	PENNSYLVANIA	2164.0	1997.0	167.0	7.7
Lackawanna	46.1	42.1	4.0	8.6					

Rates based on unrounded data.
Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 52

PENNSYLVANIA ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE STATUS OF VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS, AGE 24-39 YEARS BY COUNTY: 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	1920	1840	80	4.2%
Allegheny	50500	48620	1880	3.7
Armstrong	2500	2350	150	5.9
Beaver	6400	6190	210	3.2
Bedford	1280	1170	100	8.2
Berks	8940	8610	330	3.7
Blair	4330	4080	250	5.8
Bradford	1800	1710	90	4.8
Bucks	17220	16480	740	4.3
Butler	4000	3830	170	4.1
Cambria	5540	5220	310	5.7
Cameron	330	300	30	8.3
Carbon	1700	1600	100	5.7
Centre	3930	3780	150	3.7
Chester	8650	8380	270	3.1
Clarion	1010	960	50	4.9
Clearfield	2280	2130	150	6.6
Clinton	1140	1060	80	7.0
Columbia	1750	1650	100	5.7
Crawford	2870	2730	150	5.1
Cumberland	5840	5670	170	2.9
Dauphin	7500	7230	260	3.5
Delaware	22040	21140	910	4.1
Elk	930	890	40	4.3
Erie	9510	9020	490	5.2
Fayette	4830	4530	290	6.1
Forest	110	100	10	5.5
Franklin	2970	2860	110	3.7
Fulton	240	220	10	5.5
Greene	840	790	50	5.5
Huntingdon	1050	970	70	6.8
Indiana	2310	2210	100	4.3
Jefferson	1450	1370	90	6.0
Juniata	300	280	20	6.7
Lackawanna	8200	7740	460	5.6
Lancaster	9150	8870	280	3.0%
Lawrence	3070	2930	140	4.5
Lebanon	3120	2990	130	4.2
Lehigh	9230	8850	380	4.1
Luzerne	10980	10320	660	6.0
Lycoming	3570	3350	230	6.4
McKean	1360	1300	60	4.3
Mercer	4310	4130	180	4.2
Mifflin	1260	1190	70	5.9
Monroe	1550	1460	90	5.8
Montgomery	21080	20250	820	3.9
Montour	440	420	20	4.6
Northampton	6990	6680	310	4.5
Northumberland	3190	2980	210	6.5
Perry	890	860	40	3.9
Philadelphia	68260	64520	3740	5.5
Pike	290	280	20	5.5
Potter	610	570	40	6.4
Schuylkill	4820	4530	290	6.1
Snyder	880	840	50	5.1
Somerset	2260	2130	130	5.8
Sullivan	160	150	10	6.1
Susquehanna	1120	1050	60	5.7
Tioga	1200	1130	70	6.0
Union	880	850	40	4.2
Venango	1990	1890	100	4.8
Warren	1360	1310	50	4.0
Washington	6850	6570	290	4.2
Wayne	840	790	40	5.3
Westmoreland	12290	11690	600	4.9
Wyoming	820	760	60	7.3
York	8530	8240	280	3.3
PENNSYLVANIA	389500	371600	17900	4.6

Rates based on unrounded data.
Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

PENNSYLVANIA

Employment Status by Occupation: 1978 Annual Average

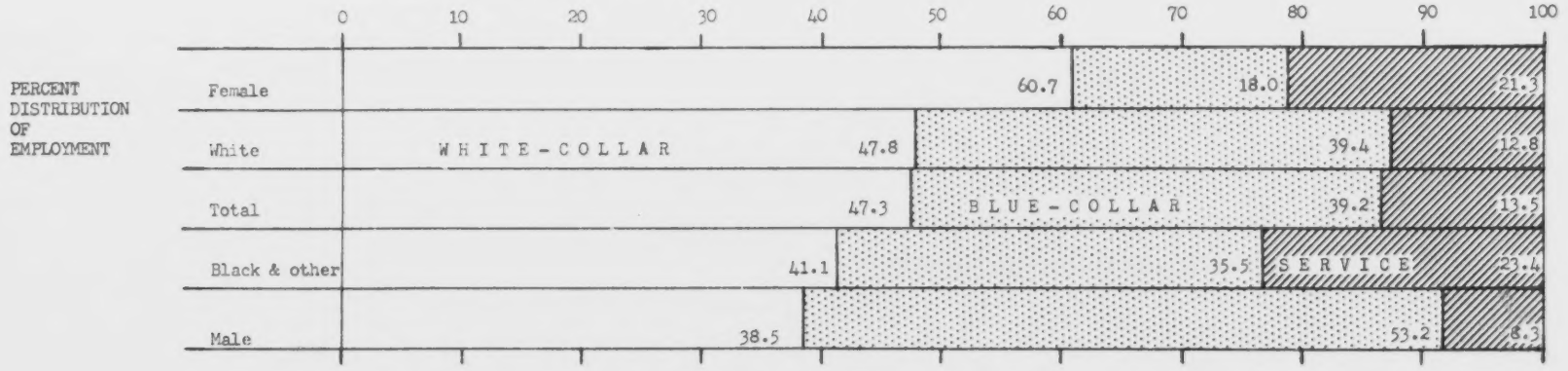
	Total Employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers					Service Workers	Farm Workers
		Total	Professional and Technical	Managers and administrators except farm	Sales Workers	Clerical Workers	Total	Craft and Kindred Workers	Operatives except Transport	Transport Equipment Operatives	Nonfarm Laborers		
Employment	4,888,000	2,314,000	718,000	454,000	287,000	854,000	1,849,000	696,000	681,000	199,000	273,000	658,000	67,000
Unemployment	364,000	92,000	22,000	9,000	16,000	44,000	159,000	46,000	61,000	13,000	39,000	60,000	2,000
Unemployment Rate	6.9	3.8	3.0	2.0	5.3	4.9	7.9	6.1	8.2	6.3	12.5	8.3	3.5

Occupational Percentage distribution by Sex and Race: 1978 Annual Average

Total	100.0	47.3	14.7	9.3	5.9	17.5	37.8	14.2	13.9	4.1	5.6	13.5	1.4
Male	100.0	38.4	14.4	12.0	5.3	6.8	51.5	22.5	14.3	6.4	8.4	8.3	1.7
Female	100.0	60.7	15.1	5.3	6.7	33.6	17.2	1.8	13.5	1/	1.3	21.3	1/
Both Sexes													
White	100.0	47.8	14.8	9.6	6.1	17.3	38.0	14.5	13.9	4.1	5.5	12.8	1.5
Black & other races	100.0	41.1	13.6	5.0	2.2	20.3	35.5	10.1	14.6	4.2	6.3	23.4	1/

1/ Less than 1.0 percent

NOTES: Items may not add to toals because of rounding.
Unemployed persons with no previous work experience are not shown separately but are included in total.



NOTE: Farm workers are included in Blue-collar.

Table 53

Table 54

UNITED STATES
1978 & 1979 Annual Averages

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Total		White		Black[1]		Hispanic origin[2]	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	158,941	161,532	139,580	141,614	16,640	17,026	7,639	7,901
Civilian labor force	100,420	102,908	88,456	90,602	10,211	10,430	4,801	5,019
Percent of population	63.2	63.7	63.4	64.0	61.4	61.3	62.8	63.5
Employment	94,373	96,945	83,836	86,025	8,925	9,160	4,366	4,604
Agriculture	3,342	3,297	3,034	2,999	245	241	221	221
Nonagricultural industries	91,031	93,648	80,802	83,026	8,680	8,919	4,145	4,384
Unemployment	6,047	5,963	4,620	4,577	1,286	1,269	435	415
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.1	12.6	12.2	9.1	8.3
Not in labor force	58,521	58,623	51,124	51,011	6,430	6,596	2,838	2,883
Males, 20 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	67,006	68,293	59,510	60,567	6,397	6,563	3,107	3,226
Civilian labor force	53,464	54,486	47,733	48,583	4,856	4,981	2,639	2,753
Percent of population	79.8	79.8	80.2	80.2	75.9	75.9	84.9	85.3
Employment	51,212	52,264	45,977	46,854	4,415	4,529	2,473	2,595
Agriculture	2,361	2,350	2,120	2,122	196	187	167	170
Nonagricultural industries	48,852	49,913	43,857	44,733	4,217	4,343	2,306	2,425
Unemployment	2,252	2,223	1,757	1,728	443	452	166	158
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	9.1	9.1	6.3	5.7
Not in labor force	13,541	13,807	11,777	11,984	1,541	1,580	468	473
Females, 20 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	75,489	76,860	66,146	67,206	8,022	8,242	3,486	3,614
Civilian labor force	37,416	38,910	32,233	33,545	4,447	4,562	1,643	1,731
Percent of population	49.6	50.6	48.7	49.9	55.4	55.4	47.1	47.9
Employment	35,180	36,698	30,547	31,876	3,953	4,068	1,481	1,576
Agriculture	586	591	545	546	28	34	31	28
Nonagricultural industries	34,593	36,107	30,002	31,330	3,926	4,033	1,450	1,549
Unemployment	2,236	2,213	1,686	1,669	493	494	162	154
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.0	11.1	10.8	9.8	8.9
Not in labor force	38,073	37,949	33,913	33,662	3,575	3,681	1,843	1,883
Both sexes, 16-19 years								
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,447	16,379	13,924	13,841	2,221	2,221	1,046	1,061
Civilian labor force	9,540	9,512	8,490	8,475	907	886	519	535
Percent of population	58.0	58.1	61.0	61.2	40.8	39.9	49.6	50.4
Employment	7,981	7,984	7,312	7,295	557	563	412	433
Agriculture	395	356	369	332	20	19	23	23
Nonagricultural industries	7,586	7,628	6,943	6,963	537	543	389	410
Unemployment	1,559	1,528	1,178	1,181	351	323	107	102
Unemployment rate	16.3	16.1	13.9	13.9	38.6	36.5	20.6	19.1
Not in labor force	6,907	6,867	5,435	5,365	1,314	1,335	527	527

[1] Data relate to black workers only. According to the 1970 Census, they comprised about 89 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race, which means that they are also included in the data for white and black workers. At the time of the 1970 Census, approximately 95 percent of their population was white.

Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1980
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 55

UNITED STATES
1978 and 1979 Annual Averages

Employment status of the population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas by sex, age, and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Metropolitan areas						Nonmetropolitan areas					
	Total		Central cities		Suburbs		Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Total												
Civilian noninstitutional population	107,391	109,969	45,323	46,014	62,068	63,955	51,550	51,563	4,827	4,594	46,723	46,969
Civilian labor force	68,738	71,192	28,108	28,803	40,630	42,390	31,682	31,716	3,032	2,926	28,650	28,790
Percent of population	64.0	64.7	62.0	62.6	65.5	66.3	61.5	61.5	62.8	63.7	61.3	61.3
Employed	64,529	67,029	26,029	26,759	38,499	40,269	29,844	29,916	2,952	2,859	26,892	27,057
Unemployed	4,210	4,163	2,079	2,044	2,131	2,120	1,837	1,800	79	68	1,758	1,732
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.8	7.4	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.7	2.6	2.3	6.1	6.0
Not in labor force	38,653	38,777	17,215	17,211	21,437	21,566	19,869	19,847	1,795	1,668	18,073	18,179
Males, 20 years and over												
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,158	46,304	18,660	18,963	26,499	27,341	21,848	21,990	2,180	2,099	19,668	19,891
Civilian labor force	36,459	37,417	14,484	14,776	21,975	22,640	17,005	17,069	1,807	1,741	15,198	15,328
Percent of population	80.7	80.8	77.6	77.9	82.9	82.8	77.8	77.6	82.9	83.0	77.3	77.1
Employed	34,880	35,848	13,658	13,957	21,223	21,892	16,332	16,415	1,781	1,716	14,551	14,699
Unemployed	1,579	1,569	825	821	753	749	673	654	26	26	647	628
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	5.7	5.6	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.8	1.4	1.5	4.3	4.1
Not in labor force	8,699	8,886	4,176	4,187	4,523	4,700	4,842	4,921	372	358	4,470	4,563
Females, 20 years and over												
Civilian noninstitutional population	51,219	52,610	22,267	22,637	28,953	29,972	24,269	24,250	2,064	1,948	22,205	22,302
Civilian labor force	25,897	27,336	11,268	11,668	14,629	15,668	11,518	11,574	880	862	10,638	10,712
Percent of population	50.6	52.0	50.6	51.5	50.5	52.3	47.5	47.7	42.7	44.2	47.9	48.0
Employed	24,360	25,792	10,311	10,914	13,849	14,878	10,820	10,905	849	840	9,971	10,065
Unemployed	1,537	1,544	757	754	781	790	699	669	31	22	668	647
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.3	5.0	6.1	5.8	3.5	2.6	6.3	6.0
Not in labor force	25,322	25,274	10,999	10,969	14,323	14,305	12,751	12,676	1,184	1,087	11,567	11,589
Both sexes, 16-19 years												
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,014	11,056	4,397	4,413	6,617	6,642	5,433	5,323	583	546	4,850	4,777
Civilian labor force	6,382	6,439	2,356	2,358	4,026	4,081	3,158	3,073	344	323	2,814	2,750
Percent of population	57.9	58.2	53.6	53.4	60.8	61.4	58.1	57.7	59.0	59.1	58.0	57.6
Employed	5,289	5,388	1,860	1,889	3,428	3,499	2,692	2,595	321	303	2,371	2,292
Unemployed	1,093	1,051	496	469	597	581	466	477	22	19	444	458
Unemployment rate	17.1	16.3	21.1	19.9	14.8	14.2	14.7	15.5	6.5	6.0	15.8	16.7
Not in labor force	4,632	4,617	2,039	2,055	2,591	2,562	2,275	2,250	239	224	2,036	2,026
White												
Civilian noninstitutional population	92,782	94,587	34,856	35,200	57,926	59,387	46,798	47,027	4,509	4,340	42,289	42,687
Civilian labor force	59,566	61,489	21,732	22,218	37,834	39,272	28,890	29,113	2,859	2,791	26,031	26,322
Percent of population	64.2	65.0	62.3	63.1	65.3	66.1	61.7	61.9	63.4	64.3	61.6	61.7
Employed	56,464	58,423	20,491	21,003	35,973	37,421	27,372	27,602	2,796	2,734	24,576	24,868
Unemployed	3,102	3,066	1,241	1,215	1,861	1,851	1,518	1,511	63	57	1,455	1,454
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.2	2.2	2.0	5.6	5.5
Not in labor force	33,216	33,097	13,124	12,982	20,091	20,115	17,908	17,914	1,650	1,549	16,258	16,365
Black and other												
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,609	15,383	10,467	10,814	4,142	4,568	4,752	4,535	318	254	4,434	4,281
Civilian labor force	9,172	9,703	6,376	6,585	2,796	3,118	2,792	2,603	172	135	2,620	2,468
Percent of population	62.8	63.1	60.9	60.9	67.5	68.3	58.7	57.4	54.3	53.1	59.1	57.7
Employed	8,065	8,606	5,538	5,757	2,527	2,849	2,472	2,314	156	124	2,316	2,190
Unemployed	1,106	1,097	839	828	269	269	319	289	17	10	302	279
Unemployment rate	12.1	11.3	13.2	12.6	9.6	8.6	11.4	11.1	9.7	7.7	11.5	11.3
Not in labor force	5,437	5,680	4,091	4,230	1,346	1,450	1,961	1,932	145	119	1,816	1,813

Source: Employment and Earnings, Vol. 27, No. 1, January 1980
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

b. Trends and Outlook in Unemployment

Pennsylvania's unemployment rate finished the decade of the 70's substantially higher than it began. The 1979 annual average rate of 6.9 percent represented an unhealthy gain of about half the 1970 average rate of 4.5 percent. The two basic forces behind this rise were the end of the Vietnam conflict and the high influx of women to the labor force.

The end of the Vietnam conflict was the more powerful of these two forces. Not only did it flood the labor force with unemployed veterans, it took away much defense related work. The metals industries, including ordnance, and instruments and related products were some of the typical industries affected. High unemployment rates have accompanied previous peacetime economies. After the Korean conflict, Pennsylvania's unemployment rate climbed from 5.0 percent in 1953 to 10.8 percent in 1958. In fact, since 1950, the average peacetime unemployment rate in Pennsylvania has been 7.8 percent.

Women entered the labor force in record numbers during the 70's as the state's social and economic structure changed. Not only did women feel the need to compete as equals with men in the marketplace, they were confronted with the need to earn a second family paycheck to survive soaring inflation. The female labor force participation rate in Pennsylvania climbed from 39.4 percent in 1970 to 46.0 percent in 1979.

Employment gains through the decade have not been able to keep pace with labor force growth caused by women and returning Vietnam veterans. Employment from 1970 to 1979 advanced 320,000 while the labor force swelled 468,000. The shortfall of 148,000 wound up as additional unemployed pushing the unemployment rate up from 4.5 percent in 1970 to 6.9 percent in 1979.

The decade saw two recessions that inflated unemployment levels. The first, in 1970-71, was a relatively mild recession marking the end of the moonshot era. Aerospace and numerous associated technical industries cut back business and employment levels. However, the ongoing Vietnam conflict held this recession in check. Unemployment rates climbed from 3.3 percent in 1969 to 5.4 percent in 1971. The second recession, in 1974-75, was much more severe and drove unemployment rates from 4.8 percent in 1973 to 8.3 percent in 1975. This recession marked the end of the Vietnam conflict which saw greatly reduced government defense spending and a considerable influx of unemployed veterans to the labor force. Furthermore, this recession was aggrevated by energy shortages and increased foreign competition. Energy shortages were intensified by an Oil Embargo that drove up fuel prices and, consequently, the cost of production. Foreign competition affected mainly the leather goods, apparel, and steel industries. Japanese steel was allegedly being "dumped" in the U.S., a factor though unlikely the major one, in forcing Pennsylvania steel industries to cut employment to new all-time lows.

After the 1974-75 recession, the rate of unemployment in Pennsylvania edged down slowly until 1979 in the second longest economic expansion since World War II. Only the Vietnam conflict and moonshot prolonged expansion of the 1960's remains unmatched. 1979 ended the recent expansion as various economic problems began to surface and Pennsylvania's unemployment rate averaged no better than the year earlier at 6.9 percent.

As 1980 unfolds, Pennsylvania and the nation are slipping into recession. High inflation and interest rates have made the cost of doing business by both industry and consumer extremely difficult. Unemployment is climbing above the levels of 1979 as Pennsylvania industry encounters fallout from the slumping auto and housing industries. Industries affected by the auto slump are primary and fabricated metals, and rubber products. Industries affected by the housing slump are lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, electrical appliances, and stone, clay and glass products. Other industries such as trade and apparel are also showing signs of weakness. Unemployment is expected to creep higher, as the year proceeds, to an annual average level of 395,000 or 7.4 percent of the labor force. 1981 could then be off to a greyish start, with unemployment climbing past 400,000, challenging the highs of the 1974-75 recession. Unemployment rates may exceed 10 percent during the Winter months if bad weather conditions add to economic problems, but hopefully the annual average rate for 1981 will not exceed 8.5 percent.

UNITED STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA RECENT TRENDS AND OUTLOOK
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
CALENDAR YEARS 1974-1979, PROJECTED 1980 & 1981

United States
(Data in thousands)

Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate %	Yearly Change In Rate
1974	91,011.0	85,935.0	5,076.0	5.6	
1975	92,613.0	84,783.0	7,830.0	8.5	+2.9
1976	94,773.0	87,485.0	7,288.0	7.7	-0.8
1977	97,401.0	90,546.0	6,855.0	7.0	-0.7
1978	100,420.0	94,373.0	6,047.0	6.0	-1.0
1979	102,908.0	96,943.0	5,963.0	5.8	-0.2
		O U T L O O K			
1980 1/	105,100.0	98,370.0	6,730.0	6.4	+0.6
1981 1/	107,000.0	98,760.0	8,240.0	7.7	+1.3

Pennsylvania
(data in thousands)

Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate %	Yearly Change In Rate
1974	5,036.0	4,778.0	258.0	5.1	
1975	5,069.0	4,647.0	422.0	8.3	+3.2
1976	5,094.0	4,690.0	404.0	7.9	-0.4
1977	5,168.0	4,770.0	398.0	7.7	-0.2
1978	5,255.0	4,891.0	364.0	6.9	-0.8
1979	5,296.0	4,930.0	366.0	6.9	0.0
		O U T L O O K			
1980 1/	5,350.0	4,955.0	395.0	7.4	+0.5
1981 1/	5,390.0	4,930.0	460.0	8.5	+1.1

1/ Projected by Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security

Chart 15

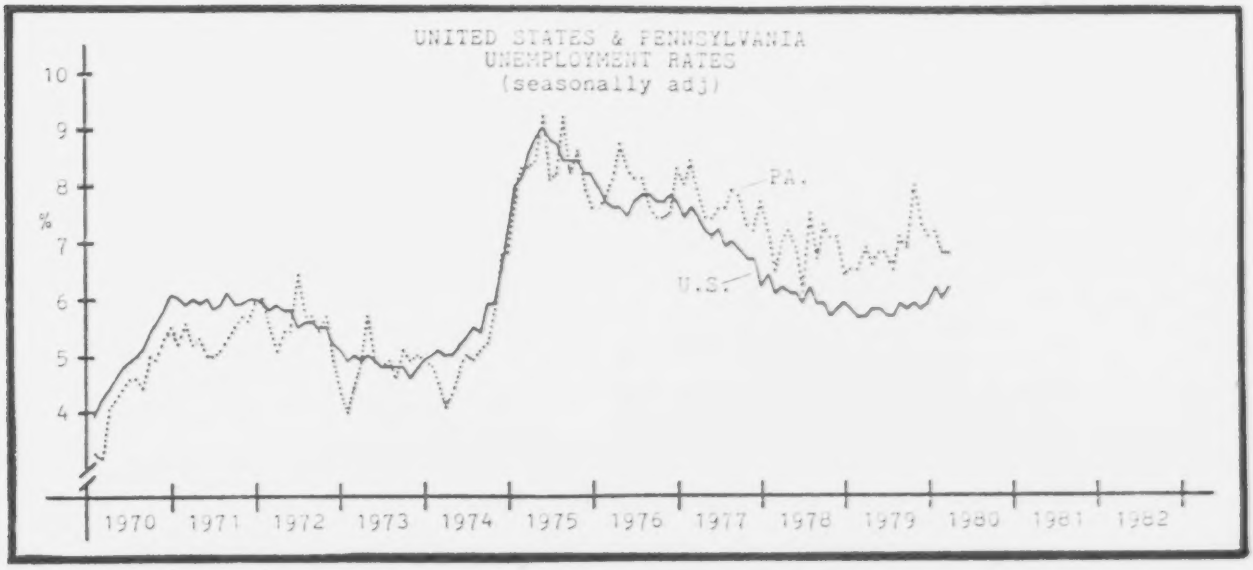


Table 57

Resident Employment, Unemployment and Unemployed Rate
(Thousands)

Year	PENNSYLVANIA Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %	Seasonally Adjusted Rate %	UNITED STATES Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %	Seasonally Adjusted Rate %
1962	4,474.2	4,110.5	363.7	8.1		70,614.0	66,702.0	3,911.0	5.5	
1963	4,422.9	4,090.0	332.9	7.5		71,833.0	67,762.0	4,070.0	5.7	
1964	4,430.9	4,155.2	275.7	6.2		73,091.0	69,305.0	3,786.0	5.2	
1965	4,469.3	4,263.4	205.9	4.6		74,455.0	71,088.0	3,366.0	4.5	
1966	4,558.3	4,395.0	163.3	3.6		75,770.0	72,895.0	2,875.0	3.8	
1967	4,637.0	4,467.0	170.0	3.7		77,347.0	74,372.0	2,975.0	3.8	
1968	4,634.0	4,475.0	159.0	3.4		78,737.0	75,920.0	2,817.0	3.6	
1969	4,720.0	4,566.0	154.0	3.3		80,734.0	77,902.0	2,832.0	3.5	
1970	4,828.0	4,610.0	218.0	4.5		82,715.0	78,627.0	4,088.0	4.9	
1971	4,801.0	4,542.0	260.0	5.4		84,113.0	79,120.0	4,993.0	5.9	
1972	4,870.0	4,607.0	264.0	5.4		86,542.0	81,702.0	4,840.0	5.6	
1973	4,988.0	4,747.0	241.0	4.8		88,714.0	84,409.0	4,304.0	4.9	
1974	5,036.0	4,778.0	258.0	5.1		91,011.0	85,935.0	5,076.0	5.6	
1975	5,068.0	4,646.0	421.0	8.3		92,613.0	84,783.0	7,830.0	8.5	
1976	5,091.0	4,690.0	401.0	7.9		94,773.0	87,485.0	7,288.0	7.7	
1977	5,165.0	4,767.0	398.0	7.7		97,401.0	90,546.0	6,855.0	7.0	
1978	5,255.0	4,891.0	364.0	6.9		100,420.0	94,373.0	6,047.0	6.0	
1979	5,296.0	4,930.0	366.0	6.9		102,908.0	96,945.0	5,963.0	5.8	
1979 Mar	5,272.0	4,860.0	411.0	7.8	6.9	101,665.0	95,501.0	6,165.0	6.1	5.7
Apr	5,179.0	4,860.0	320.0	6.2	6.3	101,236.0	95,675.0	5,561.0	5.5	5.8
May	5,209.0	4,915.0	294.0	5.6	6.6	101,473.0	96,220.0	5,253.0	5.2	5.8
Jun	5,333.0	4,950.0	383.0	7.2	6.6	104,153.0	97,917.0	6,235.0	6.0	5.7
Jul	5,387.0	5,047.0	340.0	6.3	6.3	104,995.0	98,891.0	6,104.0	5.8	5.7
Aug	5,339.0	4,967.0	372.0	7.0	7.3	104,363.0	98,226.0	6,137.0	5.9	5.9
Sep	5,290.0	4,933.0	356.0	6.7	7.1	103,373.0	97,576.0	5,798.0	5.6	5.8
Oct	5,348.0	4,923.0	425.0	7.9	8.3	103,939.0	98,158.0	5,781.0	5.6	5.9
Nov	5,359.0	4,990.0	368.0	6.9	7.5	103,719.0	97,943.0	5,776.0	5.6	5.8
Dec	5,331.0	4,978.0	354.0	6.6	7.3	103,884.0	98,047.0	5,836.0	5.6	5.9
1980 Jan	5,332.0	4,918.0	414.0	7.8	7.2	103,188.0	96,145.0	7,043.0	6.8	6.2
Feb	5,363.0	4,944.0	419.0	7.8	6.8	103,257.0	96,264.0	6,993.0	6.8	6.0
Mar	5,357.0	4,941.0	415.0	7.8	6.8	103,351.0	96,516.0	6,835.0	6.6	6.2

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

1929 - 1979

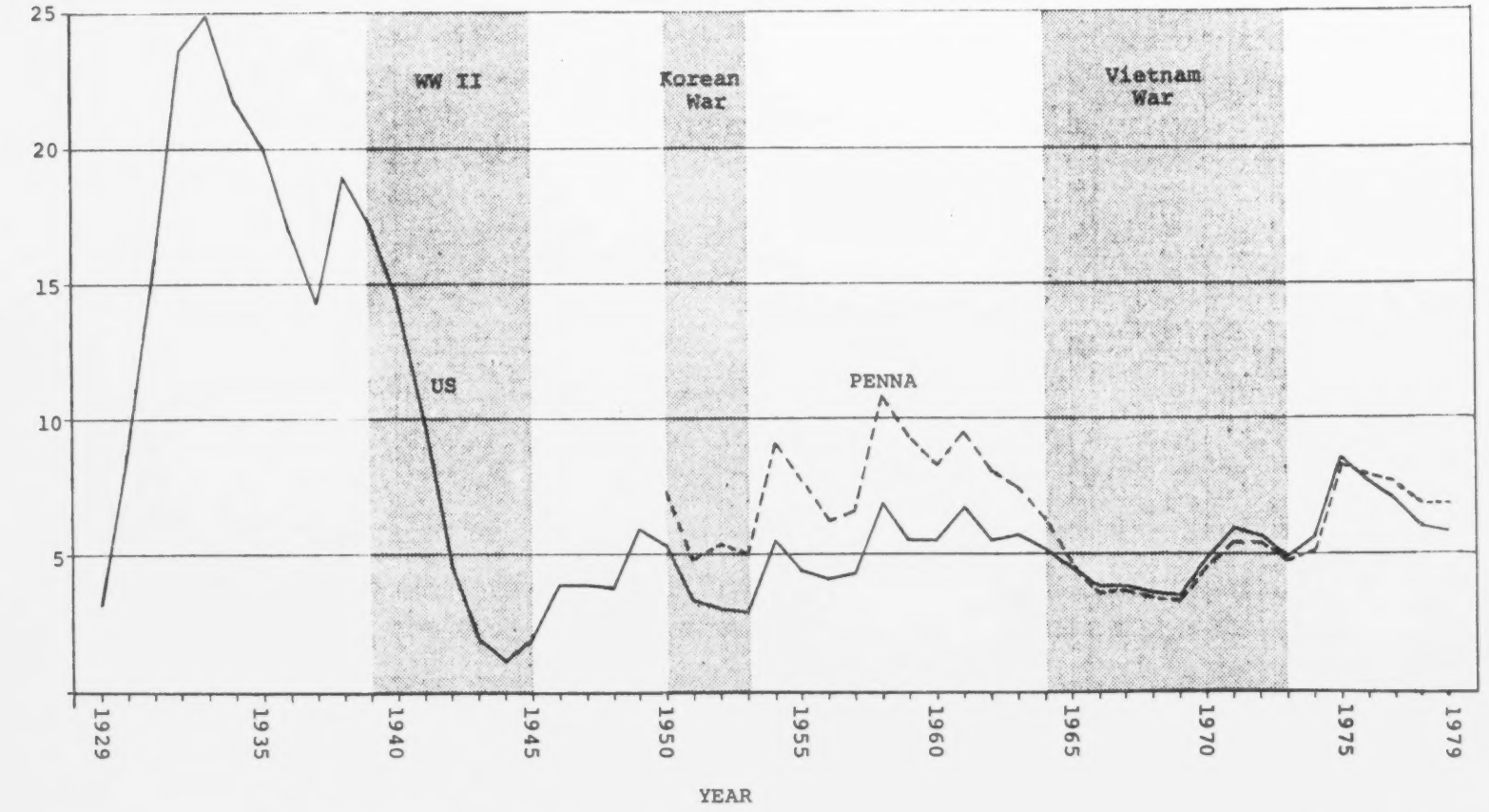


Chart 16

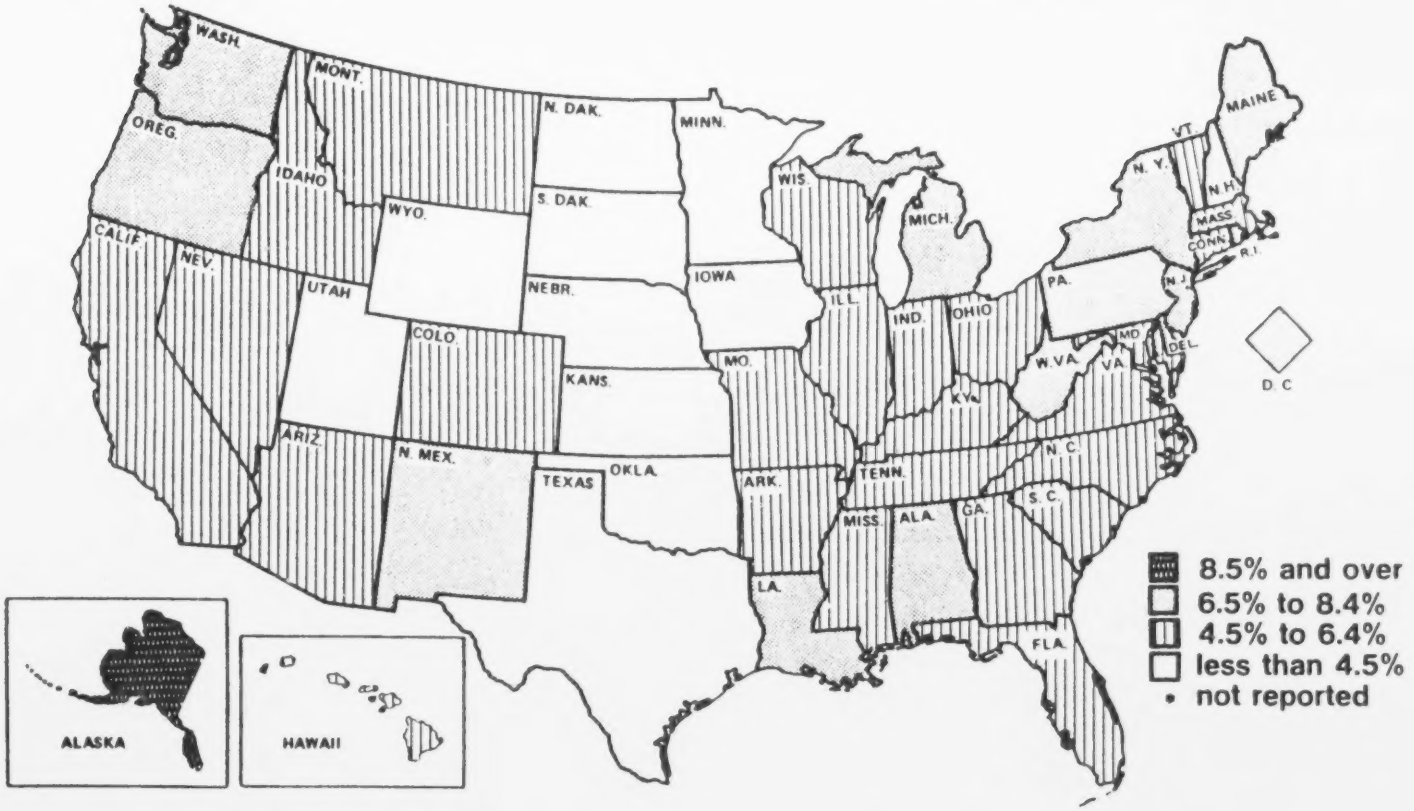
Table 58

A COMPARISON OF U. S. AND PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
CALENDAR YEARS 1955 THROUGH 1979

Year	U.S. Rate (%)	Pa. Rate (%)	U.S. Exceeds Pa.	Pa. Exceeds U.S.
1955	4.4	7.7		3.3
1956	4.1	6.1		2.0
1957	4.3	6.6		2.3
1958	6.8	10.8 High		2.0
1959	5.5	9.3		3.8
1960	5.5	8.3		2.8
1961	6.7	9.5		2.8
1962	5.5	8.1		2.6
1963	5.7	7.5		1.8
1964	5.2	6.2		1.0
1965	4.5	4.6		0.1
1966	3.8	3.6	0.2	
1967	3.8	3.7	0.1	
1968	3.6	3.4	0.2	
1969	3.5 Low	3.3 Low	0.2	
1970	4.9	4.4	0.5	
1971	5.9	5.4	0.5	
1972	5.6	5.4	0.2	
1973	4.9	4.8	0.1	
1974	5.6	5.1	0.5	
1975	8.5 High	8.3	0.2	
1976	7.7	7.9		0.2
1977	7.0	7.7		0.7
1978	6.0	6.9		0.9
1979	5.8	6.9		1.1

NOTE: Pennsylvania's Office of Employment Security has developed rates of unemployment from 1949. For all years on record prior to 1966, the Pennsylvania rate exceeded the U.S. rate of unemployment.
All data on 1979 CPS benchmarks.

Unemployment Rates by State, 1979 Annual Average



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1980

Map 7

Table 59

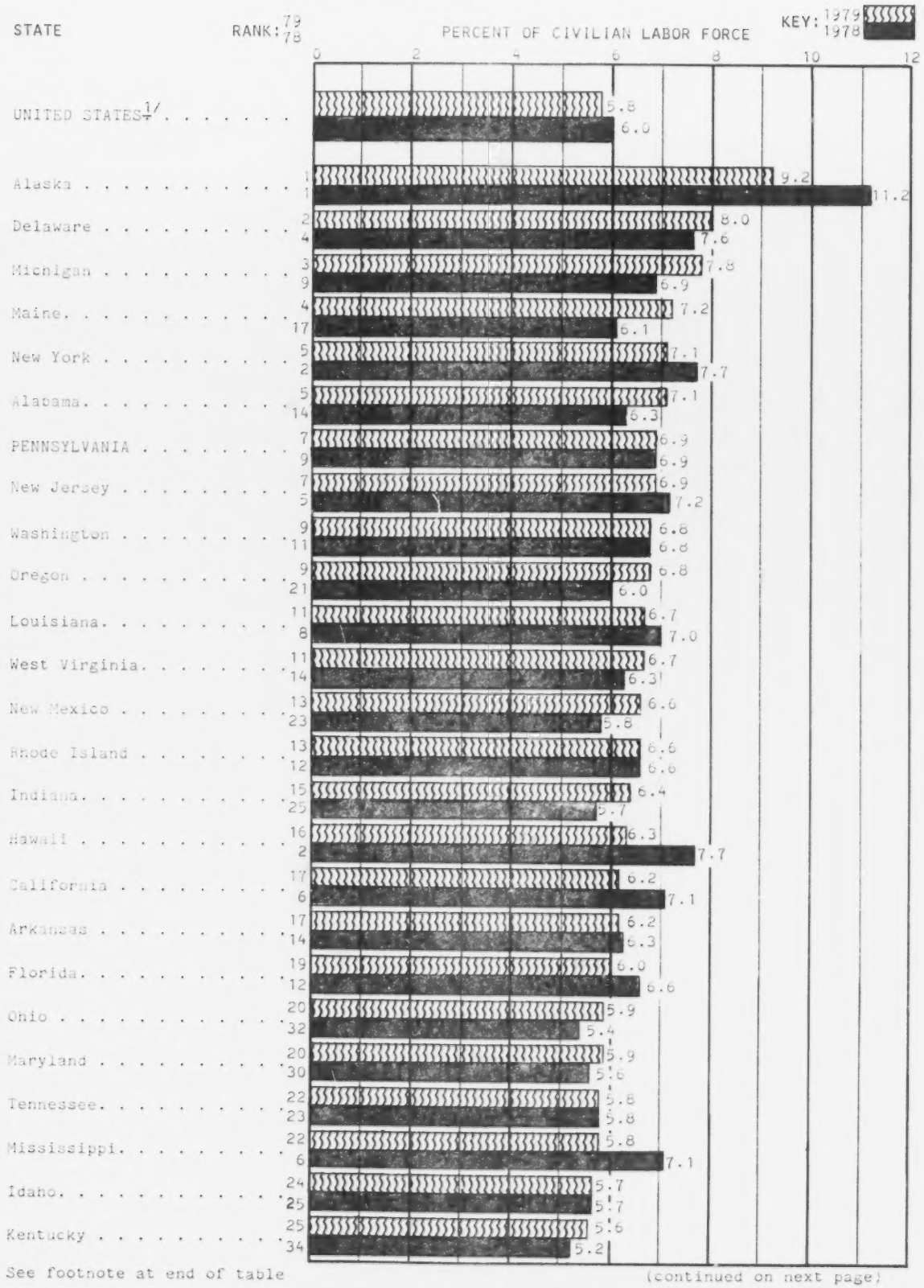
STATES RANKED ON BASIS OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1979 & 1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(U.S. Included for Comparative Purposes)

STATE	1979 Rank	1979 Rate (%)	1978 Rank	1978 Rate (%)	STATE	1979 Rank	1979 Rate (%)	1978 Rank	1978 Rate (%)
Alaska	1	9.2	1	11.2	Illinois	26	5.5	17	6.1
Delaware	2	8.0	4	7.6	Massachusetts	26	5.5	17	6.1
Michigan	3	7.8	9	6.9	Nevada	28	5.1	40	4.4
Maine	4	7.2	17	6.1	Montana	28	5.1	21	6.0
New York	5	7.1	2	7.7	Arizona	28	5.1	17	6.1
Alabama	5	7.1	14	6.3	Georgia	28	5.1	25	5.7
PENNSYLVANIA	7	6.9	9	6.9	Vermont	28	5.1	25	5.7
New Jersey	7	6.9	5	7.2	Connecticut	28	5.1	34	5.2
Washington	9	6.8	11	6.8	South Carolina	34	5.0	25	5.7
Oregon	9	6.8	21	6.0	Colorado	35	4.8	31	5.5
Louisiana	11	6.7	8	7.0	North Carolina	35	4.8	41	4.3
West Virginia	11	6.7	14	6.3	Virginia	37	4.7	32	5.4
New Mexico	13	6.6	23	5.8	Missouri	38	4.5	37	5.0
Rhode Island	13	6.6	12	6.6	Wisconsin	38	4.5	36	5.1
Indiana	15	6.4	25	5.7	Utah	40	4.3	44	3.8
Hawaii	16	6.3	2	7.7	Minnesota	41	4.2	44	3.8
California	17	6.2	6	7.1	Texas	41	4.2	38	4.8
Arkansas	17	6.2	14	6.3	Iowa	43	4.1	42	4.0
Florida	19	6.0	12	6.6	North Dakota	44	3.7	39	4.6
Ohio	20	5.9	32	5.4	South Dakota	45	3.5	48	3.1
Maryland	20	5.9	30	5.6	Oklahoma	46	3.4	43	3.9
Tennessee	22	5.8	23	5.8	Kansas	46	3.4	48	3.1
Mississippi	22	5.8	6	7.1	Nebraska	48	3.2	50	2.9
UNITED STATES		5.8		6.0	New Hampshire	49	3.1	44	3.8
Idaho	24	5.7	25	5.7	Wyoming	50	2.8	47	3.3
Kentucky	25	5.6	34	5.2					

SOURCE: U.S.Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 17

STATES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1979 & 1978

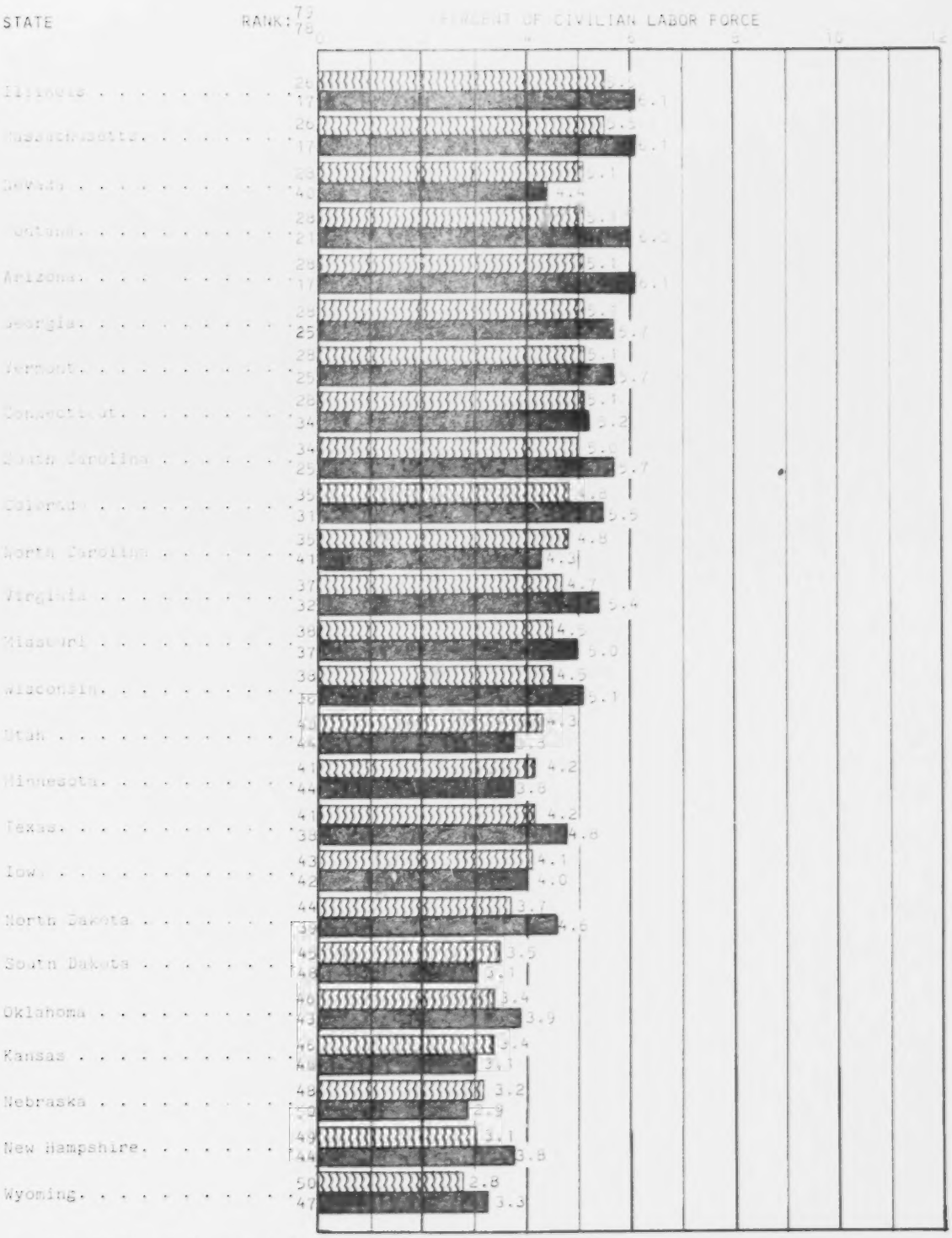

STATE
RANK: 79 78
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
KEY: 1979 1978
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
UNITED STATES 1/ 5.8 6.0
Alaska 1 1 9.2 11.2
Delaware 2 4 8.0 7.6
Michigan 3 9 7.8 6.9
Maine 4 17 7.2 6.1
New York 5 2 7.1 7.7
Alabama 5 14 7.1 6.3
PENNSYLVANIA 7 9 6.9 6.9
New Jersey 7 5 6.9 7.2
Washington 9 11 6.8 6.8
Oregon 9 21 6.8 6.0
Louisiana 11 8 6.7 7.0
West Virginia 11 14 6.7 6.3
New Mexico 13 23 6.6 5.8
Rhode Island 13 12 6.6 6.6
Indiana 15 25 6.4 5.7
Hawaii 16 2 6.3 7.7
California 17 6 6.2 7.1
Arkansas 17 14 6.2 6.3
Florida 19 12 6.0 6.6
Ohio 20 32 5.9 5.4
Maryland 20 30 5.9 5.6
Tennessee 22 23 5.8 5.8
Mississippi 22 6 5.8 7.1
Idaho 24 25 5.7 5.7
Kentucky 25 34 5.6 5.2

See footnote at end of table

(continued on next page)

Chart 17

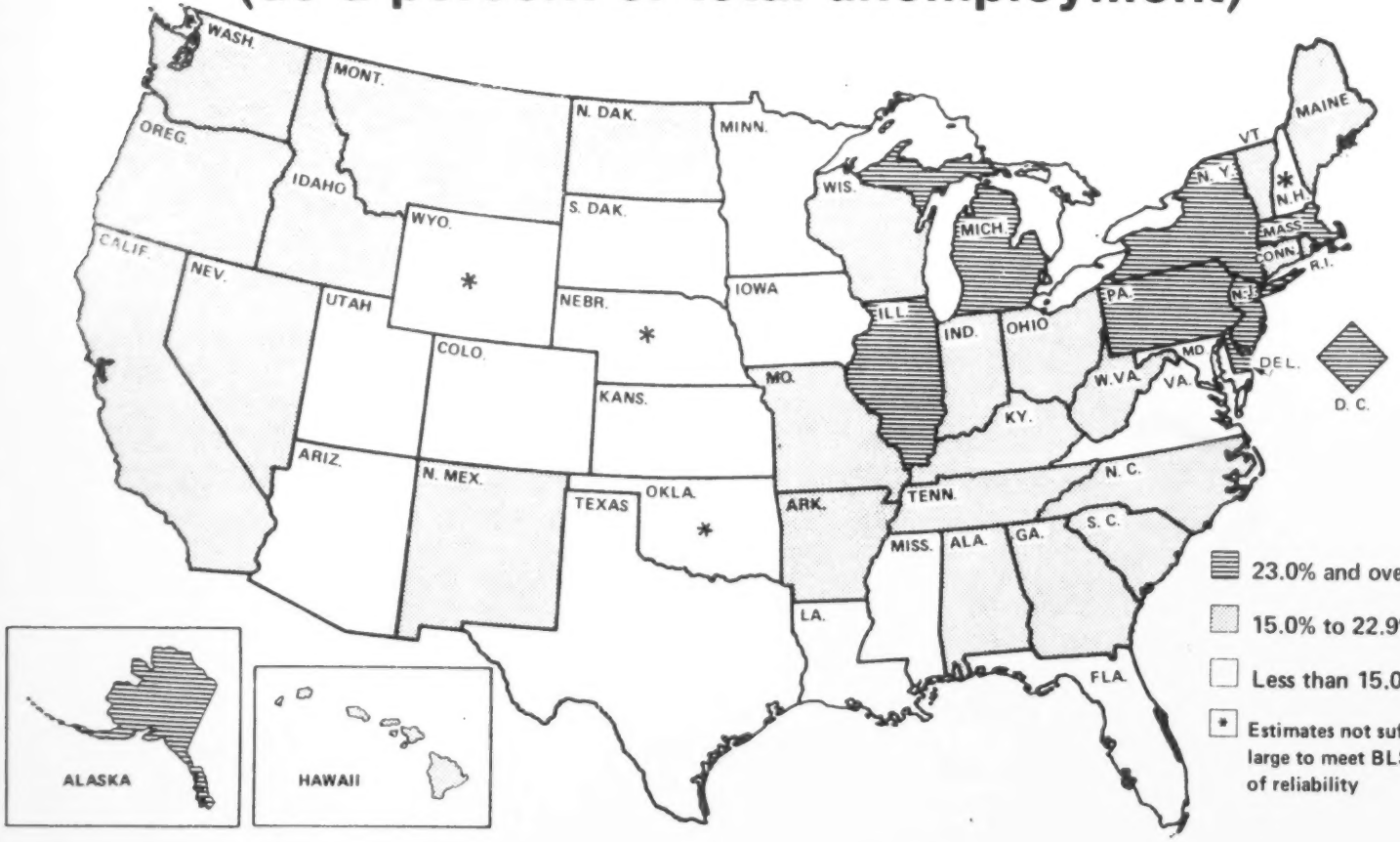
STATES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1979 & 1978
(CONTINUED)



1/ United States included for comparative purposes

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Percent Unemployed 15 Weeks or More
1979 Annual Average
(as a percent of total unemployment)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1980

Map 8

Table 60

RANK[1/] AND RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

CALENDAR YEARS: 1978 and 1979

(U.S. and Pennsylvania included for comparative purposes)

Labor Market Areas	1979 Annual Averages Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)	Labor Market Areas	1978 Annual Averages Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)
Emporium	1	12.6	0.3	Emporium	1	12.9	0.3
Bedford	2	12.3	2.3	Bedford	2	12.2	2.2
Tunkhannock	3	11.2	1.1	Huntingdon	3	11.3	1.8
Lock Haven - Renovo	4	10.6	1.7	Johnstown	4	9.9	10.7
Huntingdon	5	10.4	1.7	Tunkhannock	5	9.8	1.0
Clearfield - DuBois	6	9.8	4.2	Clearfield - DuBois	6	9.1	3.7
Coudersport	6	9.8	0.7	Lock Haven - Renovo	7	9.0	1.4
Williamsport	8	9.7	5.1	Uniontown - Connellsville	8	8.8	5.2
Uniontown - Connellsville	9	9.3	5.5	Coudersport	9	8.6	0.6
Pottsville	10	9.2	6.1	Waynesburg	9	8.6	1.1
Wellsboro	10	9.2	1.7	Kittanning - Ford City	11	8.5	2.5
Dushore - Laporte	12	9.1	0.2	Northeast	11	8.5	23.6
Lewistown	12	9.1	2.4	Pottsville	11	8.5	5.7
Punxsutawney	12	9.1	2.1	St. Marys	14	8.4	1.4
Kittanning - Ford City	15	9.0	2.7	Wellsboro	14	8.4	1.5
Altoona	16	8.8	5.1	Berwick - Bloomsburg	16	8.3	2.3
Northeast	16	8.8	25.0	Dushore - Laporte	16	8.3	0.2
Berwick - Bloomsburg	18	8.7	2.5	Lewistown	16	8.3	2.2
Johnstown	18	8.7	9.5	Sunbury - Shamokin - Mt. Carmel	19	8.1	6.3
Sunbury - Shamokin - Mt. Carmel	20	8.6	6.8	Honesdale - Matamoras	20	8.0	1.9
Waynesburg	21	8.4	1.1	Williamsport	21	7.9	4.1
Honesdale - Matamoras	22	8.1	1.9	Altoona	22	7.8	4.4
Oil City - Franklin - Titusville	23	7.6	2.6	Bradford	23	7.5	1.7
Clarion	24	7.4	1.4	Philadelphia	24	7.3	151.0
Meadville	24	7.4	2.3	Meadville	25	7.2	2.2
Erie	26	7.3	9.2	Oil City - Franklin - Titusville	26	7.1	2.4
Sayre - Athens - Towanda	26	7.3	1.9	Punxsutawney	27	7.0	1.5
New Castle	28	6.9	2.9	Erie	28	6.9	8.4
Philadelphia	28	6.9	145.1				
PENNSYLVANIA		6.9	366.0	PENNSYLVANIA		6.9	364.0
				New Castle	29	6.7	2.8
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton	30	6.6	19.6	Sayre - Athens - Towanda	29	6.7	1.6
Bradford	30	6.6	1.5	Butler	31	6.5	3.7
Indiana	30	6.6	2.7	Clarion	32	6.3	1.1
St. Marys	33	6.5	1.1	Chambersburg - Waynesboro	32	6.3	3.4
Sharon - Farrell	34	6.4	3.4	Indiana	32	6.3	2.5
Butler	35	6.3	3.8	Warren	32	6.3	1.3
Lebanon	36	6.1	3.0	Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton	36	6.1	17.8
				Pittsburgh	36	6.1	60.0
Pittsburgh	37	5.9	59.8				
Warren	37	5.9	1.2	UNITED STATES		6.0	6047.0
Chambersburg - Waynesboro	39	5.8	3.2				
				Lebanon	38	5.9	2.9
UNITED STATES		5.8	5963.0	Sharon - Farrell	38	5.9	3.1
				Reading	40	5.5	8.0
Reading	40	5.6	8.4	State College - Bellefonte	41	5.3	2.2
State College - Bellefonte	41	5.2	2.2				
York	41	5.2	9.0	York	42	5.2	8.6
Harrisburg	43	5.0	10.9	Harrisburg	43	4.9	10.5
Lancaster	44	4.6	8.1	Lancaster	44	4.6	7.8

1/ Pennsylvania's 44 labor market areas ranked on basis of rate of unemployment.

All data on 1979 benchmarks.

Table 61

RANK 1/ AND ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1978 AND 1979

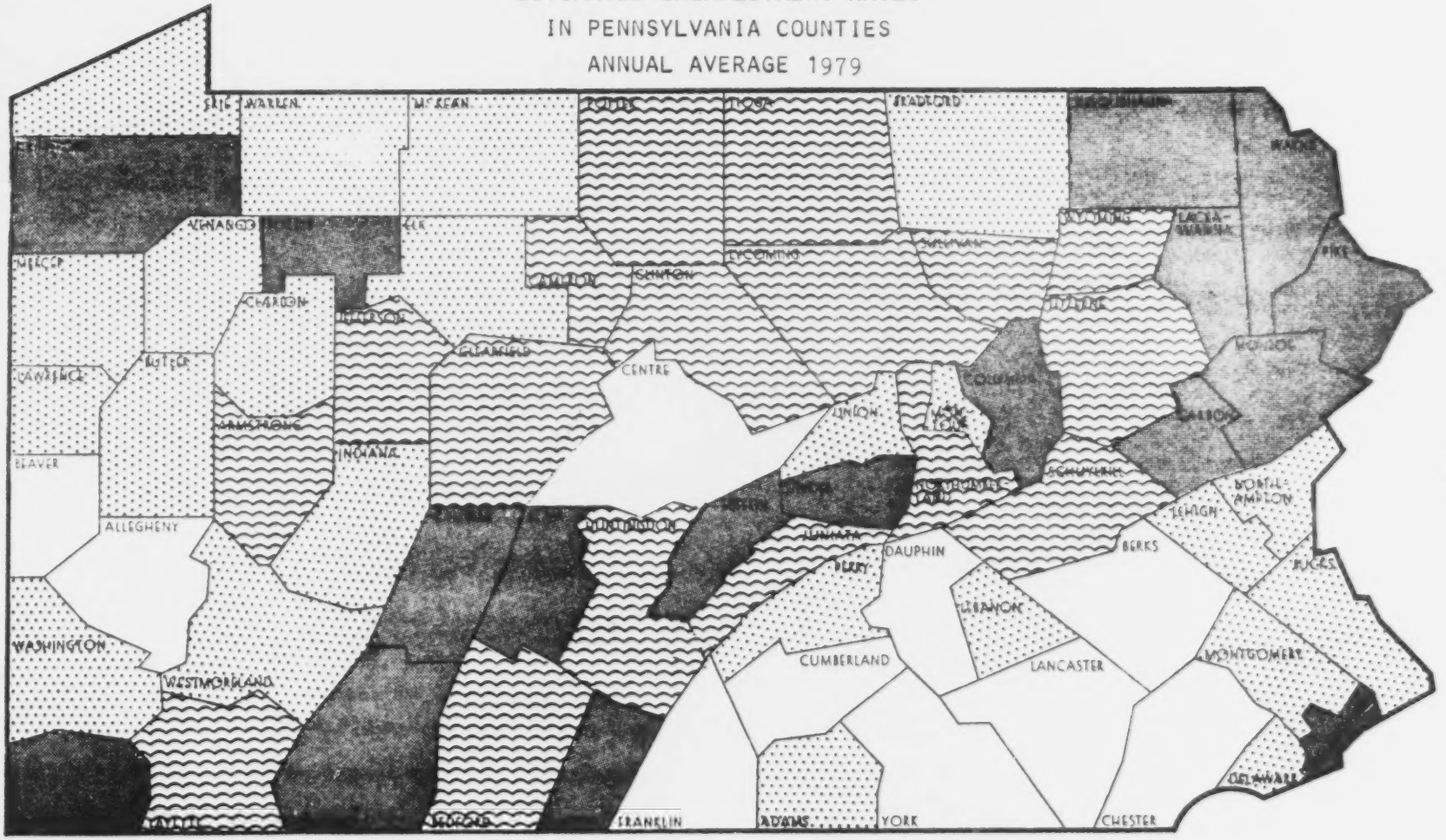
(U.S. and Pennsylvania Included for Comparative Purposes)

COUNTIES	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979			COUNTIES	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1978		
	RANK	RATE	Number Unemp. (000's)		RANK	RATE	Number Unemp. (000's)
Cameron	1	12.6	0.3	Cameron	1	12.9	0.3
Bedford	2	12.3	2.3	Bedford	2	11.2	2.1
Wyoming	3	11.2	1.1	Huntingdon	3	11.3	1.8
Clinton	4	10.6	1.7	Cambria	4	10.3	7.8
Huntingdon	5	10.4	1.7	Wyoming	5	9.8	1.0
Clearfield	6	9.9	3.7	Northumberland	6	9.4	4.1
Northumberland	7	9.8	4.4	Clearfield	7	9.2	3.3
Potter	7	9.8	0.7	Somerset	8	9.1	2.9
Lycoming	9	9.7	5.1	Clinton	9	9.0	1.4
Juniata	10	9.6	0.8	Fayette	10	8.8	5.2
Fayette	11	9.3	5.5	Juniata	10	8.8	0.8
Schuylkill	12	9.2	6.1	Luzerne	10	8.8	13.1
Tioga	12	9.2	1.7	Greene	13	8.6	1.1
Jefferson	14	9.1	2.1	Philadelphia	13	8.6	73.
Luzerne	14	9.1	13.8	Potter	13	8.6	0.6
Sullivan	14	9.1	0.2	Armstrong	16	8.5	2.5
Armstrong	17	9.0	2.7	Schuylkill	16	8.5	5.1
Mifflin	18	8.9	1.7	Elk	18	8.4	1.4
Blair	19	8.8	5.1	Tioga	18	8.4	1.6
Monroe	19	8.8	2.3	Columbia	20	8.3	2.2
Somerset	19	8.8	2.9	Sullivan	20	8.3	0.1
Cambria	22	8.7	6.7	Monroe	22	8.2	2.
Columbia	22	8.7	2.5	Wayne	22	8.2	1.3
Carbon	24	8.6	2.2	Lackawanna	24	8.1	8.3
Susquehanna	24	8.6	1.4	Mifflin	24	8.1	1.5
Lackawanna	26	8.5	8.9	Lycoming	26	7.9	4.
Greene	27	8.4	1.1	Blair	27	7.8	4.4
Philadelphia	28	8.3	66.4	Fulton	27	7.8	0.4
Pike	29	8.1	0.6	Pike	29	7.6	0.5
Wayne	29	8.1	1.4	McKean	30	7.5	1.7
Fulton	31	7.9	0.5	Susquehanna	31	7.4	1.1
Snyder	32	7.8	1.1	Westmoreland	31	7.4	12.3
Crawford	33	7.7	2.8	Crawford	33	7.3	2.6
Forest	33	7.7	0.2	Delaware	34	7.2	18.8
Clarion	35	7.4	1.4	Jefferson	35	7.0	1.5
Westmoreland	35	7.4	12.6	Union	35	7.0	0.9
Bradford	37	7.3	1.9	Venango	35	7.0	1.8
Erie	37	7.3	9.2	Erie	38	6.9	8.4
Venango	37	7.3	2.0	PENNSYLVANIA	6.9		384.0
Montour	40	7.0	0.5	Bradford	39	6.7	1.6
Lawrence	41	6.9	2.9	Carbon	39	6.7	1.7
Northampton	41	6.9	7.5	Lawrence	39	6.7	2.8
PENNSYLVANIA		6.9	366.0	Bucks	42	6.5	13.8
Bucks	43	6.8	13.9	Butler	42	6.5	3.1
Indiana	43	6.8	2.7	Forest	42	6.5	0.1
McKean	43	6.8	1.5	Montgomery	45	6.4	18.2
Elk	46	6.5	1.1	Clarion	46	6.3	1.1
Adams	47	6.4	2.0	Indiana	46	6.3	2.5
Mercer	47	6.4	3.4	Snyder	46	6.3	0.8
Union	47	6.4	0.9	Warren	46	6.3	1.3
Washington	47	6.4	6.1	Adams	50	6.2	1.8
Butler	51	6.3	3.8	Franklin	51	6.1	2.9
Delaware	52	6.2	15.8	Washington	51	6.1	5.7
Lehigh	52	6.2	7.7	UNITED STATES		6.0	6044.0
Lebanon	54	6.1	3.0	Lebanon	53	5.9	2.9
Perry	55	6.0	1.0	Mercer	53	5.9	3.1
Montgomery	56	5.9	16.3	Northampton	53	5.9	6.3
Warren	56	5.9	1.2	Allegheny	56	5.8	37.2
UNITED STATES		5.8	5963.0	Lehigh	56	5.8	7.4
Centre	58	5.7	2.8	Montour	56	5.8	0.4
Allegheny	59	5.6	36.6	Centre	59	5.7	2.7
Berks	59	5.6	8.4	Berks	60	5.5	8.0
Franklin	59	5.6	2.8	Beaver	61	5.4	4.8
Dauphin	62	5.3	6.0	Dauphin	61	5.4	5.9
York	63	5.0	7.0	Perry	63	5.3	0.9
Beaver	64	4.9	4.5	Chester	64	5.0	6.8
Chester	65	4.7	6.2	York	64	5.0	6.8
Lancaster	66	4.6	8.1	Lancaster	66	4.6	7.8
Cumberland	67	4.5	3.9	Cumberland	67	4.3	3.7

1/ Pennsylvania's 67 counties ranked on basis of unemployment rate.

All data are on 1979 benchmarks.
Rates are based on unrounded data.

ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
IN PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979



U.S. Unemployment Rate — 5.8%
Pennsylvania Unemployment Rate — 6.9%

- 9.0% and over
- 7.5% to 8.9%
- 5.8% to 7.4%
- Less than 5.8%

Map 9

VI. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

During 1979, a weekly average of 187,800 persons filed for some type of unemployment compensation. This includes all those who filed for full and partial benefits under regular and extended duration programs, but does not include Federal and Veteran programs. The 1979 average dropped only slightly from the 1978 weekly average of 193,100, signaling an end to the long steady decline from the lofty levels of 1975. During early 1980, the number of persons filing climbed to their usual high Winter levels, but have stubbornly remained high contrary to improvement generally anticipated for the Spring. The remainder of 1980 should be met with continued resistance to improvement, resulting in an annual average notably higher than the 1979 average.

Male claimants accounted for 114,500 or 61.0 percent of the 1979 annual average claimants. The level of male claimants showed steady improvement during the year until seasonal unemployment in weather affected industries increased levels late in the year. The current year should produce higher levels of male claimants due to economic problems affecting male dominated industries such as the construction, and steel industries.

Female claimants accounted for 73,300 or 39.0 percent of the 1979 annual average claimants. Contrary to the dip in overall claimants, the female count showed an upswing over the 1978 level and can be traced to increased claimants from

retail trade and especially the apparel industry. As these industries are depressed further by curtailed consumer spending, female claimant levels should continue to climb.

By age, claimants continue to be concentrated in the younger age groups. Over 47 percent were under age 35. This imbalance is attributable mainly to male claimants. Almost 53 percent of male claimants were under age 35. Female claimants were more evenly distributed throughout the age groups. Claimant levels for older workers, ages 65 and over, have dropped significantly since 1978 for both males and females.

The level of long term unemployed claimants continued to decline steadily during 1979 even though total claimants virtually leveled out. Long term unemployed are those unemployed 15 weeks or longer. The level of long term unemployed has been dropping since 1975 when many industries were forced by recession to close their doors forever eliminating any possible rehiring of workers. In late 1975, 51 percent of all claimants were unemployed 15 weeks or longer. The 1979 percentage was 31.9.

Claimants for unemployment compensation were more numerous in nonmanufacturing, 63.8 percent of the total, than in manufacturing industries. Contract construction, wholesale and retail trade, and service industries accounted for the bulk of

nonmanufacturing claimants. Of these, only wholesale and retail trade showed increased levels over the previous year. During 1980, trade and especially contract construction should produce higher claimant levels due to recessionary pressures. The remaining nonmanufacturing industries should be relatively stable.

Total manufacturing claimant levels showed little change in 1979 over the previous year, although several significant internal changes occurred. Nondurable goods claimants rose, due entirely to a sharp rise in claimants from the apparel industry. Durable goods claimants were down in all industries for the year, but turned up sharply in several industries toward the end of the year. Claimants from lumber, furniture, stone, clay, and glass industries turned up as a result of problems in the housing industry. Claimants from primary and fabricated metals industries turned up as a result of problems in the auto industry.

Male claimants were concentrated in contract construction and the durable goods industries, mainly the primary and fabricated metals industries. Female claimants were concentrated in the wholesale and retail trade, service, and nondurable goods industries, primarily apparel and related products. However, large numbers of the female apparel claimants were not fully unemployed, and filed for partial claims.

Most occupational categories registered declines in unemployment compensation levels during 1979. The only significant

rise occurred in benchwork occupations resulting from large layoffs in the apparel industry. Male claimants were concentrated in the professional, technical, and managerial; the machine trades; and the structural work occupations. Female claimants were concentrated in the clerical, benchwork, and service occupations.

Data on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed are estimates based on a limited sample. Therefore, they may differ somewhat from data that would have been obtained if complete counts were taken.

Insured unemployed data for several important characteristics such as Ethnic Group and Educational Attainment are not currently available. An alternate data source which should approximate these characteristics is the Active File of Employment Service Offices. Data from these files are accumulated by the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). The following comments refer to these data.

The number of job applicants declined substantially during 1979, but the drop was confined almost entirely to white applicants. The number of black applicants was virtually unchanged from 1978 and the number of hispanic applicants rose. This further aggrevated the imbalance between whites and nonwhites. Although nonwhites account for less than 7 percent of the labor force, they account for nearly 31 percent of all applicants on file for jobs at Pennsylvania Employment Service Offices. This imbalance is reflected in total unemployment

rates. The 1979 average unemployment rate for nonwhites was 16.2 percent which was substantially higher than the white unemployment rate of 6.1 percent.

Nearly 59 percent of applicants on file have completed 12 or more years of education. Another 37 percent have completed 8 to 11 years of education. Only 4.4 percent of the applicants on file have a serious lack of education, less than 8 years.

Of the applicants on file, 17.3 percent are veterans, 9.4 percent are handicapped, and over half, 56.4 percent, are economically disadvantaged. Of the handicapped, 94.7 percent are physiclally handicapped.

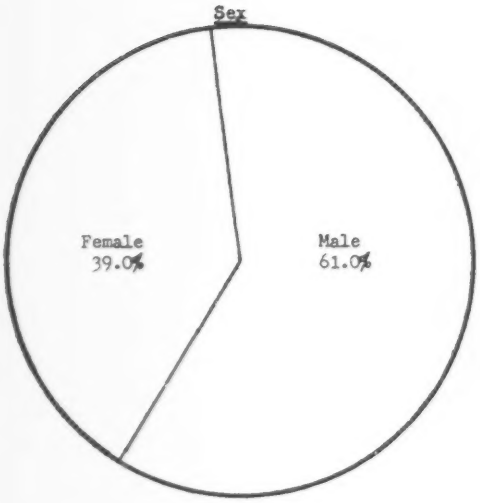
Table 62

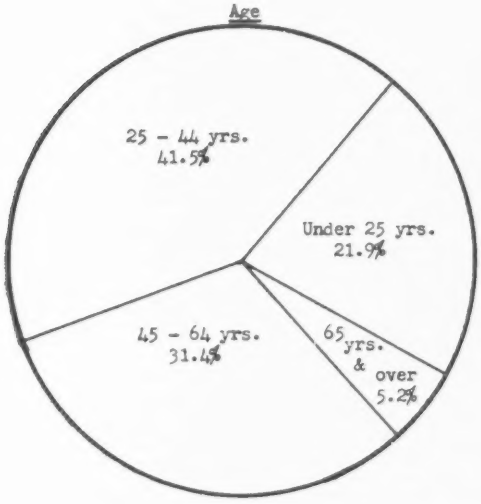
CHARACTERISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979

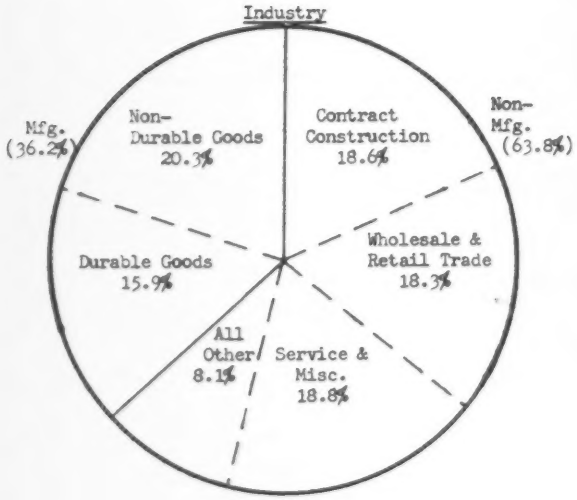
CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL		MALE			FEMALE		
	Number (000's)	% Distrib.	Number (000's)	% Distrib.	% of Total	Number (000's)	% Distrib.	% of Total
Both Sexes	187.8	100.0	114.5	100.0	61.0	73.3	100.0	39.0
Male	114.5	61.0	114.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	73.3	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	100.0	100.0
All Ages	187.8	100.0	114.5	100.0	61.0	73.3	100.0	39.0
Under 25	41.2	21.9	28.3	24.7	68.7	12.9	17.6	31.3
25-34	47.7	25.4	32.3	28.2	67.7	15.4	21.0	32.3
35-44	30.2	16.1	19.2	16.8	63.6	11.0	15.0	36.4
45-54	30.4	16.2	15.3	13.4	50.3	15.1	20.6	49.7
55-64	28.5	15.2	15.1	13.2	53.0	13.4	18.3	47.0
65 and over	9.8	5.2	5.3	4.5	54.3	4.5	6.1	45.7
Duration	187.8	100.0	114.5	100.0	61.0	73.3	100.0	39.0
1-14 weeks	127.9	68.1	78.9	68.9	61.7	49.0	66.8	38.3
1-2 weeks	34.7	18.5	20.3	17.7	58.5	14.4	19.6	41.5
3-4 weeks	21.3	11.3	13.2	11.5	62.0	8.1	11.1	38.0
5-9 weeks	42.0	22.4	26.5	23.2	63.1	15.6	21.1	36.9
10-14 weeks	29.9	15.9	18.9	16.5	63.2	11.0	15.0	36.8
15 or more weeks	59.9	31.9	35.6	31.1	59.4	24.3	33.2	40.6
15-19 weeks	21.4	11.4	13.3	11.6	62.1	8.1	11.1	37.9
20-25 weeks	18.8	10.0	10.9	9.5	58.0	7.9	10.8	42.0
26-30 weeks	12.0	6.4	7.0	6.1	58.3	5.0	6.8	41.7
31 weeks and over	7.7	4.1	4.4	3.9	57.1	3.3	4.5	42.9
All Industries	187.8	100.0	114.5	100.0	61.0	73.3	100.0	39.0
Manufacturing	98.0	36.2	33.9	29.6	49.4	34.1	46.5	50.1
Durable Goods	27.8	15.9	23.9	16.3	70.1	8.9	12.1	29.9
Nondurable Goods	38.2	20.3	13.0	11.3	34.0	25.2	34.4	66.0
Nonmanufacturing	119.8	63.8	80.6	70.4	67.3	39.2	53.5	32.7
Mining	3.1	1.7	2.9	2.5	93.5	0.2	0.3	6.5
Contract Construction	34.9	18.6	33.2	29.0	95.1	1.7	2.3	4.9
Transp. & Public Util.	9.0	4.8	5.8	5.1	72.5	2.2	3.0	27.5
Wholesale & Retail Tr.	34.3	18.3	17.7	15.5	51.6	16.6	23.7	48.4
Fin.,Insur.& Real Est.	4.1	2.2	1.6	1.4	39.0	2.5	3.4	61.0
Service & Misc.	35.4	18.8	19.4	16.9	54.8	16.0	21.8	45.2
All Occupations	187.8	100.0	114.5	100.0	61.0	73.3	100.0	39.0
Prof.,Techn,& Manager.	18.3	9.7	11.1	9.7	60.7	7.2	9.8	39.3
Clerical	24.5	13.1	6.5	5.7	26.5	18.0	24.6	73.5
Sales	9.2	4.9	4.9	4.3	53.3	4.3	5.9	46.7
Service	16.7	8.9	7.2	6.3	43.1	9.5	13.0	56.9
Farming,Fish,& Forest.	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.0	85.2	0.4	0.5	14.7
Processing	9.2	4.9	6.6	5.8	71.7	2.6	3.6	28.3
Machine Trades	13.5	7.2	10.1	8.8	74.8	3.4	4.6	25.2
Benchwork	25.9	13.8	6.1	5.3	23.6	19.8	27.0	76.4
Structural Work	40.7	21.7	39.0	34.0	95.8	1.7	2.3	4.2
Miscellaneous	27.1	14.4	20.7	18.1	76.4	6.4	8.7	23.6

Chart 18

CHARACTERISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

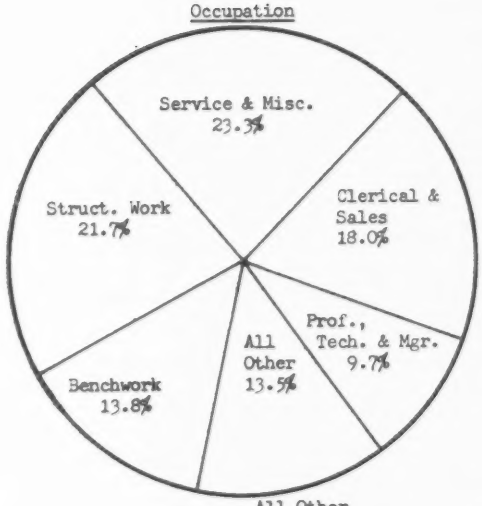






All Other

Mining	1.7%
Trans. & P.U.	4.2%
Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	2.2%
	8.1%



All Other

Machine Trades	7.2%
Farm, Fish, & Forest.	1.4%
Processing	4.9%
	13.5%

Table 63

Selected Characteristics of Applicants in Active File at Employment Service Offices 1/

1979 Annual Average

Pennsylvania

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent Distribution
Ethnic Group	282.2	100.0
White (not hispanic)	186.2	66.0
Black (not hispanic)	84.4	29.9
Hispanic 2/	9.9	3.5
Other	1.7	0.6
Education	282.2	100.0
Less than 8 years	12.3	4.4
8 to 11 years	104.4	37.0
12 years	126.4	44.8
Over 12 years	39.1	13.8
Veterans	48.8	17.3
Handicapped	26.5	9.4
Physically	25.1	8.9
Mentally	1.4	0.5
Welfare Recipients	137.6	48.8
Economically Disadvantaged	159.2	56.4

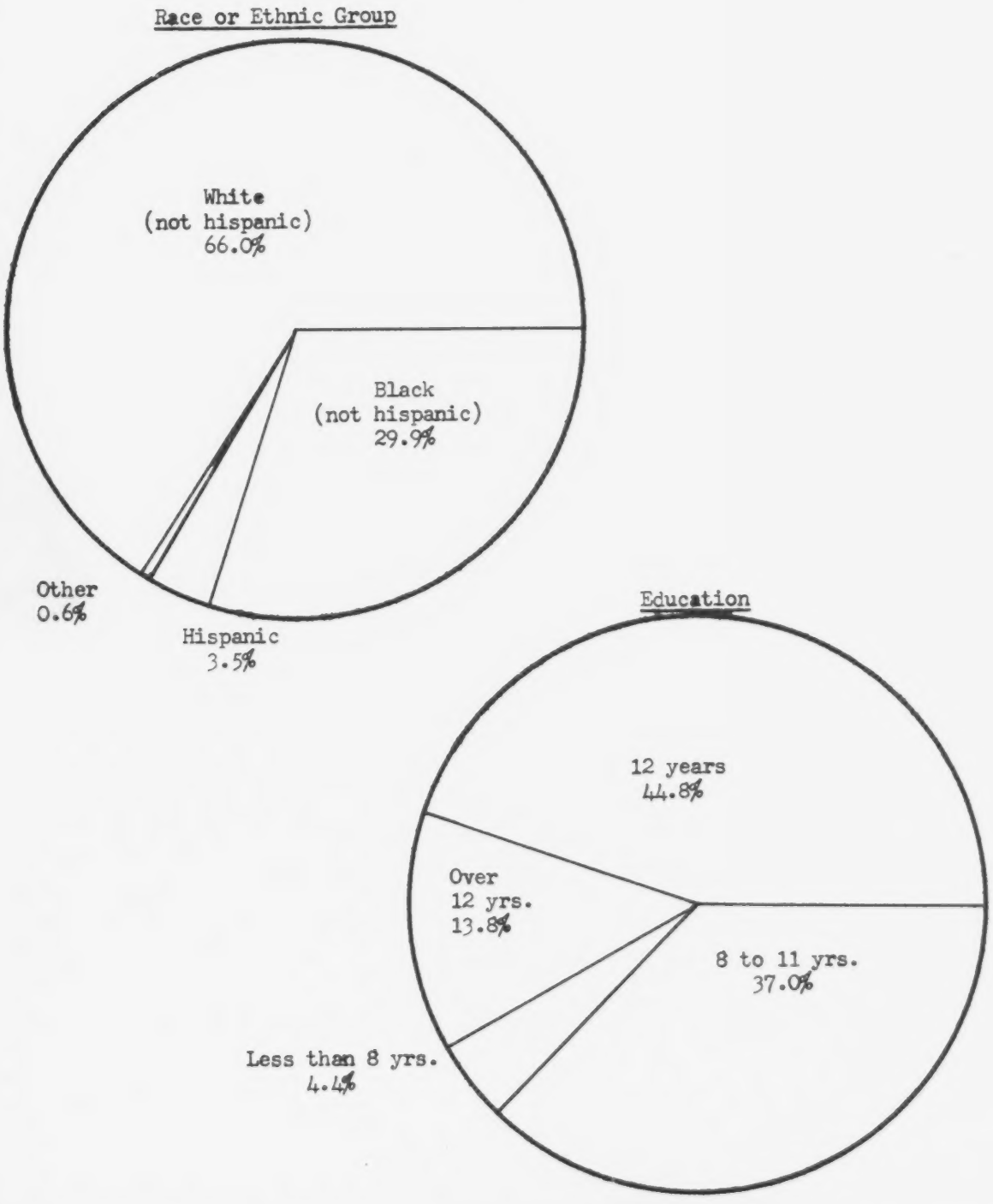
1/ Data accumulated by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS)

2/ Hispanic - A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central of South American culture or origin, regardless of race.

NOTE: Not all applicants in active file are receiving unemployment compensation thus the active file count is always higher than the insured unemployment count. This additional count can be attributed to welfare recipients enrolled in WIN Program, employed persons seeking other positions, certain individuals seeking only seasonal work, etc.

Chart 19

PENNSYLVANIA
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS IN ACTIVE FILE
AT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979
(percent distribution)



VII. Estimate of Need for Employment Services

The "Estimate of Need for Employment Services" represents the total number of different individuals who may conceivably need employment-related assistance or training during the coming year. This estimate is comprised of the following groups: the unemployed and underutilized, the poor who are economically disadvantaged and the near poor in the labor force, employable welfare recipients, school dropouts, and veterans needing service. Employment services and training are aimed at the needs of the individual, from serving the short-term unemployed who can usually find employment opportunities on their own to those individuals who need counseling, training, and placement service.

During 1980, 1,822,700 different individuals in Pennsylvania are estimated to meet these criteria and will be in need of employment-related assistance at some time or another through the year. This represents a slight decrease of approximately 8,900 over the previous year. Males will comprise 934,400, or 51.3 percent, of these individuals while 1,217,700 (66.8 percent) will be white with no hispanic background. The highest concentration of persons needing assistance will be in the 20-39 age group, representing just under two-thirds of all individuals (65.9 percent), and of these, thirty-eight percent (25.0 percent of the total) fall in the 30-39 age group. Of those eligible for help, 74.0 percent will be urban area residents and almost 60 percent will have at least a high school diploma. These distributions are approximately equal to those of the previous year.

Of the total needing employment services, 745,700 will be labeled as economically disadvantaged - persons with earnings below 125 percent of the poverty level. Of this group, 487,500 (65.4 percent) are classified as poor while the rest fall within the near-poverty category.

Further inspection indicates that 1,380,000 different individuals, unemployed at some time during 1980, will need employment-related assistance. Of these unemployed persons, 717,000 (52.0 percent) will be male and 147,900, a little under 11 percent, will be classified as long term unemployed - unemployed for 15 weeks or longer.

Also falling into the category of workers needing employment-related help will be 605,000 minority group members, 30,400 school dropouts, and 173,900 part-time employees. Along with these, there will be an estimated monthly average of 158,100 welfare recipients needing assistance, with a number of these welfare recipients recurring for more than one month in the year.

There will be 316,700 different individuals veterans in need of employment services during 1980. Of these veterans, 99,000, a shade over 31 percent, are classified as Vietnam-Era veterans, and of the Vietnam-Era veterans, 30,300 are in the Special Veteran category. (See footnotes 2 and 3 on the "Characteristics of all Individuals who may need Employment Services" for clarifying definitions of Vietnam-Era Veteran and Special Veteran.)

Among the broad occupational categories, the service, clerical, and miscellaneous (transportation, packaging, materials handling, etc.) work groups will be most in need of employment-related help, with 51.6 percent of the total individuals needing employment services.

Table 64

PENNSYLVANIA

PLAN OF SERVICE PROFILE - DATA SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Item	Number of Individuals	
1.	Total Population 1981	11,840,000	
	Age Distribution		
	16 through 19 years	902,100	
	20 through 44 years	3,793,100	
	45 years and over	4,385,400	
	Members of Minority--Total	1,324,300	a/
	16 years and over	929,600	
2.	Total Civilian Labor Force (Est. 12 month average for F.Y. 1981)	5,390,000	
	Employed	4,930,000	
	Unemployed	460,000	
	Unemployment Rate	8.5%	
	Long Term Unemployed (15 weeks or longer)	147,900	
	Male	79,500	
	Female	68,400	
	White	115,300	
	Nonwhite	32,600	
3.	Total Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years of Age or Older	1,322,300	
	In Labor Force	586,600	
	Male Family Heads	250,700	
	In Labor Force	151,500	
	Female Family Heads	152,200	
	In Labor Force	64,700	
4.	Estimate of Need for Employment Services for Fiscal Year 198		
	(Number of different individuals during year)	1,822,700	b/
	Economically Disadvantaged	745,700	
	Poor	487,500	
	Near-Poverty	258,200	
	All Other Non-Poor	1,077,000	
5.	Estimated Welfare Recipients Needing Employment Services F.Y. '81 (Monthly Average)	198,100	c/
6.	Estimated School Dropouts F.Y. '81	38,400	d/
7.	Estimated Number Total Veterans Needing Employment Services F.Y. '81 (Number of different individuals during year)	316,700	
	Estimated Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans Needing Employment Services F.Y. '81 (Number of different individuals during year)	99,000	e/
8.	Estimated Number of Minorities Needing Employment Services F.Y. '81 (Number of different individuals during year)	605,000	
9.	Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in F.Y. '81	1,380,000	
	Male	717,000	
	Female	663,000	
	White	1,096,900	
	Nonwhite	283,100	

a/ "Members of Minority" consists of approximately 89.1% Blacks, 8.3% Hispanic, and 2.6% other races.

b/ "Estimate of Need": Represents estimate of the total number of different individuals who will be in need of employment-related assistance at some time or another during F.Y. 1981.

c/ Number registered in WIN program plus 34% of the number of cases in General Assistance on Statewide (total) basis.

d/ Does not include youth who drop out for reasons of death, incapacitation, transfer to another school or entry into armed forces.

e/ A "Vietnam-Era Veteran" is a person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era, and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era. (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975).

Table 65

ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS
WHO MAY NEED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

PENNSYLVANIA — FISCAL YEAR 1981

CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	1,822,700	100.0
Unemployed	1,380,000	75.7
Employed Part-Time	173,900	9.5
Sex		
Male	934,400	51.3
Female	888,300	48.7
Race		
White (not Hispanic)	1,217,700	66.8
Black (not Hispanic)	529,700	29.1
Hispanic	62,900	3.5
Other	12,400	0.7
Minority Group 1/	605,000	33.2
Age		
Under 20	158,500	8.7
20-24	411,400	22.6
25-29	333,600	18.3
30-39	455,700	25.0
40-44	139,700	7.6
45-54	194,400	10.7
55-64	105,500	5.8
65 and over	23,900	1.3
Highest School Grade		
0-7	75,200	4.1
8-11	657,700	36.1
12	847,400	46.5
Over 12	242,400	13.3
Residence		
Urban	1,349,200	74.0
Rural	473,500	26.0
Handicapped	170,400	9.3
Physically	162,700	8.9
Mentally	7,700	0.4
Veteran Status		
Non Veteran	1,506,000	82.6
Veteran	316,700	17.4
Vietnam-Era Veteran 2/	99,000	5.4
Special Veteran 3/	30,300	1.7
Occupation		
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	178,100	9.8
Clerical Occupations	298,700	16.4
Sales Occupations	83,000	4.5
Service Occupations	347,000	19.0
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Related Occupations	22,300	1.2
Processing Occupations	70,500	3.9
Machine Trades Occupations	137,100	7.5
Bench Work Occupations	141,300	7.8
Structural Work Occupations	249,500	13.7
Miscellaneous Occupations	295,200	16.2

1/ Hispanic includes all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

2/ A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam Era and was discharged or released therfrom with other than dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era.

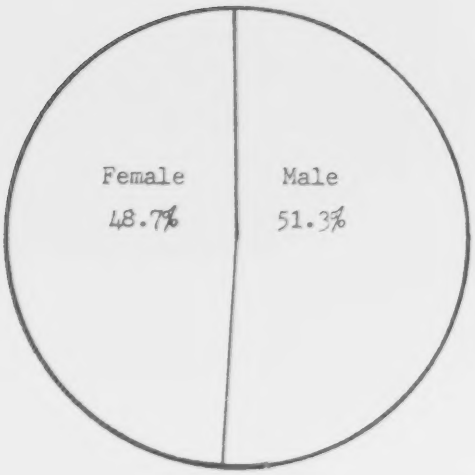
3/ Of the 99,000 Vietnam Era Veterans, 30,300 are classified as Special Veterans that served in Indochina, Korea, or the adjacent waters between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

Chart 20

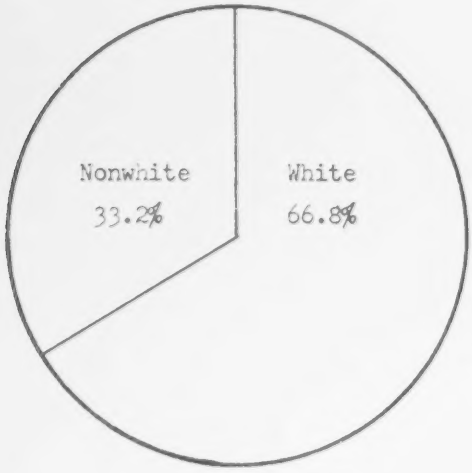
ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS
WHO MAY NEED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

PENNSYLVANIA — FISCAL YEAR 1981

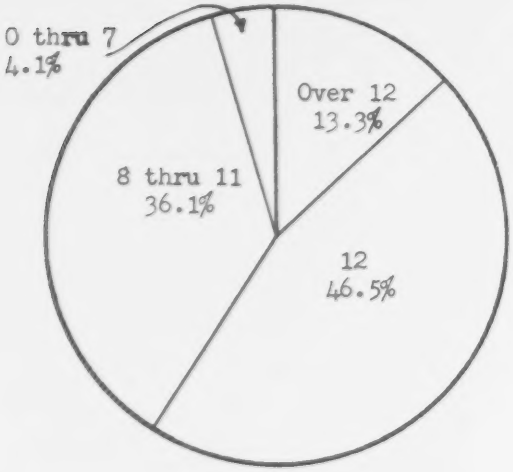
SEX



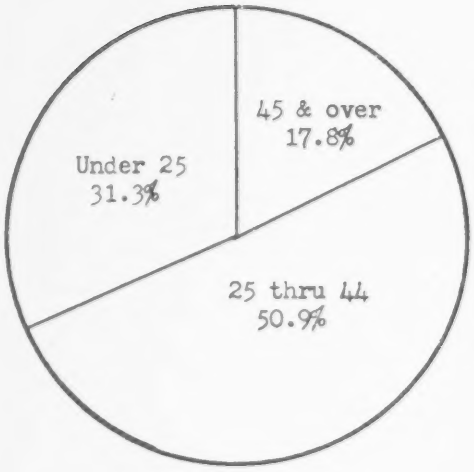
RACE



SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED



AGE



PENNSYLVANIA

Estimated Characteristics of Persons Who May
Need CETA Services Fiscal Year 1981
(in thousands)

		General Population	Estimate of the Number of Local Persons 16 and over Eligible for CETA Programs	Estimated Number of Persons 16 and over Unemployed for 16 weeks or more	Estimated Number of persons 16 and over whose Family Income is less than OMB Poverty Guidelines or 70% of the Lower Living Income Level	Estimated Number of all Persons Receiving AFDC
Total, For PS Area		11,840.0	1,780.7	147.9	745.7	623.8
Demographic Groups						
SEX	Male	5,591.7	934.4	79.5	330.8	209.5
	Female	6,248.3	888.3	68.4	414.9	414.3
AGE	19 & under	3,661.5	158.5	15.3	69.4	421.7
	20 - 21	411.9	164.6	8.8	61.0	12.9
	22 - 44	3,381.2	1,133.8	68.5	515.2	161.3
	45 - 54	1,378.8	194.4	21.9	74.0	22.8
	55 & over	3,006.6	129.4	33.4	26.1	5.1
RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP	White (not Hispanic)	10,515.7	1,217.7	115.3 1/	368.1	268.7
	Black (not Hispanic)	1,180.2	529.7	32.6 1/	330.3	311.6
	Hispanic	109.3	62.9	——	40.5	39.3
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	4.9	1.7	——	0.9	0.2
	Asian or Pacific Islander	17.6	6.3	——	3.5	3.6
	INA	12.3	4.4	——	2.4	0.4

1/ Only White and Nonwhite available.

Table 67

Pennsylvania Public School Enrollment By Grade And Race
In Each County: Fall 1979
(Possible Summer Job Seekers)

	COUNTY	American Indian or Alaskan			Asian or Pacific Islander			Black not of Hispanic Origin		
		Grade			Grade			Grade		
		10	11	12	10	11	12	10	11	12
1	ADAMS	1	-	1	4	5	4	23	8	15
2	ALLEGHENY	24	9	10	60	60	60	2,749	2,340	2,117
3	ARMSTRONG	-	-	-	2	1	3	9	11	10
4	BEAVER	9	6	6	5	7	6	229	227	184
5	BEDFORD	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
6	BERKS	1	4	1	21	26	19	206	138	110
7	BLAIR	-	-	-	2	3	3	19	16	11
8	BRADFORD	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	3	1
9	BUCKS	11	10	5	33	39	37	262	293	193
10	BUTLER	-	3	2	3	3	1	5	5	7
11	CAMBRIA	1	-	3	-	-	3	70	42	66
12	CAMERON	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
13	CARBON	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	-
14	CENTRE	1	1	1	7	9	10	7	6	5
15	CHESTER	2	5	2	12	18	18	421	371	361
16	CLARION	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
17	CLEARFIELD	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2
18	CLINTON	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
19	COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	4	1
20	CRAWFORD	1	4	1	2	-	3	14	12	12
21	CUMBERLAND	2	-	-	15	22	17	39	31	23
22	DAUPHIN	-	-	3	26	13	9	632	571	475
23	DELAWARE	5	1	3	52	46	46	878	825	709
24	ELK	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-
25	ERIE	7	4	3	10	6	4	224	178	145
26	FAYETTE	-	-	-	2	2	1	161	132	126
27	FOREST	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	FRANKLIN	-	-	-	5	8	3	37	38	39
29	FULTON	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-
30	GREENE	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	4	2
31	HUNTINGDON	1	2	-	1	1	-	10	16	14
32	INDIANA	3	-	-	2	2	4	10	9	7
33	JEFFERSON	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
34	JUNIATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	LACKAWANNA	3	2	2	4	3	3	26	14	13
36	LANCASTER	1	-	1	42	47	37	153	119	79
37	LAWRENCE	1	-	1	6	6	5	68	57	69
38	LEBANON	1	-	-	7	7	6	7	7	7
39	LEHIGH	3	12	5	22	16	16	93	74	46
40	LUZERNE	3	6	-	5	10	2	27	27	24
41	LYCOMING	2	2	2	4	4	5	40	29	24
42	MCKEAN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
43	MERCER	4	2	1	5	4	5	118	122	97
44	MIFFLIN	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
45	MONROE	-	-	1	-	1	2	10	13	11
46	MONTGOMERY	4	8	2	89	72	64	562	515	484
47	MONTOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
48	NORTHAMPTON	1	-	2	18	9	9	87	74	45
49	NORTHUMBERLAND	1	1	-	2	2	1	5	5	3
50	PERRY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
51	PHILADELPHIA	8	5	1	377	116	93	15,549	10,104	8,118
52	PIKE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
53	POTTER	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	2	1
54	SCHUYLKILL	2	-	-	-	2	2	5	7	8
55	SNYDER	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
56	SOMERSET	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	1	-
57	SULLIVAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	SUSQUEHANNA	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	2	-
59	TIOGA	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	4
60	UNION	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1
61	VENANGO	-	-	-	3	1	3	4	9	6
62	WARREN	14	5	6	1	3	1	-	-	-
63	WASHINGTON	4	2	1	4	4	3	133	118	102
64	WAYNE	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
65	WESTMORELAND	10	6	8	7	6	8	126	127	155
66	WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
67	YORK	2	-	-	6	8	11	184	158	154
	PENNSYLVANIA	133	108	79	896	613	562	23,229	16,838	14,089

(Continued on next page)

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE AND RACE
IN EACH COUNTY: FALL 1979 (Continued)
(Possible Summer Job Seekers)

COUNTY	Hispanic			White not of Hispanic Origin			TOTAL		
	Grade			Grade			Grade		
	10	11	12	10	11	12	10	11	12
1 ADAMS	14	7	2	1,021	967	834	1,063	987	856
2 ALLEGHENY	35	17	34	18,396	17,541	17,436	21,264	19,967	19,657
3 ARMSTRONG	-	-	1	1,333	1,326	1,323	1,344	1,338	1,337
4 BEAVER	9	45	11	3,054	3,010	2,896	3,306	3,295	3,105
5 BEDFORD	1	-	1	838	807	794	839	807	797
6 BERKS	162	102	58	4,751	4,263	4,035	5,141	4,533	4,223
7 BLAIR	1	1	3	2,179	2,584	2,034	2,201	2,104	2,057
8 BRADFORD	4	4	2	1,240	1,108	1,161	1,249	1,115	1,166
9 BUCKS	83	59	55	7,390	7,046	6,834	7,779	7,407	7,124
10 BUTLER	1	2	2	2,467	2,429	2,205	2,476	2,442	2,223
11 CAMBRIA	3	2	3	2,650	2,616	2,529	2,724	2,660	2,604
12 CAMERON	-	-	1	133	124	116	133	126	117
13 CARBON	3	5	4	762	724	682	769	734	687
14 CENTRE	3	5	1	1,316	1,239	1,245	1,334	1,262	1,262
15 CHESTER	53	48	26	4,359	4,240	4,039	4,834	4,682	4,446
16 CLARION	-	1	3	786	780	759	787	762	763
17 CLEARFIELD	1	-	-	1,608	1,442	1,372	1,611	1,445	1,377
18 CLINTON	-	1	1	626	541	500	628	544	502
19 COLUMBIA	1	1	-	1,100	1,060	988	1,102	1,067	992
20 CRAWFORD	-	1	1	1,293	1,108	1,093	1,310	1,125	1,110
21 CUMBERLAND	4	5	4	3,343	3,069	2,977	3,403	3,127	3,021
22 DAUPHIN	29	30	29	2,506	2,469	2,353	3,193	3,083	2,869
23 DELAWARE	23	17	20	6,174	6,131	5,993	7,132	7,020	6,767
24 ELK	-	-	-	571	541	522	574	543	524
25 ERIE	9	9	3	3,841	3,773	3,517	4,091	3,970	3,612
26 FAYETTE	-	1	1	2,311	1,988	1,952	2,474	2,123	2,080
27 FOREST	-	-	-	111	96	97	111	97	97
28 FRANKLIN	1	2	7	1,813	1,697	1,519	1,856	1,745	1,568
29 FULTON	-	-	1	237	205	217	240	209	218
30 GREENE	-	-	-	662	592	578	665	599	582
31 HUNTINGDON	-	-	1	624	593	583	636	612	596
32 INDIANA	1	-	1	1,297	1,207	1,191	1,313	1,218	1,203
33 JEFFERSON	-	-	-	804	834	782	805	834	783
34 JUNIATA	1	-	-	323	314	285	324	314	285
35 LACKAWANNA	3	1	3	2,777	2,732	2,761	2,813	2,752	2,782
36 LANCASTER	153	109	73	4,608	4,472	3,992	4,957	4,747	4,182
37 LAWRENCE	2	1	4	1,620	1,579	1,511	1,697	1,643	1,588
38 LEBANON	26	16	23	1,638	1,613	1,512	1,679	1,643	1,548
39 LEHIGH	111	61	52	3,590	3,521	3,291	3,819	3,684	3,410
40 LUZERNE	5	3	2	4,457	4,259	4,115	4,497	4,305	4,143
41 LYCOMING	4	1	5	1,920	1,862	1,721	1,970	1,898	1,757
42 MCKEAN	-	3	1	914	787	769	915	792	773
43 MERCER	6	-	4	1,975	1,866	1,816	2,108	1,994	1,923
44 MIFFLIN	-	-	1	708	636	591	710	637	593
45 MONROE	4	2	2	1,026	904	877	1,040	920	893
46 MONTGOMERY	40	47	35	8,060	7,956	7,797	8,755	8,598	8,382
47 MONTOUR	-	1	-	240	256	208	241	257	209
48 NORTHAMPTON	119	97	80	3,401	3,091	2,949	3,626	3,271	3,085
49 NORTHUMBERLAND	3	1	6	1,524	1,419	1,268	1,535	1,428	1,278
50 PERRY	1	-	-	658	540	466	659	541	466
51 PHILADELPHIA	1,482	776	500	6,358	5,516	4,855	24,274	16,517	13,561
52 PIKE	-	-	-	169	136	155	170	136	155
53 POTTER	-	-	1	351	296	284	353	299	290
54 SCHUYLKILL	-	-	-	2,110	2,018	1,877	2,117	2,027	1,887
55 SNYDER	-	-	2	527	475	452	527	477	455
56 SOMERSET	-	-	1	1,379	1,207	1,218	1,383	1,209	1,221
57 SULLIVAN	-	-	-	99	114	114	99	114	114
58 SUSQUEHANNA	1	2	-	722	677	661	726	682	665
59 TIOGA	1	-	1	767	740	646	771	744	652
60 UNION	-	-	-	390	331	352	393	332	355
61 VENANGO	-	1	4	1,150	1,075	1,030	1,157	1,086	1,043
62 WARREN	-	-	-	751	732	737	766	740	744
63 WASHINGTON	3	2	3	3,237	3,090	2,938	3,381	3,216	3,047
64 WAYNE	-	-	-	562	598	523	564	598	525
65 WESTMORELAND	7	3	8	6,502	6,136	5,949	6,652	6,278	6,128
66 WYOMING	-	-	-	412	393	366	415	393	368
67 YORK	26	26	18	4,208	4,220	3,778	4,426	4,412	3,961
PENNSYLVANIA	2,439	1,518	1,105	151,229	143,211	137,020	177,926	162,286	152,855

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

VIII. Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

The U.S. Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration defines an economically disadvantaged person as one who is a member of a family that (1) receives cash welfare payments; or (2) has a family income that, in relation to family size and location, represents 70 percent of the lower living income level issued by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, or poverty levels established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-whichever is higher.

The following table lists revised OMB poverty-level guidelines for nonfarm and farm families, effective April 21, 1980. The new annual income levels for nonfarm families average $690 higher than last year and for a farm family, $573 - reflecting the increase in living costs since the last criteria were set in April 1979.

Table 68

U.S. Office of Management and Budget
Annual Income Poverty Level Criteria for Continental U.S.
Effective April 21,1980

Family size	April 1980		April 1979	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$ 3,790	$ 3,250	$ 3,400	$ 2,910
2	5,010	4,280	4,500	3,840
3	6,230	5,310	5,600	4,770
4	7,450	6,340	6,700	5,700
5	8,670	7,370	7,800	6,630
6	9,890	8,400	8,900	7,560

Note: For family units with more than six persons, add $1,100 for each additional person in a nonfarm family and $930 for each additional person in a farm family.

feel there is none available.

Minorities age 16 years and over represent a significantly higher proportion (50.6 percent) of the economically disadvantaged than their proportion (9.0 percent) of the total population 16 years and over. However, 49.4 percent of the economically disadvantaged are white (excluding hispanic) or a mere 9,500 less than the minority group. Other significant characteristics of the economically disadvantaged group are as follows: 55.6 percent are female; 57.8 percent are from 25 through 45 years of age; 52.8 percent have not completed high school; 87.4 percent are non-veterans; 88.7 percent are neither physically or mentally handicapped; and 82.9 percent live in urbanized areas.

Table presents some statistics on public school dropouts from the 1978-79 academic year who may need employability services. Pennsylvania had a total of 30,400 dropouts during that year, 71.1 percent of whom simply passed the required attendance age. Some (15.2 percent) obtained general employment or domestic service exemption permit and a few (4.9 percent) were committed to correctional institutions. The dropout rate for those individuals who may need employability services was 6.5 percent based on public school emrollment grades 10, 11, and 12. This rate is slightly overstated since some of these individuals drop out of school before the 10th grade.

Table 69

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Lower Living Standard Income Level
Effective April 21, 1980

Family Size	Metropolitan Area		Non-Metropolitan Area	
	100% Level	70% Level	100% Level	70% Level
1	$ 4,260	$ 3,000	$ 4,060	$ 2,840
2	7,020	4,910	6,660	4,660
3	9,640	6,750	9,140	6,400
4	11,900	8,330	11,280	7,900
5	14,040	9,830	13,310	9,320
6	16,420	11,500	15,570	10,900

Of the estimated 745,700 economically disadvantaged individuals who may need employment services during the fiscal year 1981, 65.4 percent are poor (at or below the poverty level income criteria) while 34.6 percent are near poverty (above but not more than 125 percent of the poverty criteria). Their labor force status shows that 46.3 percent are unemployed, 11.7 percent are employed part-time, 20.7 percent employed full-time and 21.3 percent are not in the labor force. Individuals counted as not in the labor force are primarily discouraged workers who are not seeking work because they feel there is none available. The estimated number of economically disadvantaged individuals spiralled upward by 24,500 from fiscal year 1980.

Of the estimated 745,700 economically disadvantaged individuals who may need employment services, 71.5 percent are poor (at or below the poverty level income criteria) while 28.5 percent are near poverty (above but not more than 125 percent of the poverty criteria). Their labor force status shows that 44.2 percent are unemployed, 16.9 percent are employed full-time, 10.0 percent employed part-time and 21.3 percent are not in the labor force. Individuals counted as not in the labor force are primarily discouraged workers who are not seeking work because they

Table 70

ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY
DISADVANTAGED WHO MAY NEED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

PENNSYLVANIA - FISCAL YEAR 1981

CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	745,700	100.0%
Unemployed	345,000	46.3
Employed Part-Time	87,000	11.7
Sex		
Male	330,800	44.4
Female	414,900	55.6
Race		
White (not Hispanic)	368,100	49.4
Black (not Hispanic)	330,300	44.3
Hispanic 1/	40,500	5.4
Other	6,800	0.9
Minority Group	377,600	50.6
Age		
Under 20	69,400	9.3
20-24	152,400	20.5
25-29	139,800	18.7
30-39	219,300	29.4
40-44	64,700	8.7
45-54	74,000	9.9
55-64	23,900	3.2
65 and over	2,200	0.3
Highest School Grade		
0-7	43,500	5.8
8-11	350,400	47.0
12	295,800	39.7
Over 12	56,000	7.5
Residence		
Urban	618,000	82.9
Rural	127,700	17.1
Handicapped	84,000	11.3
Physically	79,600	10.7
Mentally	4,400	0.6
Veteran Status		
Non Veteran	652,100	87.4
Veteran	93,600	12.6
Vietnam Era Veteran 2/	28,900	3.9
Special Veteran 3/	7,900	1.1
Occupation		
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	41,800	5.6
Clerical Occupations	117,900	15.8
Sales Occupations	28,500	3.8
Service Occupations	205,000	27.5
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Related Occupations	9,600	1.3
Processing Occupations	24,800	3.3
Machine Trades Occupations	46,000	6.2
Bench Work Occupations	50,500	6.8
Structural Work Occupations	88,200	11.8
Miscellaneous Occupations	133,400	17.9

1/ Hispanic includes all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

2/ A person (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam Era and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era.

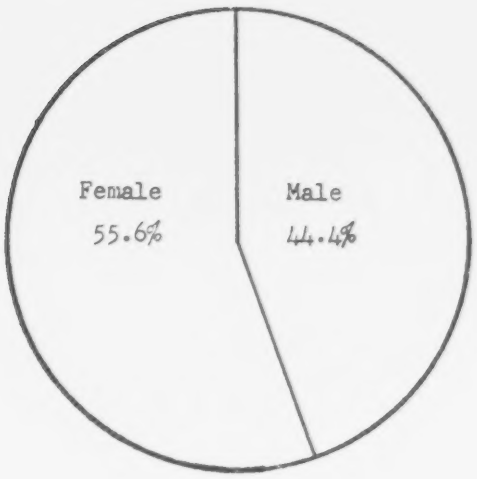
3/ Of the 28,900 Vietnam Era Veterans, 7,900 are classified as Special Veterans that served in Indochina, Korea, or the adjacent waters between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

Chart 21

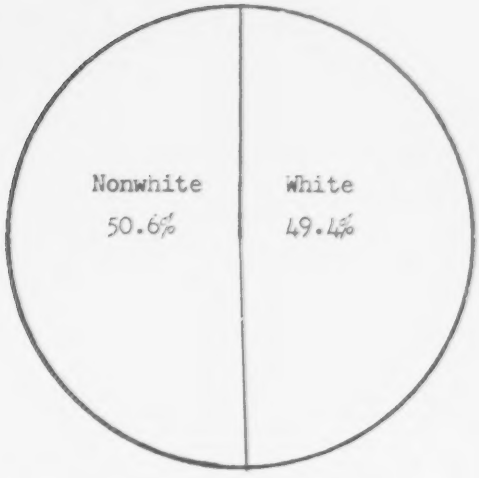
ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED WHO MAY NEED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

PENNSYLVANIA — FISCAL YEAR 1981

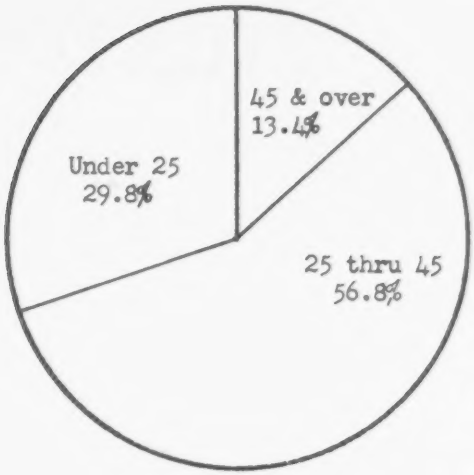
SEX



RACE



AGE



SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED

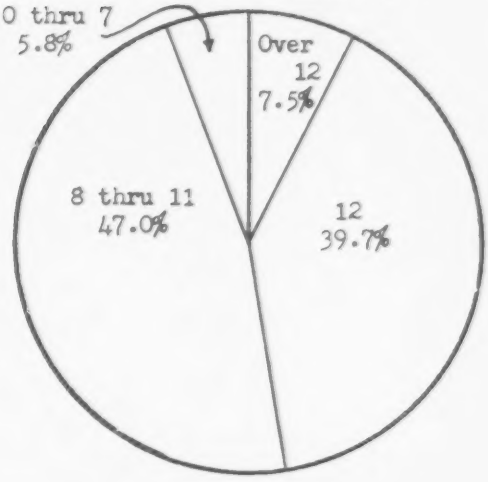


Table 71

Economically Disadvantaged On Public Assistance By Selected Catagories And By County

MARCH 1980

County	Persons Dependent on Public Assistance	% of Population 1/	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General Assistance		Estimated Number Employable 3/
			Number of Persons	Number of Cases	WIN Program 2/ Registrants	Number of Persons	Number of Cases	
1 ADAMS	1,317	2.1	1,127	403	0	174	132	245
2 ALLEGHENY	101,721	6.9	76,088	26,176	9,684	24,927	22,572	15,327
3 ARMSTRONG	3,495	4.6	2,581	895	464	874	672	632
4 BEAVER	6,977	4.3	7,199	2,620	938	1,642	1,457	1,302
5 BEDFORD	1,902	4.3	1,581	502	0	306	220	319
6 BERKS	10,009	3.3	8,590	2,878	960	1,234	1,004	1,211
7 BLAIR	7,669	5.7	5,854	1,949	772	1,762	1,422	1,128
8 BRADFORD	4,702	7.9	3,417	1,106	0	1,243	774	776
9 BUCKS	15,697	3.3	12,438	4,403	3,039	3,137	2,474	3,658
10 BUTLER	5,021	3.5	3,887	1,345	0	1,082	985	929
11 CAMBRIA	6,848	3.7	5,471	1,780	849	1,325	1,088	1,121
12 CAMERON	341	5.1	261	96	0	80	74	70
13 CARBON	1,652	3.2	1,119	408	0	511	333	295
14 CENTRE	2,929	2.7	2,114	738	0	774	596	697
15 CHESTER	11,697	3.9	3,258	3,186	0	2,324	1,944	2,103
16 CLARION	1,988	4.8	1,385	444	0	582	498	554
17 CLEARFIELD	3,327	4.2	2,709	871	0	587	384	554
18 CLINTON	2,172	5.7	1,770	616	0	386	306	401
19 COLUMBIA	2,328	3.9	1,832	627	0	468	402	451
20 CRAWFORD	4,671	5.5	3,859	1,247	0	779	664	828
21 CUMBERLAND	2,213	1.3	1,692	638	0	472	358	436
22 DAUPHIN	15,653	7.0	11,922	3,995	1,528	3,647	3,002	2,249
23 DELAWARE	29,850	5.1	23,062	7,787	3,814	6,009	5,408	4,966
24 ELK	1,031	2.8	797	275	0	208	155	184
25 ERIE	18,535	6.9	15,071	4,920	1,507	3,271	2,660	2,778
26 FAYETTE	15,955	10.2	12,831	3,896	2,267	3,051	2,330	2,851
27 FOREST	220	4.2	172	59	0	46	38	41
28 FRANKLIN	2,489	2.3	1,957	705	0	489	376	469
29 FULTON	551	4.6	438	141	0	108	76	93
30 GREENE	3,375	8.8	2,474	730	409	880	601	552
31 HUNTINGDON	2,176	5.6	1,707	554	0	414	328	374
32 INDIANA	3,201	3.6	2,226	758	277	946	587	425
33 JEFFERSON	1,620	3.4	1,315	440	0	258	210	285
34 JUNIATA	496	2.7	396	135	0	90	67	84
35 LACKAWANNA	10,911	4.7	8,758	2,850	740	1,856	1,528	1,122
36 LANCASTER	10,425	3.0	8,764	2,980	1,136	1,594	1,214	1,452
37 LAWRENCE	6,251	5.9	4,818	1,644	785	1,388	1,028	1,342
38 LEBANON	2,234	2.1	1,794	651	0	424	299	418
39 LEHIGH	8,309	3.1	6,837	2,334	0	1,342	1,063	1,489
40 LUZERNE	15,978	4.7	12,987	4,180	1,303	2,795	2,300	1,878
41 LYCOMING	6,240	5.5	4,988	1,698	840	1,176	974	1,084
42 MCKEAN	3,125	6.2	2,487	802	0	998	457	536
43 MERCER	6,758	5.4	5,128	1,837	662	1,618	1,388	1,009
44 MIFFLIN	2,669	6.1	2,003	702	0	640	490	493
45 MONROE	2,300	3.9	1,898	670	0	382	261	423
46 MONTGOMERY	12,692	2.1	10,163	3,532	1,077	2,000	2,348	1,884
47 MONTOUR	497	3.0	363	121	0	126	113	92
48 NORTHAMPTON	7,623	3.4	6,174	2,092	830	1,388	1,195	929
49 NORTHUMBERLAND	3,837	3.9	3,124	1,078	0	648	508	694
50 PERRY	1,089	3.2	906	336	0	161	124	208
51 PHILADELPHIA	342,119	19.4	267,234	85,562	69,783	74,177	68,685	86,434
52 PIKE	334	2.3	275	97	0	50	34	60
53 POTTER	1,221	7.2	867	272	0	388	238	203
54 SCHUYLKILL	4,810	3.1	3,908	1,286	487	802	620	642
55 SNYDER	735	2.3	607	202	0	126	83	127
56 SOMERSET	2,916	3.6	2,529	796	285	356	313	363
57 SULLIVAN	164	2.8	113	38	0	48	29	27
58 SUSQUEHANNA	1,550	4.3	1,233	376	0	274	156	237
59 TIOGA	2,233	5.4	1,610	522	0	610	312	353
60 UNION	589	1.9	490	175	0	40	69	109
61 VENANGO	3,753	6.0	2,953	1,000	0	710	576	670
62 WARREN	1,829	4.0	1,436	488	0	371	262	323
63 WASHINGTON	11,633	5.5	8,918	3,016	1,374	2,628	2,212	1,927
64 WAYNE	1,236	3.5	1,019	338	0	175	134	212
65 WESTMORELAND	15,499	4.1	12,305	4,215	2,194	2,974	2,439	2,804
66 WYOMING	1,751	7.4	1,261	416	0	482	295	293
67 YORK	8,783	3.0	7,238	2,580	938	1,463	1,330	1,211
PENNSYLVANIA	797,549	6.8	623,800	206,199	108,542	168,508	145,200	158,088

See footnotes on next page

Public assistance data provided by Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare

FOOTNOTES

1/ Based on July 1978 State Planning Board Estimates.

2/ Persons registered under a program administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare. Approximately 35% of these persons are appraised and certified by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security as available for referral to employment or training. The percentage will vary from county to county.

3/ Estimated by Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

Table 72

PENNSYLVANIA

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL DROPOUTS[1/] WHO COULD POSSIBLY NEED FURTHER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
1981 FISCAL YEAR PLANNING

COUNTY	W-6		W-7		W-8		W-12		TOTAL		DROPOUT RATE (%)
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	
Adams	105	39	38	20	8	11	16	2	167	72	1.9
Allegheny	1,392	966	237	117	81	156	233	67	1,943	1,306	1.5
Armstrong	65	30	12	6	15	21	4	0	96	57	1.0
Beaver	190	119	32	15	32	41	18	7	272	182	1.2
Bedford	51	32	9	0	5	11	2	0	67	43	1.1
Berks	270	176	223	112	17	58	4	3	514	349	1.5
Blair	158	114	19	8	21	28	10	1	208	151	1.4
Bradford	79	59	21	17	23	15	15	10	138	101	1.6
Bucks	427	265	176	72	12	32	23	7	638	376	1.2
Butler	173	75	39	18	11	10	11	7	234	110	1.2
Cambria	110	64	15	6	15	27	26	5	166	102	0.9
Cameron	7	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	7	1.0
Carbon	44	15	20	24	3	16	3	0	70	55	1.4
Centre	37	24	13	5	13	15	6	0	69	44	0.7
Chester	220	115	67	29	26	51	8	0	321	195	0.9
Clarion	36	27	5	2	12	5	2	2	55	36	0.9
Clearfield	73	50	21	8	47	45	8	1	149	104	1.2
Clinton	28	27	14	7	2	8	2	1	56	43	1.5
Columbia	41	33	21	5	6	13	7	0	75	51	1.0
Crawford	92	44	6	3	16	19	13	1	127	67	1.3
Cumberland	164	108	53	32	8	16	17	8	242	164	1.1
Dauphin	279	210	76	43	21	35	51	10	427	298	1.9
Delaware	484	280	118	51	71	57	23	10	696	398	1.5
Elk	33	11	3	0	8	9	0	1	44	21	1.1
Erie	316	162	94	36	36	45	29	9	475	252	1.5
Fayette	126	136	20	8	59	54	16	5	221	203	1.5
Forest	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	5	0.9
Franklin	102	72	27	16	19	22	9	2	157	112	1.3
Fulton	7	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	8	0.5
Greene	52	30	5	4	7	4	8	2	72	40	1.3
Huntingdon	31	24	6	3	3	2	8	1	48	30	0.9
Indiana	95	46	23	8	6	12	7	1	131	67	1.2
Jefferson	52	28	5	3	2	10	7	1	60	42	1.2
Juniata	29	7	14	7	3	11	2	0	48	25	1.9
Lackawanna	111	82	21	20	4	14	13	8	149	124	0.8
Lancaster	316	207	185	107	20	45	23	4	544	363	1.5
Lawrence	96	50	9	8	31	36	4	2	140	96	1.2
Lebanon	71	52	49	29	10	19	7	2	137	102	1.2
Lehigh	166	97	102	51	11	19	20	0	299	167	1.1
Luzerne	156	107	107	64	22	18	17	2	302	191	1.0
Lycoming	124	112	32	29	10	21	8	8	174	170	1.5
McKean	65	48	7	7	2	8	4	0	78	63	1.3
Mercer	93	61	21	8	12	23	15	1	141	93	1.0
Mifflin	39	35	9	4	6	12	1	1	55	52	1.3
Monroe	67	32	23	9	1	3	4	0	95	44	1.1
Montgomery	452	264	130	86	7	23	13	4	602	377	1.0
Montour	4	5	6	4	1	2	0	0	11	11	0.7
Northampton	237	116	81	63	37	60	20	9	375	248	1.5
Northumberland	81	68	33	19	29	43	4	1	147	131	1.6
Perry	42	25	11	6	2	8	0	0	55	39	1.2
Philadelphia	3,820	3,548	457	197	5	182	389	18	4,671	3,945	3.7
Pike	17	10	1	3	1	2	5	0	24	15	2.1
Potter	18	14	1	0	1	6	2	0	22	20	1.0
Schuylkill	111	82	58	44	11	34	2	0	182	160	1.4
Snyder	19	13	14	10	6	10	0	0	39	33	1.1
Somerset	55	32	8	3	16	12	6	3	85	50	0.8
Sullivan	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	0.6
Susquehanna	63	36	16	4	7	5	3	2	89	47	1.5
Tioga	53	44	5	1	0	4	2	1	60	50	1.2
Union	16	11	3	3	3	8	1	0	23	22	1.0
Venango	59	46	11	7	18	24	11	2	99	79	1.3
Warren	49	21	16	6	0	4	5	0	70	31	1.1
Washington	148	122	48	22	21	21	35	7	252	172	1.1
Wayne	31	18	8	10	2	0	2	0	43	28	1.0
Westmoreland	286	181	35	17	51	77	22	9	394	284	0.9
Wyoming	25	15	2	3	14	11	3	0	44	29	1.3
York	254	166	119	51	36	44	20	2	429	263	1.3
PENNSYLVANIA	12,526	9,126	3,060	1,581	1,007	1,643	1,245	250	17,838	12,600	1.5

See footnotes on next page

FOOTNOTES

1/ School Year 1978-1979

KEY: W-6, Quit school after passing required attendance age.
W-7, Issued a General Employment Certificate.
W-8, Issued a Farm or Domestic Service Exemption Permit.
W-12, Committed to a Correctional Institution.

TOTAL, Sum of listed categories.

Dropout Rate, Percent of all students in county public schools

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

Table 73

Number of Economically Disadvantaged Children
Aged 5-17 Attending School: Fall 1979

County	Total	From Public Assistance Families 1/	From Foster Homes 2/
Adams	623	531	92
Allegheny	34,444	33,472	972
Armstrong	1,081	1,043	38
Beaver	3,015	2,920	95
Bedford	648	630	18
Berks	4,081	3,840	241
Blair	2,493	2,381	112
Bradford	1,655	1,570	85
Bucks	5,313	5,130	183
Butler	1,695	1,622	73
Cambria	2,043	1,987	56
Cameron	117	112	5
Carbon	462	435	27
Centre	935	858	77
Chester	4,299	4,190	109
Clarion	502	482	20
Clearfield	1,200	1,150	50
Clinton	790	744	46
Columbia	780	716	64
Crawford	1,748	1,707	41
Cumberland	763	674	89
Dauphin	5,552	5,402	150
Delaware	9,750	9,569	181
Elk	338	307	31
Erie	6,713	6,455	258
Fayette	5,557	5,496	61
Forest	69	65	4
Franklin	878	808	70
Fulton	187	185	2
Greene	1,157	1,093	64
Huntingdon	765	731	34
Indiana	1,032	989	43
Jefferson	522	490	32
Juniata	172	157	15
Lackawanna	3,642	3,510	132
Lancaster	4,036	3,864	172

See footnotes on next page

(Continued on next page)

Number of Economically Disadvantaged Children
Aged 5-17 Attending School: Fall 1979

County	Total	From Public Assistance Families 1/	From Foster Homes 2/
Lawrence	2,121	2,063	58
Lebanon	844	791	53
Lehigh	3,096	2,917	179
Luzerne	5,591	5,350	241
Lycoming	2,245	2,148	97
McKean	1,187	1,147	40
Mercer	2,154	2,065	89
Mifflin	801	780	21
Monroe	752	698	54
Montgomery	4,386	4,180	206
Montour	134	129	5
Northampton	2,779	2,673	106
Northumberland	1,339	1,280	59
Perry	374	342	32
Philadelphia	121,722	119,285	2,437
Pike	108	104	4
Potter	399	377	22
Schuylkill	1,647	1,545	102
Snyder	276	254	22
Somerset	1,021	909	112
Sullivan	30	28	2
Susquehanna	621	575	46
Tioga	778	720	58
Union	217	193	24
Venango	1,182	1,146	36
Warren	614	567	47
Washington	3,969	3,835	134
Wayne	431	398	33
Westmoreland	5,152	4,996	156
Wyoming	497	472	25
York	3,095	2,970	125
State Total	278,619	270,252	8,367

1/ Number of children aged 5-17 who are attending school, and whose families receive a public assistance payment in excess of $166.67 monthly.

2/ Number of children aged 5-17 in Foster Homes who are attending school. These children are from both welfare and non-welfare families.

Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Welfare and Pennsylvania Department of Education.

IX. Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged

These can readily be identified by reference to data on education, race, residence and occupational affiliation and they scarcely change from year to year. The economically disadvantaged by and large have less education, belong to a greater extent to minority groups, reside in inner core cities which are declining in employment and, as indicated by occupational classifications, have had less training and possess fewer marketable skills.

The negative socio-economic factors have produced other barriers: deficiencies in the ability to communicate; the lowering of thresholds in the resistance to the use of drugs and alcohol as escapes to emotional security problems; the lack of suitable and inexpensive transportation to suburban plants, particularly to those which have fled the inner city; child care problems of women who are heads of households; having problems associated with previous criminal records; and the breakdown in motivation. In general the disadvantaged are in a poor competitive position with other job seekers.

Another problem that often frustrates the disadvantaged in their search for employment is unrealistic job specifications set by the employer. Often an employer will demand a high school diploma or several years of experience for a job which in practice can be learned easily on-the-job and which actually requires only

minimal literacy. Requiring a high school diploma often eliminates the older disadvantaged applicant, when in many cases the actual job duties do not support the need for the educational attainment.

These barriers are formidable and not likely to be removed for a long time to come. It will take all the forces of the public, educational institutions, family, religion and government working in concert to develop approaches not previously envisioned - or if envisioned, not implemented - to transform the situation. The prospect of such an occurrence in the near future is bleak. Unfortunately during the current time of fiscal constraint, programs designed to bring down these barriers have received financial cuts.

X. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: "It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State, and local programs." (Public Law 93-203)

Description of Balance of State Prime Sponsor

The Balance of State Prime Sponsor is a consortium of 22 counties in Pennsylvania. The majority of the counties are located along the northern border of the state. Approximately three-quarters of the population in the consortium live in rural areas according to 1970 census data. The Prime Sponsor covers 14,160 square miles, comprising 31.2 percent of the State's land area on which 6.9 percent (58 people per square mile) of the State's population live. The population of the Balance of State has continued to grow in spite of a statewide population loss. The growth trend has begun to taper off. The escalating cost and shortages of gasoline will probably hinder continued population growth in the future. People will have to weigh the benefits of living in a rural area against commuting expenses.

The labor force is still expanding as it has increased from 1978 to 1979 by 3.7 percent. This growth, as in the past, has been due to in-migration, increasing labor force participation of women, and greater numbers of youth entering the labor force.

Industry and Employment Characteristics

Specific occupations showing the greatest potential for employment in the Balance of State-Prime Sponsor are secretaries, registered and practical nurses, general salespersons and sales workers, sewers and stitchers, and general office and clerical occupations.

The Balance of State-Prime Sponsor represents about 5.8 percent of the total covered (covered by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law) industries in the state in 1979. This is an increase of 0.1 percent from 1978. This 22 county consortium contains by industry the following proportions of the total covered employment in Pennsylvania: 3.2 percent of finance, insurance and real estate; 5.2 percent of retail trade; 4.9 percent of services; 5.4 percent of transportation and public utilities; 6.5 percent of manufacturing; and 7.3 percent of government (local and state).

The industry in the Pennsylvania Balance of State-Prime Sponsor with the largest number of covered employment during the week of March 12, 1979 was manufacturing with approximately 89,800 individuals. This is followed by retail trade at 39,344, government at 39,257 and services with approximately 37,390. These four industries contain 80 percent of all individuals within the Balance of State Prime Sponsor in covered employment.

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

The total number of economically disadvantaged persons possibly requiring CETA services in fiscal year 1981 has been estimated at 55,100. Of this total, an estimated 51.9 percent are fully unemployed and 9.3 percent are employed part-time. The remainder are either full-time workers or not in the labor force, primarily because they are discouraged and believe no jobs are available.

Females comprise 36.6 percent of the total economically disadvantaged. Younger workers, those 24 years and under, make up 44.2 percent of the total: 16.2 percent are 20 years or less and 28.0 percent are 20 to 24 years.

Other significant characteristics of the economically disadvantaged: 19.7 percent are veterans; 2.4 percent are Vietnam Era veterans; 97.8 percent are white; 2.2 percent are minorities; 89.5 percent live in a rural area; 14.6 percent are either physically or mentally handicapped; and only 48.6 percent completed 12 or more years of school. There were no significant changes in any of the characteristics compared to fiscal year 1980.

Income Levels Defining Poverty

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) of the U. S. Department of Labor has defined an economically disadvantaged person as one who is a member of a family that (1) receives cash welfare payments; or (2) has a family that, in relation to family size and location, is at or below 70 percent of the lower living income level issued by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, or poverty levels established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) - whichever is higher. A more detailed definition is contained in ETA's Glossary of Program Terms and Definitions 1979 Second Edition.

Tables 1 and 2 list the revised OMB poverty-level guidelines for nonfarm and farm families and the 70 percent of the lower living standard income level for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The income levels are effective April 21, 1980. The income levels are to be used by Prime Sponsors as appropriate in determining whether individuals meet the economically disadvantaged and underemployed criteria under the CETA program.

Table 1

Annual Income Poverty Level Criteria For Continental U.S.
Effective April 21, 1980

Family size	April 1980		April 1979	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$3,790	$3,250	$3,400	$2,910
2	5,010	4,280	4,500	3,840
3	6,230	5,310	5,600	4,770
4	7,450	6,340	6,700	5,700
5	8,670	7,370	7,800	6,630
6	9,890	8,400	8,900	7,560

Note: For family units with more than six members, add $1,220 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,030 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 2

Seventy Percent of the Lower Living Standard
Income Level Effective April 1980

Family size	Metropolitan Area	Non-metropolitan Area
1	$ 3,000	$ 2,840
2	4,910	4,660
3	6,750	6,400
4	8,330	7,900
5	9,830	9,320
6	11,500	10,900

Note: For family units with more than six members add $1,670 for each additioanl member in a metropolitan area and $1,580 for each additional member in a non-metropolitan area.

Outlook

An economic recession in 1980 will probably push the Balance of State Prime Sponsor's unemployment rate to 8.6 percent in 1980 and 10.2 percent by 1981. The Balance of State, which traditionally has a higher unemployment rate than Pennsylvania as a whole and the United States, will continue to follow suit as Pennsylvania's unemployment rate is expected to reach 8.5 percent in 1981 and the United States 7.7 percent.

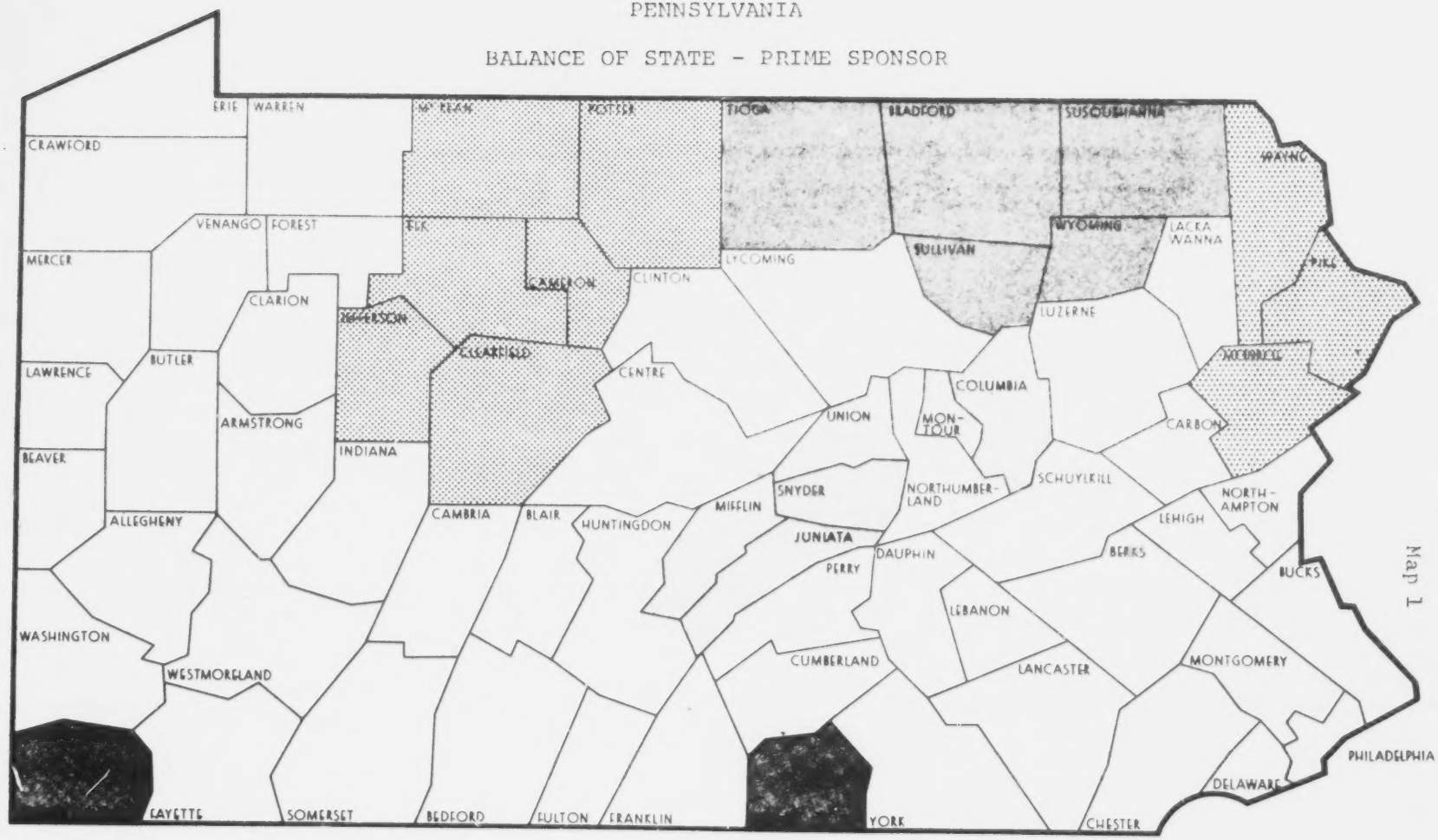
The labor force is expected to continue its slow expansion, but the expansion of employment will not be able to keep pace with rising unemployment causing the Balance of State's unemployment rate to escalate. Graduating high school and college students along with other entrants such as women seeking to boost an inflation depleted family income will find it much more difficult to secure employment as a result of employer layoffs and cut backs in hiring.

Layoffs which are already occuring will continue to be aggravated by the high inflation rate and all time high interest rates. Industry will not be able to expand as rapidly due to the increasing cost of doing business. This will deprive a weakened economy of needed expansions for the creation of new jobs. The high inflation rate eating into a persons buying power will curtail the consumers input into the support of the service and retail trade industries. The Balance of State Prime Sponsor having the majority of its employment in manufacturing service and retail trade will face problems more severe than the state as a whole.

The task and challenge facing planners is to find and aid those economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed involved in the deteriorating economic situation. The Plan of Service Profile - Data Summary is an estimate of the number of people needing services in both general and specific categories. Greater detail is available concerning personal income levels, welfare, the school population, youth and veterans. These data are found in the following tables composed specifically for CETA Balance of State Prime Sponsor use.

PENNSYLVANIA

BALANCE OF STATE - PRIME SPONSOR



Map 1

INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES	CENTRAL AREA	NORTHEAST AREA	NORTHERN TIER AREA	SIX COUNTY AREA
ADAMS	COLUMBIA	MONROE	BRADFORD	CAMERON
GREENE	JUNIATA	PIKE	SULLIVAN	CLEARFIELD
	MIFFLIN	WAYNE	SUSQUEHANNA	ELK
	MONTOUR		TIOGA	JEFFERSON
	SNYDER		WYOMING	McKEAN
	UNION			POTTER

Table 3

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
POPULATION DISTRIBUTED BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

AGE	1970 CENSUS	PROJECTED 1981	% CHANGE		1970 CENSUS	PROJECTED 1981	% CHANGE
WHITE MALE					NONWHITE MALE		
0-4	31965	27400	-14.3		200	178	-11.0
5-9	37396	27116	-27.5		191	196	2.6
10-14	38704	37988	-1.8		215	237	10.2
15-19	35801	42847	19.7		248	293	18.1
20-24	23743	33702	41.9		269	204	-24.2
25-29	21787	23390	7.4		323	133	-58.8
30-34	19135	19936	4.2		293	241	-17.7
35-39	19258	25789	33.9		200	361	80.5
40-44	20738	22084	6.5		229	319	39.3
45-49	21486	21769	1.3		144	214	48.6
50-54	21332	23072	8.2		116	239	106.0
55-59	19573	23043	17.7		134	143	6.7
60-64	17588	21619	22.9		66	109	65.2
65-69	13680	18274	33.6		56	116	107.1
70-74	10555	14429	36.7		24	51	112.5
75+	13918	17121	23.0		69	65	-5.8
TOTAL	366659	399579	9.0		2777	3099	11.7
WHITE FEMALE					NONWHITE FEMALE		
0-4	30992	26052	-15.9		185	174	-5.9
5-9	36012	25802	-28.4		162	193	19.1
10-14	37666	36957	-1.9		149	220	47.7
15-19	34702	42210	21.6		266	284	6.8
20-24	27652	35657	28.9		201	156	-22.4
25-29	22401	25362	13.2		163	130	-20.2
30-34	19807	24678	24.6		69	173	150.7
35-39	20124	25509	26.8		96	179	86.5
40-44	22414	22818	1.8		81	75	-7.4
45-49	23572	23041	-2.3		82	107	30.5
50-54	22635	25500	12.7		80	88	10.0
55-59	21093	26588	26.1		80	88	10.0
60-64	19618	25094	27.9		80	83	3.8
65-69	15900	22324	40.4		27	79	192.6
70-74	13256	19237	45.1		65	74	13.8
75+	20701	28933	39.8		85	97	14.1
TOTAL	388545	435762	12.2		1871	2200	17.5

Table 4

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE (REGIONS, COUNTIES)
POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY: 1970, 1977 - 1978
(In Thousands)

AREA	July 1 1978 Provisional	July 1, 1977	April 1 1970 Census	Change, 1970 to 1977		Components of Change 1970 to 1978			
				Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net Migration Number	Net Migration %
PENNSYLVANIA	11,730.6	11,726.0	11,800.8	-70.8	-0.6	1,319.0	1,015.6	-374.2	-3.2
Balance of State	817.5	817.0	794.8	57.7	7.6	111.3	69.8	30.1	4.0
Adams County	69.3	68.5	68.9	0.4	11.2	7.4	4.6	2.5	6.3
Greene County	39.4	39.1	38.1	3.4	8.8	4.3	3.3	2.4	6.6
Central Area	201.5	201.0	191.5	10.0	5.2	31.1	16.4	3.3	1.7
Columbia County	57.7	57.4	55.1	4.6	8.4	8.2	3.2	3.6	6.5
Juniata County	18.5	18.3	16.7	1.8	11.0	2.3	1.5	1.1	6.6
Mifflin County	44.0	44.2	45.3	-1.2	-2.6	5.7	3.8	-3.1	-6.7
Montour County	18.0	18.0	16.9	1.0	6.2	1.9	1.0	-0.1	-0.1
Snyder County	31.4	31.2	29.3	2.2	7.4	3.6	2.2	0.8	2.7
Union County	31.2	31.0	28.6	2.6	9.1	3.3	2.2	1.2	4.2
Northeast Area	109.3	108.6	86.8	22.5	25.9	10.9	9.1	20.7	23.8
Monroe County	59.3	57.7	45.4	13.8	30.5	5.8	4.6	12.5	28.0
Pike County	14.7	14.6	11.6	2.9	24.5	1.3	1.4	3.0	25.4
Wayne County	35.3	34.3	29.6	5.7	19.4	3.8	3.1	5.0	16.9
Northern Tier Area	166.7	169.7	157.1	9.6	6.1	21.7	13.7	1.6	1.0
Bradford County	59.5	60.8	58.0	1.5	2.6	8.1	4.9	-1.6	-2.9
Sullivan	5.8	6.0	6.0	-1.0	-3.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	-3.3
Susquehanna County	36.3	37.4	34.3	1.9	5.6	4.7	3.1	0.3	1.2
Tioga County	41.3	41.4	39.7	1.6	4.0	4.9	3.3	0.0	0.0
Wyoming County	23.8	24.1	19.1	4.7	24.5	3.4	1.8	3.1	16.2
Six County Area	237.3	238.1	231.4	5.9	2.5	29.4	22.1	-1.4	-0.6
Cameron County	6.7	6.8	7.1	-0.3	-5.9	0.8	0.6	-0.5	-8.5
Clearfield	79.6	79.1	74.6	5.0	6.7	9.9	7.4	2.5	3.4
Elk County	36.2	36.7	37.8	-1.5	-4.1	4.7	3.0	-3.2	-8.7
Jefferson County	47.2	47.1	43.7	3.5	7.9	5.4	4.6	2.6	6.2
McKean County	50.7	51.5	51.9	-1.1	-2.4	6.3	5.0	-2.5	-4.8
Potter County	16.9	16.9	16.4	0.5	3.2	2.3	1.5	-0.2	-1.8

NOTE: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Management Services, Governor's Office of Budget and Administration.

Table 5

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES (LFPR's) BY RACE AND SEX
1970 CENSUS AND PROJECTED 1981

	AGE	LFPR	LABOR FORCE	POPU-LATION		LFPR	LABOR FORCE	POPU-LATION
	MALE 1970 CENSUS					MALE 1981 PROJECTED		
WHITE	16-17	31.7	4815	15212		47.0	8029	17136
	18-19	53.4	6890	12909		62.7	10750	17136
	20-24	80.2	19038	23743		82.4	27774	33697
	25-34	94.3	38603	40922		91.6	39700	43318
	35-44	94.5	37795	39996		91.1	43596	47866
	45-64	86.8	69382	79979		77.0	68929	89489
	65+	21.0	8014	38153		27.1	13517	49816
	TOTAL	73.5	184537	250914		71.1	212295	298458
	MALE 1970 CENSUS					MALE 1981 PROJECTED		
NONWHITE	16-17	37.0	27	73		44.5	57	128
	18-19	35.8	43	120		40.6	52	128
	20-24	33.8	91	269		31.9	73	229
	25-34	30.4	187	616		29.9	114	381
	35-41	34.7	149	429		34.6	235	680
	45-64	52.4	241	460		50.8	358	705
	65+	18.1	27	149		19.0	44	232
	TOTAL	36.2	765	2116		37.6	933	2483
	FEMALE 1970 CENSUS					FEMALE 1981 PROJECTED		
WHITE	16-17	20.7	2978	14359		45.7	7710	16881
	18-19	43.0	5560	12919		57.8	9760	16881
	20-24	49.4	13670	27652		63.0	22468	35651
	25-34	42.2	17816	42208		67.4	33738	50032
	35-44	50.2	21373	42538		67.8	32770	48320
	45-64	45.4	39450	86918		47.3	47356	100206
	65+	9.2	4611	49857		7.7	5433	70484
	TOTAL	38.1	105458	276451		47.0	159235	338456
	FEMALE 1970 CENSUS					FEMALE 1981 PROJECTED		
NONWHITE	16-17	23.4	15	64		45.6	57	125
	18-19	16.1	27	168		23.2	29	125
	20-24	49.8	100	201		62.5	115	184
	25-34	47.8	111	232		60.6	183	302
	35-44	59.9	106	177		72.4	184	254
	45-64	52.8	170	322		55.5	203	366
	65+	16.4	29	177		14.1	35	249
	TOTAL	41.6	558	1341		50.2	806	1604

Table 6

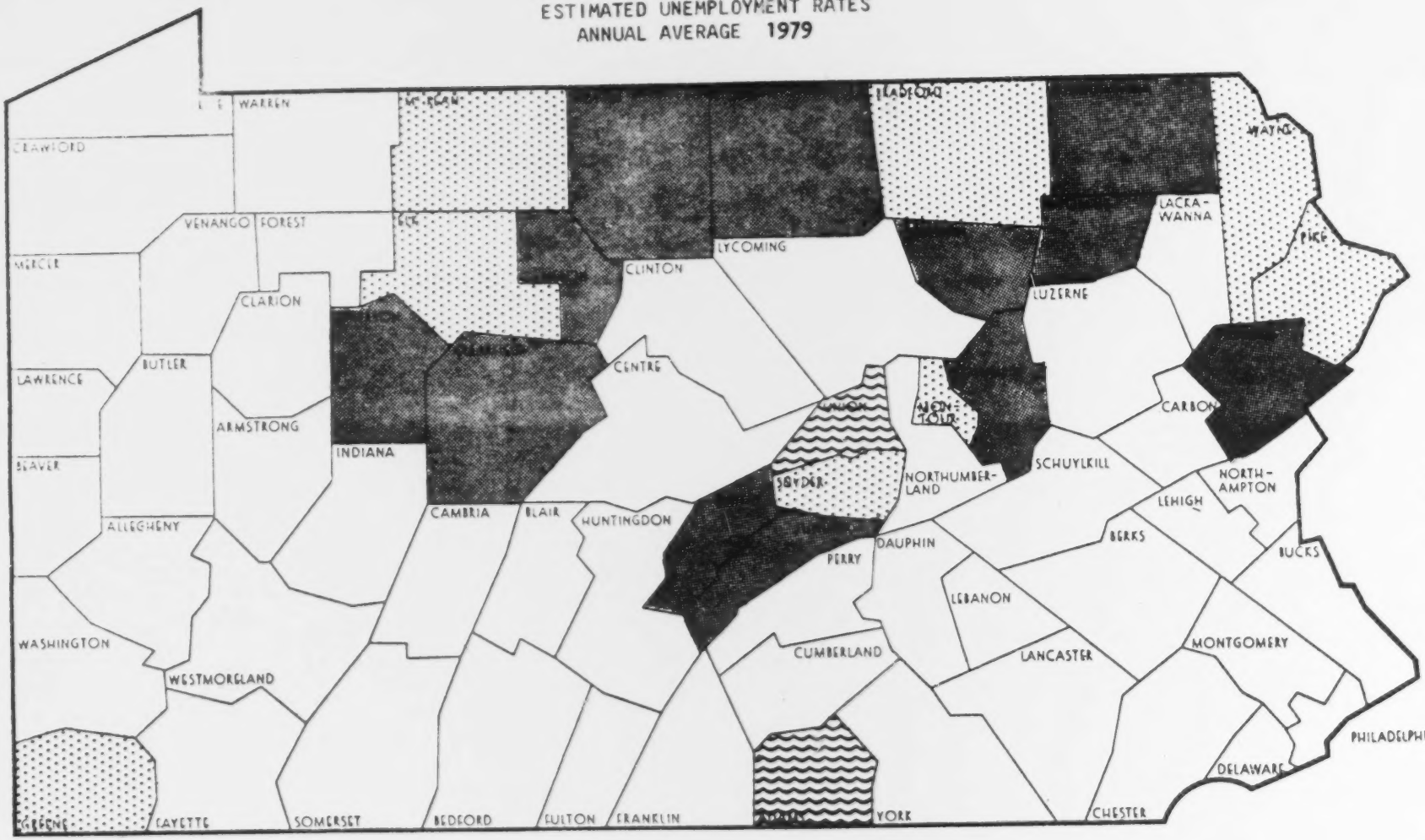
PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PLANNING REGION
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT BY RESIDENCE
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1979 AND PROJECTED 1980-1981
(Data in Thousands)

AREA	1979				PROJECTED 1/			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	EMPLOYMENT		RATE %	
					1980	1981	1980	1981
PENNSYLVANIA	5296.0	4930.0	366.0	6.9	390.0	460.0	7.4	8.5
Balance of State	365.5	335.2	30.3	8.3	32.1	38.1	8.8	10.2
Adams County	30.9	29.0	1.9	6.4	2.1	2.5	6.8	7.9
Greene County	13.2	12.1	1.1	8.4	1.2	1.4	8.9	10.3
Central Area	89.7	82.4	7.4	8.2	7.9	9.2	8.7	10.1
Columbia County	23.3	25.8	2.5	8.7	2.7	3.1	9.3	10.7
Juniata County	8.0	7.2	0.8	9.6	0.9	1.0	10.2	11.7
Mifflin County	18.8	17.1	1.7	8.9	1.8	2.1	9.5	11.0
Montour County	7.3	6.7	0.5	7.0	0.5	0.6	7.5	8.6
Snyder County	13.8	12.8	1.1	7.8	1.2	1.4	8.3	9.6
Union County	13.6	12.7	0.9	6.4	0.9	1.1	6.9	7.9
Northeast Area	50.5	46.2	4.3	8.4	4.8	5.4	9.0	10.4
Monroe County	26.7	24.4	2.3	8.8	2.5	2.9	9.3	10.8
Pike County	7.0	6.4	0.6	8.1	0.7	0.7	8.8	9.9
Wayne County	16.8	15.4	1.4	8.1	1.5	1.7	8.6	10.0
Northern Tier Area	72.6	66.3	6.3	8.7	6.8	7.9	9.3	10.7
Bradford County	25.7	23.8	1.9	7.3	2.0	2.4	7.8	9.0
Sullivan	2.2	2.0	0.2	9.1	0.2	0.3	9.7	11.2
Susquehanna County	16.8	15.4	1.4	8.6	1.6	1.8	9.2	10.6
Tioga County	18.0	16.3	1.7	9.2	1.8	2.1	9.8	11.3
Wyoming County	10.0	8.8	1.1	11.2	1.2	1.4	12.0	13.7
Six County Area	108.5	99.2	9.3	8.6	10.1	11.7	9.2	10.6
Cameron County	2.4	2.1	0.3	12.6	0.3	0.4	13.4	15.3
Clearfield	36.9	33.3	3.7	9.9	4.0	4.6	10.6	12.2
Elk County	16.8	15.7	1.1	6.5	1.2	1.4	7.0	8.1
Jefferson County	22.5	20.4	2.1	9.1	2.2	2.6	9.7	11.2
McKean County	22.6	21.1	1.5	6.6	1.6	1.9	7.0	8.1
Potter County	7.2	6.5	0.7	9.8	0.8	0.9	10.5	12.0

1/ Projected data for Areas and Counties within the Balance of State are based on recent movements in unemployment volumes by county and the assumption that unemployment in Pennsylvania will increase. These data are to be used only as a guide in the absence of substantiated local data or knowledge.

NOTE: Data may not add due to rounding.

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979



U.S. Unemployment Rate - 5.8%
Penna. Unemployment Rate - 6.9%

8.5% and over
6.5% to 8.4%
4.5% to 6.4%

Map 2

Table 7

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
VETERAN POPULATION
AND
ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
OF VIETNAM ERA VETERANS 1/

AREA	Veteran Population March 1977			Vietnam Era Vets 1979 Annual Average			1978 Annual Average Unemp. Rate	Net Change 1978 to 1979
	TOTAL	Vietnam Era	Post Viet Era	Civilian Labor Force	Unemp.	Rate		
PENNSYLVANIA	1,758,000	458,000	11000	389,500	17,900	4.6	6.0	-1.4
Balance of State	101,410	26,820	610	23,010	1,280	5.6	6.6	-1.0
Adams County	7,260	2,220	50	1,920	80	4.2	5.2	-1.0
Greene County	4,400	980	20	840	50	5.5	7.3	-1.8
Central Area	25,260	6,430	140	5,510	300	5.4	6.3	-0.9
Columbia County	7,870	2,030	50	1,750	100	5.7	7.0	-1.3
Juniata County	1,680	350	10	300	20	6.7	7.7	-1.0
Mifflin County	6,170	1,490	30	1,260	70	5.9	7.0	-1.1
Montour County	1,850	500	10	440	20	4.6	5.1	-0.5
Snyder County	3,520	1,010	20	880	50	5.1	5.4	-0.3
Union County	4,170	1,050	20	880	40	4.2	6.0	-1.8
Northeast Area	12,660	3,180	70	2,680	150	5.6	7.2	-1.6
Monroe County	7,030	1,840	40	1,550	90	5.8	7.2	-1.4
Pike County	1,740	350	10	290	20	5.5	6.7	-1.2
Wayne County	3,890	990	20	840	40	5.3	7.2	-1.9
Northern Tier Area	19,530	5,870	130	5,100	290	5.7	6.5	-0.8
Bradford County	6,840	2,070	50	1,800	90	4.8	5.7	-0.9
Sullivan	790	190	--	160	10	6.1	7.1	-1.0
Susquehanna County	4,500	1,300	30	1,120	60	5.7	6.3	-0.6
Tioga County	4,780	1,380	30	1,200	70	6.0	7.1	-1.1
Wyoming County	2,620	930	20	820	60	7.3	8.5	-1.2
Six County Area	32,300	8,140	200	6,960	410	5.9	7.0	-1.1
Cameron County	1,060	370	10	330	30	8.3	10.9	-2.6
Clearfield	10,100	2,670	60	2,280	150	6.6	7.8	-1.2
Elk County	5,320	1,100	30	930	40	4.3	7.2	-2.9
Jefferson County	6,180	1,690	40	1,450	90	6.0	6.1	-0.1
McKean County	7,580	1,620	40	1,360	60	4.3	6.4	-2.1
Potter County	2,060	690	20	610	40	6.4	7.4	-1.0

1/ Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

Table 8

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
AND YOUTH (16-19) AND (20-21) YEARS OF AGE:
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1979

AREA	FEMALES			YOUTH (16-19 YR.OLDS)			YOUTH (20-21 YR.OLDS)		
	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOY-MENT	RATE %
PENNSYLVANIA	2164000	167000	7.7	466000	93000	20.0	289500	35300	12.2
Balance of State	147160	13440	9.1	34290	7530	21.9	19440	2850	14.7
Adams County	13250	1060	8.0	2840	480	16.9	1670	190	11.4
Greene County	4460	370	8.3	1560	350	22.2	850	130	14.9
Central Area	37620	3140	8.3	8190	1770	21.7	4890	710	14.5
Columbia County	12320	1090	8.9	2440	560	23.0	1450	220	15.5
Juniata County	3130	270	8.6	770	190	25.3	440	80	17.1
Mifflin County	7380	750	10.2	1800	420	23.5	990	160	15.8
Montour County	3300	240	7.4	630	120	18.4	380	50	12.3
Snyder County	5790	420	7.2	1310	270	20.6	780	110	13.8
Union County	5720	370	6.4	1240	210	16.9	860	100	11.4
Northeast Area	20830	1860	8.9	4440	1000	22.4	2450	370	15.1
Monroe County	11390	1050	9.2	2440	570	23.2	1390	220	15.6
Pike County	2690	240	8.8	540	120	21.3	300	40	14.3
Wayne County	6750	570	8.5	1460	310	21.4	760	110	14.4
Northern Tier Area	27460	2820	10.3	7470	1710	22.8	4100	630	15.3
Bradford County	9790	900	9.1	2740	530	19.3	1460	190	12.8
Sullivan	770	80	10.8	250	60	24.0	140	20	15.7
Susquehanna County	6340	650	10.2	1550	350	22.7	870	130	15.2
Tioga County	6730	710	10.5	1970	480	24.3	1100	180	16.3
Wyoming County	3820	480	12.6	970	290	29.7	530	110	19.8
Six County Area	43540	4200	9.6	9800	2220	22.7	5480	830	15.2
Cameron County	1070	160	15.0	270	90	33.5	160	40	22.3
Clearfield	14350	1510	10.5	3290	860	26.2	1820	320	17.5
Elk County	6980	530	7.6	1600	280	17.2	900	100	11.5
Jefferson County	8820	1000	11.3	1890	450	24.1	1080	170	16.1
McKean County	9580	670	7.0	2020	350	17.5	1140	130	11.7
Potter County	2740	330	12.0	720	190	26.0	390	70	17.5

NOTE: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 9

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
PLAN OF SERVICE PROFILE - DATA SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Item	Number of Individuals
1. Total Population 1981	840,600
Age Distribution	
16 through 19 years	68,500
20 through 44 years	260,900
45 years and over	311,600
Members of Minority--Total.	7,300 [a]
16 years and over	5,500
2. Total Civilian Labor Force (Est. 12 month average for F.Y. 1981).	373,300
Employed	335,200
Unemployed	38,100
Unemployment Rate.	10.2%
Long Term Unemployed (15 weeks or longer)	10,000
Male	5,800
Female	4,200
3. Total Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years of Age or Older	125,200
In Labor Force	51,000
Male Family Heads.	29,700
In Labor Force	15,900
Female Family Heads.	8,900
In Labor Force	4,700
4. Estimate of Need for CETA Services for Fiscal Year 1981 (Number of different individuals during year)	140,800 [b]
Economically Disadvantaged.	55,100
Poor	33,600
Near-Poverty	21,500
All Other Non-Poor	94,000
5. Estimated Welfare Recipients Employment Services F.Y. '81 (Monthly Average)	6,400 [c]
6. Estimated School Dropouts F.Y. '81.	2,200 [d]
7. Estimated Number Total Veterans Needing Employment Services F.Y. '81 (Number of different individuals during year)	28,700
Estimated Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans Needing Employment Services F.Y. '80 (Number of Different individuals during year)	3,200 [e]
8. Estimated Number of Minorities Needing Employment Services F.Y. '81 (Number of different individuals during year)	2,000
9. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in F.Y. '81.	114,300
Male.	59,900
Female.	54,400

See Footnotes next page

FOOTNOTES

a/ "Members of Minority"consists of approximately 55.3% Blacks, 27.4% Hispanic, and 17.3% other races.

b/ "Estimate of Need": Represents estimate of the total number of different individuals who will be in need of employment-related assistance at some time or another during Fiscal Year 1981.

c/ Number registered in WIN program plus 34.0% of the number of cases in General Assistance on Statewide (total) basis.

d/ Does not include youth who drop out for reasons of death, incapacitation, transfer to another school or entry into armed forces.

e/ A "Vietnam Era Veteran" is a person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam Era and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era. (August 5, 1964 thru May 7, 19).

Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
SELECTED DATA ITEMS

1. Total Population - 1978: 817,500

2. Population Density - 1978

Area:	14,160	Square Miles
Pop:	57.7	Pop. per square mile

3. Population and Per Capita Income By Government Entity

COUNTY	1978 POPULATION	1978 PER CAPITA INCOME	OTHER MAJOR AREAS	1977 POPULATION
Adams	63,300	6,636	Gettysburg	7,300
Greene	39,400	5,534	Berwick	12,005
Columbia	59,700	6,104	Bloomsburg	12,664
Juniata	18,600	6,705	Lewistown	9,700
Mifflin	44,000	6,338	E. Stroudsburg	9,129
Montour	16,600	6,043	Honesdale	5,366
Snyder	31,400	6,436	Sayre	6,990
Union	31,200	6,372	Mansfield	3,815
Monroe	59,300	7,322	Danville	6,205
Pike	14,700	7,048	Lewisburg	5,877
Wayne	35,300	5,840	Clearfield	7,758
Bradford	59,500	6,322	DuBois	9,566
Sullivan	5,800	5,982	Benzinger Twp.	7,687
Susquehanna	36,300	5,763	Punxsutawney	7,616
Tioga	41,300	5,804	Bradford	11,436
Wyoming	23,800	6,124	Bradford Twp.	5,430
Cameron	6,700	7,226		
Clearfield	79,600	6,585		
Elk	36,200	7,171		
Jefferson	47,200	6,516		
McKean	50,700	7,126		
Potter	16,900	5,620		

4. Population Characteristics - Target Groups
(1970 Census unless otherwise indicated)

	Total	Female
Black	3,513	1,304
American Indian	258	139
Oriental	485	285
Other Races	431	196
Spanish-American*	1,804	NA

*Persons of Spanish origin

Exhibit 1

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
SELECTED DATA ITEMS (Cont'd)

5. Low Income Adults - Number and Percent of Total Income Tax Returns

Below $6000		$6000 to $10,999	
Number	%	Number	%
122,521	38.9	61,304	19.5

Source: Pennsylvania State Income Tax Returns

6. Welfare Recipients

No. of Recipients	36,941
No. of Cases:	9,413

7. Total Unemployment

	Annual Average 1979	March 1980
Volume:	30,300	36,900
Rate:	8.3%	9.9%

8. Areas of Substantial Unemployment (ASU's):

Entire area over 6.5% for qualifying period July 1977 thru June 1978.

9. Incidence of Unemployment by Target Groups
(1979 Annual Average unless otherwise indicated)

	Volume	Rate %
Age Group		
16 thru 19:	7,530	21.9
20 thru 21:	2,850	14.7
Black:	360	19.6
Female:	13,440	9.1
Vets*:	1,280	5.6

*Vietnam Era Veterans 20 thru 34 years of age

10. Principle Economic Activities and Occupations

Major Industries	Principle Occupations
Health Services	General Secretaries
Retail Trade	Sewers & Stitchers
Mining	Health Service Workers
Food & Kindred Services	Teachers
Miscellaneous Mfg.	Bookkeepers
Apparel	Mining Operatives
Fabricated Metals	Metal Working Craft Workers
	Mechanics, Repairers, Installers
	Child Care Workers

11. Incidents of Low Income Adults by Identified Target Groups:
(1970 Census)

	Total	Black	Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage
Persons 18 yrs. or older	65,526	180	0
Family Heads	20,059	60	0
Female Family Heads	4,653	12	0

Prepared by Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.
Labor Market Analysis Section

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WHO MAY
NEED CETA SERVICES FISCAL YEAR 1981

		General Population	Estimate of the Number of Local Persons 16 and over Eligible for CETA Programs	Estimated Number of Persons 16 and over Unemployed for 16 weeks or more	Estimated Number of persons 16 and over whose Family Income is less than OMB Poverty Guidelines or 70% of the Lower Living Income Level	Estimated Number of all Persons Receiving AFDC
Total, For PS Area		840,640	140,831	10,004	55,106	28,554
Demographic Groups						
SEX	Male	402,678	81,823	5,832	34,937	9,000
	Female	437,962	59,008	4,172	20,169	19,553
AGE	19 & under	268,147	17,886	483	8,927	19,344
	20 - 21	27,888	15,351	278	6,613	748
	22 - 44	233,008	80,836	3,317	32,016	6,805
	45 - 54	94,030	14,083	1,806	4,794	1,308
	55 & over	217,567	12,675	4,120	2,756	350
RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP	White (not Hispanic)	833,358	138,913	9,930 1/	53,914	25,408
	Black (not Hispanic)	4,026	1,420	74 1/	922	2,448
	Hispanic	1,996	255		138	494
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	277	81		63	10
	Asian or Pacific Islander	521	143		69	175
	INA	463	19		0	19

1/ These data are for white and nonwhite persons without regard to ethnic group.

Table 10

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS
WHO MAY NEED CETA SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR 1981

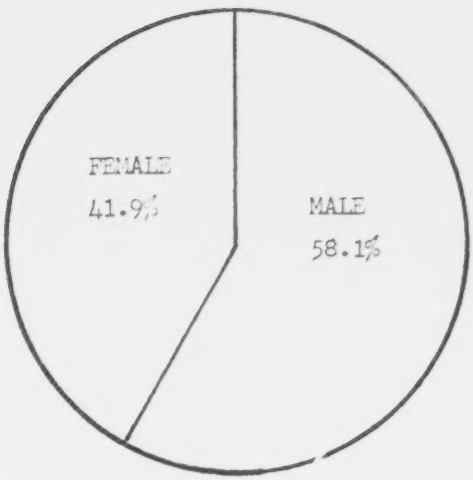
CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	140,800	100.0%
Unemployed	114,300	81.2
Employed Part-Time	5,100	3.6
Sex		
Male	81,800	58.1
Female	59,000	41.9
Race		
White (not Hispanic)	138,900	98.6
Black (not Hispanic)	1,400	1.0
Hispanic 1/	300	0.2
Other Races	200	0.2
Minority Group	1,900	1.4
Age		
Under 20	17,900	12.7
20-24	36,600	26.1
25-29	23,400	16.6
30-39	27,200	19.3
40-44	8,900	6.3
45-54	14,100	10.0
55-64	9,400	6.7
65 and over	3,200	2.3
Highest School Grade		
0-7	3,800	2.7
8-11	47,200	33.5
12	71,300	50.6
Over 12	18,600	13.2
Residence		
Urban	14,900	10.6
Rural	125,900	89.4
Handicapped	15,900	11.3
Veteran Status		
Non Veteran	112,100	79.6
Veteran	28,700	20.4
Vietnam Era Veteran 2/	3,200	2.3
Special Veteran 3/	3,000	2.1

See footnotes on Page 223.

Chart 1

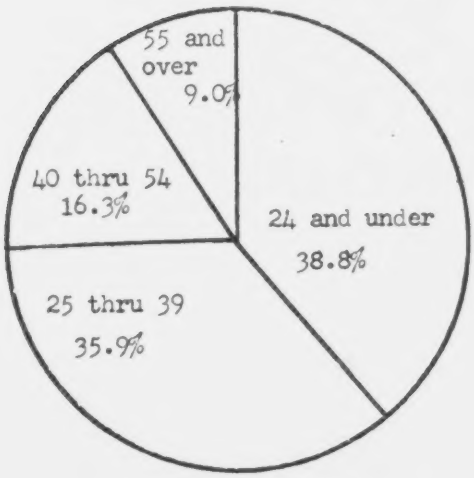
PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS
WHO MAY NEED CETA SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1981

SEX



RACE

AGE



SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED

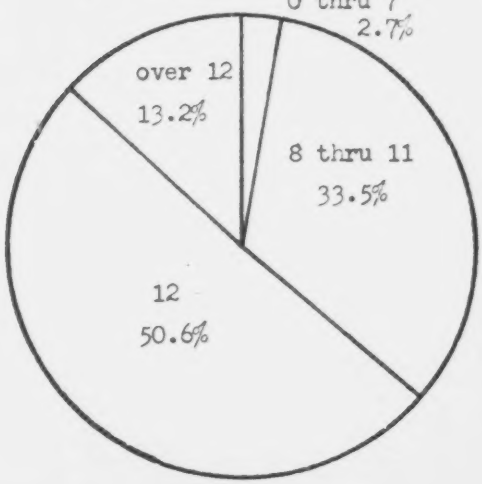


Table 11

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY
DISADVANTAGED WHO MAY NEED CETA SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1981

CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	55,100	100.0%
Unemployed	28,600	51.9
Employed Part-time	5,100	9.3
Sex		
Male	34,900	63.4
Female	20,200	36.6
Race		
White (not Hispanic)	53,900	97.8
Black (not Hispanic)	900	1.7
Hispanic 1/	100	0.3
Other Races	100	0.2
Minority Group	1,100	2.2
Age		
Under 20	8,900	16.2
20-24	15,500	28.0
25-29	9,100	16.5
30-39	10,800	19.6
40-44	3,300	6.0
45-54	4,800	8.7
55-64	2,400	4.4
65 and over	300	0.6
Highest School Grade		
0-7	2,400	4.3
8-11	26,000	47.1
12	22,300	40.4
over 12	4,500	8.2
Residence		
Urban	5,800	10.5
Rural	49,300	89.5
Handicapped	8,000	14.6
Veteran Status		
Non Veteran	44,300	80.3
Veteran	10,900	19.7
Vietnam Era Veteran 2/	1,300	2.4
Special Veteran 3/	1,100	2.0

See footnotes on next page.

FOOTNOTES

1/ Hispanic includes all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

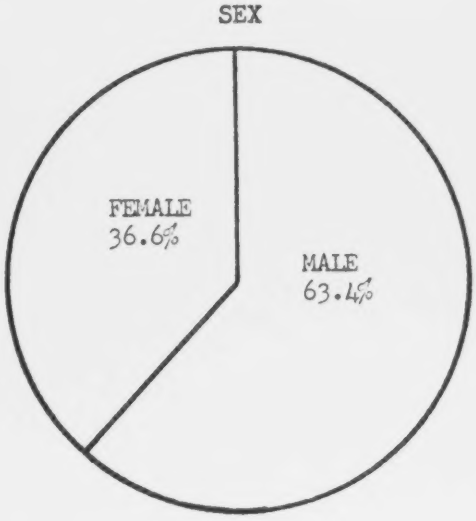
2/ A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam Era and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era. (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975.)

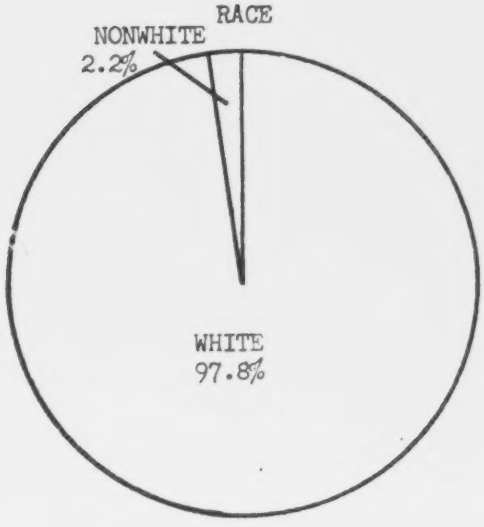
3/ A person who served in Indochina, Korea, or the adjacent waters between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

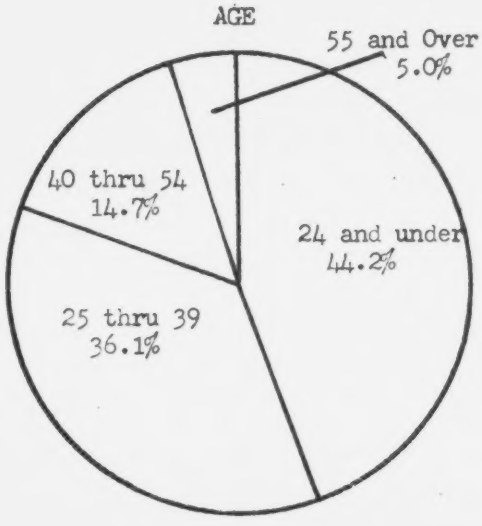
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

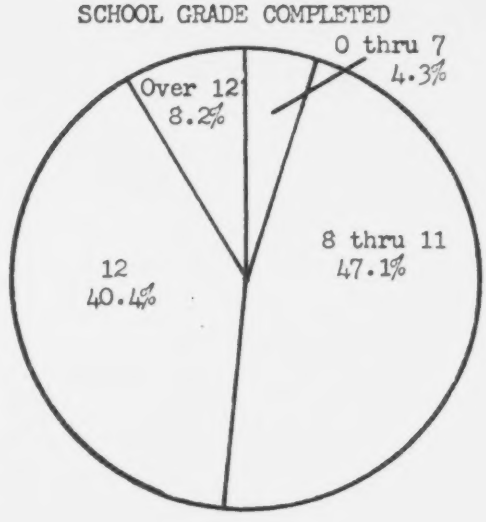
Chart 2

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY
DISADVANTAGED WHO MAY NEED CETA SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1981









PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

MARCH 1980

Table 12

Area	PERSONS DEPENDANT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	% OF 1978 POPULATION	AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDANT CHILDREN			GENERAL ASSISTANCE		ESTIMATED NUMBER UNEMPLOYED 1/
			NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF CASES	WIN 2/ PROGRAM REGISTRANTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF CASES	
PENNSYLVANIA	797,569	6.8	627,800	206,149	108,542	168,008	145,200	158,088
Balance of State	36,741	4.-	28,534	9,417	409	7,959	5,490	6,158
Adams County	1,217	3.7	1,127	403	0	174	132	240
Armstrong County	3,375	6.4	2,474	730	409	885	661	557
Central Area	7,734	4.8	5,691	1,962	0	1,492	1,444	1,341
Columbia County	2,258	5.4	1,812	627	0	468	404	431
Juniata County	476	3.7	345	135	0	90	87	89
Franklin County	2,869	6.1	2,003	702	0	849	490	493
Montour County	441	4.-	403	121	0	128	113	92
Snyder County	715	4.7	602	202	0	146	83	127
Union County	586	1.9	490	175	0	40	67	104
North East Area	3,387	.7	1,192	1,105	0	607	449	695
Monroe County	2,706	4.3	1,898	670	0	382	281	421
Pike County	374	2.3	276	97	0	70	54	60
Wayne County	1,248	4.8	1,019	338	0	175	114	212
Northwestern Area	10,488	5.4	7,834	2,458	0	4,657	2,966	1,686
Crawford County	4,702	7.9	3,417	1,106	0	1,243	774	776
Mercer County	164	2.8	113	38	0	48	28	27
Susquehanna County	1,559	4.3	1,233	276	0	274	158	227
Tioga County	2,213	5.4	1,610	522	0	910	512	353
Warren County	1,751	5.4	1,261	416	0	482	295	293
Southwest Area	10,664	4.-	8,436	2,755	0	2,149	1,918	1,852
Cameron County	341	5.1	261	96	0	80	74	70
Clearfield County	3,327	4.2	2,709	871	0	581	384	584
Elk County	1,031	2.3	797	275	0	208	155	184
McKean County	1,620	3.4	1,315	440	0	288	210	285
Potter County	3,125	6.2	2,487	802	0	598	457	529
Somerset County	1,221	7.2	867	272	0	388	238	203

1/ Based on July 1978 State Planning Board Estimates.

2/ Persons registered under a program administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare. Approximately 75% of these persons are appraised and certified by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security as available for referral to employment or training. The percentage will vary from county to county.

3/ Estimated by Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

Table 13

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN
AGED 5-17 ATTENDING SCHOOL: FALL 1979

AREA	Total	From Public Assistance Families 1/	From Foster Homes 2/
PENNSYLVANIA	278,619	270,252	8,367
Balance of State	12,795	12,001	794
Adams County	623	531	92
Greene County	1,157	1,093	64
Central Area	2,380	2,229	151
Columbia County	780	716	64
Juniata County	172	157	15
Mifflin County	801	780	21
Montour County	134	129	5
Snyder County	276	254	22
Union County	217	193	24
Northeast Area	1,291	1,200	91
Monroe County	752	698	54
Pike County	108	104	4
Wayne County	431	398	33
Northern Tier Area	3,581	3,365	216
Bradford County	1,655	1,570	85
Sullivan County	30	28	2
Susquehanna County	621	575	46
Tioga County	778	720	58
Wyoming County	497	472	25
Six County Area	3,763	3,583	180
Cameron County	117	112	5
Clearfield County	1,200	1,150	50
Elk County	338	307	31
Jefferson County	522	490	32
McKean County	1,187	1,147	40
Potter County	399	377	22

1/ Number of children aged 5-17 who are attending school, and whose families receive a public assistance payment in excess of $166.67 monthly.

2/ Number of children aged 5-17 in Foster Homes who are attending school. These children are from both welfare and non-welfare families.

Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Welfare and Pennsylvania Department of Education.

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE AND RACE: FALL 1979

(Possible Summer Job Seekers)

AREA	American Indian or Alaskan			Asian or Pacific Islander			Black not of Hispanic Origin			Hispanic			White not of Hispanic Origin			TOTAL		
	10	11	12	10	11	12	10	11	12	10	11	12	10	11	12	10	11	12
PENNSYLVANIA	133	106	79	896	613	562	23229	16838	14089	2439	1518	1105	151229	143211	137020	177926	162286	152855
Balance of State	1	4	5	19	19	28	54	43	47	27	20	13	14349	13325	12636	14450	13411	12729
Adams County	1	—	1	4	5	4	23	8	15	14	7	2	1021	967	834	1063	987	856
Greene County	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	662	592	578	665	599	582
Central Area	—	—	—	2	4	6	5	6	4	2	2	3	3288	3072	2876	3297	3084	2889
Columbia County	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	—	1100	1060	988	1102	1067	992
Juniata County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	323	314	285	324	314	285
Mifflin County	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	708	636	591	710	637	593
Montour County	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	240	256	208	241	257	209
Snyder County	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	527	475	452	527	477	455
Union County	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	390	331	352	393	332	355
Northeast Area	—	—	2	3	1	2	10	13	12	4	2	2	1757	1638	1555	1774	1654	1573
Monroe County	—	—	1	—	1	2	10	13	11	4	2	2	1026	904	877	1040	920	893
Pike County	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	136	155	170	136	155
Wayne County	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	562	598	523	564	598	525
Northern Tier Area	—	1	1	4	2	6	10	7	7	6	6	3	3240	3032	2948	3260	3048	2965
Bradford County	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	3	1	4	4	2	1240	1108	1161	1249	1115	1166
Sullivan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	114	114	99	114	114
Susquehanna County	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	2	—	1	2	—	722	677	661	726	682	665
Tioga County	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	4	1	—	1	767	740	646	771	744	652
Wyoming County	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	412	393	366	415	393	368
Six County Area	—	3	1	5	4	8	4	5	7	1	3	3	4381	4024	3845	4391	4039	3864
Cameron County	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	133	124	116	133	126	117
Clearfield County	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	1608	1442	1372	1611	1445	1377
Elk County	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	571	541	522	574	543	524
Jefferson County	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	804	834	782	805	834	783
McKean County	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	1	914	787	769	915	792	773
Potter County	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	1	351	296	284	353	299	290

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

Table 15

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL DROPOUTS WHO COULD 1/
POSSIBLY NEED FURTHER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
1981 FISCAL YEAR PLANNING

AREA	W-6		W-7		W-8		W-12		TOTAL	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
PENNSYLVANIA	12526	9126	3060	1581	1007	1643	1245	250	17838	12600
Balance of State	889	546	223	123	150	192	90	21	1352	882
Adams County	105	39	38	20	8	11	16	2	167	72
Greene County	52	30	5	4	7	4	8	2	72	40
Central Area	148	104	67	33	25	56	11	1	251	194
Columbia County	41	33	21	5	6	13	7	0	75	51
Juniata County	29	7	14	7	3	11	2	0	48	25
Mifflin County	39	35	9	4	6	12	1	1	55	52
Montour County	4	5	6	4	1	2	0	0	11	11
Snyder County	19	13	14	10	6	10	0	0	39	33
Union County	16	11	3	3	3	8	1	0	23	22
Northeast Area	115	60	32	22	4	5	11	0	162	87
Monroe County	67	32	23	9	1	3	4	0	95	44
Pike County	17	10	1	3	1	2	5	0	24	15
Wayne County	31	18	8	10	2	0	2	0	43	28
Northern Tier Area	221	158	44	26	45	35	23	13	333	232
Bradford County	79	59	21	17	23	15	15	10	138	101
Sullivan	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	5
Susquehanna County	63	36	16	4	7	5	3	2	89	47
Tioga County	53	44	5	1	0	4	2	1	60	50
Wyoming County	25	15	2	3	14	11	3	0	44	29
Six County Area	248	155	37	18	61	81	21	3	367	257
Cameron County	7	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	7
Clearfield	73	50	21	8	47	45	8	1	149	104
Elk County	33	11	3	0	8	9	0	1	44	21
Jefferson County	52	28	5	3	2	10	7	1	66	42
McKean County	65	48	7	7	2	8	4	0	78	63
Potter County	18	14	1	0	1	6	2	0	22	20

1/ School Year 1978-1979

KEY: W-6, Quit school after passing required attendance age.
W-7, Issued a General Employment Certificate.
W-8, Issued a Farm or Domestic Service Exemption Permit.
W-12, Committed to a correctional institution.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
NUMBER OF RETURNS UNDER PENNSYLVANIA PERSONAL INCOME TAX LAW AND SIZE OF TAXABLE INCOME: 1977

AREA	TOTAL RETURNS	$0	$1 to $5,999	$6,000 to $10,999	$11,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $49,999	$50,000 or More	Median Taxable Income
PENNSYLVANIA	4,802,916	40,571	1,666,634	864,057	1,287,643	656,502	217,277	70,232	$9,955
Balance of State	314,568	2,334	120,187	61,304	86,177	33,545	8,195	2,826	8,834
Adams County	26,408	207	10,068	5,204	7,272	2,749	699	209	8,654
Greene County	13,175	86	4,787	2,018	3,812	1,907	484	81	10,176
Central Area	78,589	639	29,856	15,967	21,415	8,114	1,964	634	8,755
Columbia County	25,226	256	10,170	5,486	6,295	2,264	581	174	7,844
Juniata County	7,033	46	2,664	1,501	1,972	665	135	50	8,582
Mifflin County	15,891	142	6,051	3,146	4,533	1,584	316	109	8,574
Montour County	6,748	55	2,494	1,280	1,702	902	216	99	9,028
Snyder County	11,971	86	4,350	2,359	3,528	1,250	307	91	9,296
Union County	11,720	54	4,127	2,195	3,385	1,439	409	111	9,828
Northeast Area	45,876	328	19,615	8,726	10,841	4,523	1,359	484	7,715
Monroe County	25,571	171	10,495	4,743	6,176	2,811	880	295	8,061
Pike County	5,682	39	2,648	1,003	1,202	546	175	69	6,651
Wayne County	14,623	118	6,472	2,980	3,463	1,166	304	120	7,037
Northern Tier Area	57,511	507	21,678	11,246	16,340	5,846	1,449	445	8,920
Bradford County	19,699	154	7,155	3,808	5,792	2,056	549	185	9,347
Sullivan	2,307	15	1,028	486	561	160	44	13	7,108
Susquehanna County	13,108	134	5,183	2,700	3,496	1,246	271	78	8,109
Tioga County	12,795	129	4,793	2,363	3,681	1,366	359	104	9,288
Wyoming County	9,602	75	3,519	1,889	2,810	1,018	226	65	9,132
Six County Area	93,009	567	34,183	18,143	26,497	10,406	2,240	973	9,239
Cameron County	2,702	17	1,043	553	714	302	62	11	8,773
Clearfield	29,626	184	10,425	5,587	8,725	3,615	733	357	9,735
Elk County	14,982	93	4,873	3,053	4,778	1,722	316	147	10,301
Jefferson County	19,119	90	7,173	3,741	5,174	2,169	553	219	8,904
McKean County	20,417	135	8,152	3,922	5,396	2,127	481	204	8,309
Potter County	6,163	48	2,517	1,287	1,710	471	95	35	7,912

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Revenue

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/

AREA	Total All Ind. 2/			Agri - For.Fish 2/			Mining			Construction			Manufacturing			Trans.Pub. Util.		
	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change
	1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979	
PENNSYLVANIA	4297453	4474202	4.1	16143	19075	18.2	25635	52055	103.1	160694	178036	10.8	1345464	1382150	2.7	221423	231352	4.5
Balance of State	245980	259765	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87539	—	—	11903	12971	9.0
Adams County	18887	19683	4.2	3/	3/	—	3/	3/	—	643	712	10.7	7121	7412	4.1	549	586	6.7
Greene County	6453	10179	57.7	3/	9	—	436	4005	818.6	112	189	68.8	736	657	-10.7	658	710	7.9
Central Area	68438	71554	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2306	—	—	26149	27510	5.2	2999	3234	7.8
Columbia County	21160	21782	2.9	115	132	14.8	25	25	0.0	813	793	-2.5	9587	9741	1.6	689	704	2.2
Juniata County	4442	4613	3.8	3/	3/	—	3/	3/	—	249	273	9.6	2170	2231	2.8	148	158	6.8
Mifflin County	14279	14718	3.1	88	3/	—	3/	3/	—	306	3/	—	6344	6735	6.2	728	769	5.6
Montour County	8044	8086	0.5	3/	3/	—	3/	3/	—	126	64	-49.2	1718	1737	1.1	318	315	-0.9
Snyder County	10179	11086	8.9	87	3/	—	3/	3/	—	269	306	13.8	3633	4042	11.3	615	617	0.3
Union County	10334	11269	9.0	3/	3/	—	3/	3/	—	543	589	8.5	2697	3024	12.1	501	671	33.9
Northeast Area	34611	35919	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1772	1902	7.3	7234	—	—	2250	2410	7.1
Monroe County	22811	23335	2.3	3/	144	—	6	15	150.0	1032	1091	5.7	4453	4672	4.9	1851	1940	4.8
Pike County	3089	3692	19.5	3/	3/	—	0	0	0.0	268	293	9.3	441	3/	—	67	118	76.1
Wayne County	8711	8892	2.1	44	3/	—	3/	3/	—	472	518	9.7	2340	2435	4.1	332	352	6.0
Northern Tier Area	40289	42098	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1290	—	—	15520	16039	3.3	1655	1767	6.8
Bradford County	15668	16461	5.1	68	3/	—	12	3/	—	286	290	1.4	6574	6839	4.0	524	564	7.6
Sullivan County	1278	1301	1.8	3/	3/	—	3/	0	—	55	3/	—	508	545	7.3	31	31	0.0
Susquehanna County	6667	6962	4.4	3/	3/	—	12	3/	—	217	236	8.8	2380	2500	5.0	233	239	2.6
Tioga County	9496	9692	2.1	19	3/	—	277	3/	—	155	183	18.1	2601	2502	-3.8	721	767	6.4
Wyoming County	7180	7682	7.0	3/	3/	—	3/	3/	—	577	467	-19.1	3457	3653	5.7	146	166	13.7
Six County Area	77302	80332	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30779	31075	1.0	3792	4264	12.4
Cameron County	2417	2577	6.6	0	0	0.0	3/	3/	—	3/	3/	—	1271	1275	0.3	25	26	4.0
Clearfield County	25520	26432	3.6	3/	74	—	2343	3083	31.6	726	823	13.4	7261	6991	-3.7	1629	1850	13.6
Elk County	13817	14483	4.8	38	38	0.0	95	109	14.7	222	192	-13.5	7836	8417	7.4	504	584	15.9
Jefferson County	14435	15039	4.2	3/	3/	—	912	3/	—	384	405	5.5	6063	6011	-0.9	772	929	20.3
McKean County	17224	18028	4.7	9	20	122.2	1023	1135	10.9	305	311	2.0	7247	7394	2.0	600	624	4.0
Potter County	3889	3773	-3.0	3/	3/	—	3/	3/	—	92	118	28.3	1101	987	-10.4	262	251	-4.2

PENNSYLVANIA
BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1/

	Wholesale Trade			Retail Trade			Fin. - Ins. - R.E.			Service			Government 2/			CETA-PSE		
	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change	Employment First Quarter		% Change
	1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979	
PENNSYLVANIA	227490	234748	3.2	723523	735808	1.7	220700	230020	4.2	792499	834230	5.3	529738	549210	3.7	34144	27518	-19.4
Balance of State	7566	7872	4.0	37401	39344	5.2	7157	—	—	38883	—	—	38549	39257	1.8	—	—	—
Adams County	790	861	9.0	2860	3060	7.0	461	498	8.0	2874	2997	4.3	2655	2739	3.2	319	169	-47.0
Greene County	177	178	0.6	1254	1312	4.6	207	166	-19.8	951	1001	5.3	1860	1873	0.7	3/	79	—
Central Area	2144	2106	-1.8	10197	10571	3.7	1773	1836	3.6	11100	—	—	10879	11006	1.2	—	—	—
Columbia County	747	774	3.6	3123	3340	6.9	580	585	0.9	2568	2834	10.4	2653	2629	-0.9	260	225	-13.5
Juniata County	120	138	15.0	635	666	4.9	118	136	15.3	345	357	3.5	614	609	-0.8	29	30	3.4
Mifflin County	579	501	-13.5	2325	2184	-6.1	419	428	2.1	1712	1812	5.8	1646	1797	9.2	3/	79	—
Montour County	92	72	-21.7	702	704	0.3	120	121	0.8	3277	3/	—	1645	1566	-4.8	3/	3/	—
Snyder County	321	346	7.8	1527	1715	12.3	330	339	2.7	1004	1104	10.0	2356	2407	2.3	3/	37	—
Union County	285	275	-3.5	1885	1962	4.1	206	227	10.2	2194	2433	10.9	1965	1998	1.7	39	68	74.4
Northeast Area	830	807	-2.8	6360	6732	5.8	1446	1460	1.0	8501	8691	2.2	5591	5744	2.7	—	—	—
Monroe County	467	457	-2.1	4548	4725	3.9	799	838	4.9	6115	6369	4.2	3113	2936	-5.7	3/	148	—
Pike County	59	108	83.1	551	601	9.1	200	221	10.5	873	1148	31.5	576	630	9.4	3/	3/	—
Wayne County	304	242	-20.4	1261	1406	11.5	447	401	-10.3	1513	1174	-22.4	1702	2178	14.5	3/	121	—
Northern Tier Area	1109	1139	2.7	5966	6205	4.0	1302	—	—	5304	—	—	7315	7539	3.1	—	—	—
Bradford County	485	484	-0.2	2304	2258	-2.0	415	427	2.9	2450	2814	14.9	2396	2590	8.1	154	135	-12.3
Sullivan County	33	47	42.4	174	143	-17.8	18	3/	—	90	3/	—	342	321	-6.1	3/	3/	—
Susquehanna County	131	166	26.7	1096	1190	8.6	175	181	3.4	839	799	-4.8	1505	1520	1.0	3/	3/	—
Tioga County	273	272	-0.4	1525	1668	9.4	561	634	13.0	1108	1163	5.0	2152	2150	-0.1	104	104	0.0
Wyoming County	187	170	-9.1	867	946	9.1	133	139	4.5	817	976	19.5	920	958	4.1	52	56	7.7
Six County Area	2516	2781	10.5	10764	11464	6.5	1968	—	—	10153	10409	2.5	10249	10356	1.0	—	—	—
Cameron County	25	28	12.0	243	272	11.9	42	3/	—	213	255	19.7	350	374	6.9	3/	214	—
Clearfield County	851	942	10.7	4434	4634	4.5	701	754	7.6	3647	3635	-0.3	3551	3624	2.1	3/	22	—
Elk County	317	292	-7.9	1448	1525	5.3	251	243	-3.2	1859	1834	-1.3	1173	1187	1.2	74	62	-16.2
Jefferson County	725	813	12.1	1858	2026	9.0	348	377	8.3	1493	1530	2.5	1824	1878	3.0	3/	83	—
McKean County	511	639	25.0	2251	2481	10.2	523	528	1.0	2262	2466	9.0	2382	2339	-1.8	111	91	-18.0
Potter County	87	67	-23.0	530	526	-0.8	103	122	18.4	679	689	1.5	969	954	-1.5	3/	35	—

Table 17 (Cont'd)

FOOTNOTES

1/ Employment includes all fulltime and part-time, permanent and temporary workers who earned wages in covered activities (covered by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law) during the pay period including the 12th of March.

2/ Federal government employees are not covered by Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law and are not included in the Total All Industry or Government sections.

3/ Information Not Available.

PROJECTED ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

(TOP 24 OCCUPATIONS BY NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS)

PROJECTED 1974 THROUGH 1985

LISTED JOB OPENINGS	Adams	Greene	Monroe Pike Wayne	Columbia Juniata Mifflin Montour Snyder Union	Bradford Sullivan Susquehanna Tioga Wyoming	Cameron Clearfield Elk Jefferson McKean Potter	Balance of State Prime Sponsor
Registered Nurses	17	9	43	70	58	76	273
Elementary School Teachers	28	10	28	43	42	53	204
Other Managers, Administrators	65	26	92	195	143	220	741
Salesmen & Sales Workers nec	82	35	119	215	158	236	845
Secretaries, General	93	40	130	258	198	302	1,021
Typists	28	10	38	63	51	75	265
Bookkeepers	28	12	45	84	62	95	326
Cashiers	27	11	33	65	51	77	264
Misc. Clerical Workers	47	18	54	106	80	126	431
Carpenters & Apprentices	13	9	22	51	37	55	187
Blue Collar Workers Supvr. nec	28	10	33	72	53	90	286
(Pkgn.)Checkers, Examiners, etc. Mfg.	33	9	35	72	45	83	277
Packers Wrappers excl. Meat & Produce	20	6	33	58	34	59	210
Assemblers	28	7	29	52	37	73	226
Sewers & Stitchers	42	19	110	255	100	172	698
Misc. Machine Operatives	33	6	25	44	38	70	216
Building Interior Cleaners, nec	14	5	28	42	29	48	166
Janitors & Sextons	26	9	33	50	40	61	219
Cooks, except private	25	7	28	54	36	52	202
Waiters	29	11	44	86	58	88	316
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	12	8	30	69	53	77	249
Practical Nurses	24	9	42	77	62	84	298
Child Care Workers exc. Private	9	5	44	146	86	118	408
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	20	7	28	63	45	63	226
Total Listed Job Openings	771	298	1,146	2,290	1,596	2,453	8,554
Listed Job Openings as a Percentage of Total	52.3%	53.0%	55.4%	57.4%	54.6%	53.4%	54.8%
Total Annual Average Job Openings	1,475	562	2,069	3,993	2,924	4,590	15,613

NEC - Not elsewhere classified.

These estimates are not to be regarded as official or definitive. They are an extension of the estimates made available in the publication Pennsylvania Occupational Projections December 1976, by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 18

The projected job outlook (1974 to 1985) in several selected occupations is as follows:

Secretaries, general - Excellent opportunities for employment because secretaries are essential to almost all industries and in particular growth industries, such as banking, insurance, and government. Both growth and labor force separations will create large numbers of job openings.

Nurses aides, orderlies - Excellent opportunities for employment. Many job openings will result from both growth and labor force separations. Most jobs for nursing aides and orderlies are in hospitals, but many new openings will be in nursing homes, convalescent homes, and other long-term care facilities. Employment will rise in response to the needs of a growing population, including a larger proportion of elderly people, and in response to expanded public and private health insurance plans.

Assemblers - Employment prospects are good. However, job openings may be limited during some years since employment is concentrated in durable goods industries which are highly sensitive to changes in the overall economy. Major employers will continue to be appliances, electronics, and transportation equipment manufacturing firms.

Sewers and Stitchers - Many openings will be available because of a high rate of labor force separations. The apparel industry in Pennsylvania, where the majority of sewers and stitchers are employed, will experience a loss of employment from 1974 to 1985. There will be a corresponding decline in the total number of sewers and stitchers, so that all openings will result from labor force separations.

Bookkeepers - Employment outlook is good in spite of the increasing use of labor saving bookkeeping machines and electronic data processing equipment. Almost all of the job openings for bookkeepers, a large volume occupation, will result from labor force separations. Jobs for bookkeepers are found in all kinds of firms, with an especially large number in wholesale and retail trade.

Practical nurses - Employment outlook is quite good. Practical nursing is one of two occupations (child care workers is the other) included in the top 20 occupations in both the total job openings and percentage growth categories between 1974 and 1985. Employment will rise in response to the needs of a growing population and expanded public and private health insurance plans. Jobs will be created also as practical nurses take over duties previously performed by registered nurses.

Waiters and Waitresses - A large number of openings will result from a high rate of labor force separations. Higher incomes, an increasing number of wives working outside the home, and growing emphasis on recreation will stimulate the restaurant business. Part-time work (less than 35 hours per week) for waiters and waitresses will be plentiful for students and others who are unable to work full-time. Competition for jobs will vary with the type of restaurant.

Elementary school teachers - Although the number of total job openings ranks high among all occupations, more than 98 percent of the openings will be the result of labor force separations. If current trends continue, applicants will face keen competition because the number of qualified teachers will surpass the number of openings. Increased emphasis on early childhood education, on special programs for disadvantaged children (social, mental, and physical), and on individualized instruction may result in larger enrollments, smaller teacher-student ratios, and consequently may create a greater need for teachers than indicated. However, limited budgets may not allow for such expansion.

Typists - Many jobs are available because typists are indispensable to most employers. Most of the openings will be created by labor force separations. Temporary and part-time work should also be readily available because many employers need extra help during peak business periods.

Janitors and Sextons - Employment opportunities are good. Although the construction of new office buildings, apartment houses and hospital facilities will create new jobs for custodians, 80 percent of the total job openings will result from labor force separations.

XI.

APPENDIX

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) is defined as a county or group of counties having an integrated economic situation and a recognized urban population nucleus of substantial size, usually containing at least one city having a population of 50,000 or more. All SMSAs are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. There is no limit to the number of counties so long as all criteria are met as established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. An SMSA may cross state lines. As of 1977, there are 276 areas designated as SMSA's.

Labor market area (LMA) is defined as a county or group of counties having a central city without regard to population size. A labor market area is an economically integrated unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of the central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction. SMSAs are literally large labor market areas.

Civilian Labor Force is the sum of persons 16 years of age and older who are employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), unemployed, or directly involved in labor-management disputes.

Not In Labor Force If a person is not working, not looking for work, not involved in a labor-management dispute, and not on unpaid absence from a job, or if he is under age 16, then the person is not in the labor force. Housewives, students, retirees, and children constitute the largest body of persons not in the labor force. Welfare recipients, if neither looking for work nor holding a job, are not in the labor force. Persons who may wish to work, but because of disability cannot work, are also not in the labor force.

Employment State employment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPS). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Employed persons comprise all those who, during the specified period, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, and all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Each employed person is counted only once regardless of dual-job holding. Employed persons are counted where they live regardless of where they work.

Unemployment. State unemployment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPS). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Seasonally adjusted data exclude the effects of seasonal variations. Economic time series are generally subject to regular intra-yearly movements comprised of social customs, production changes, and climatic conditions which tend to repeat themselves annually in a given locality, i.e., graduating students in June or increased retail employment in December. When a ratio-to-moving-average method (developed by U.S. Department of Labor) removes seasonal influences, a reliable trend is obtained for analysis.

Occupational projections are based on the census concept, i.e., a one-for-one count of persons classified by where the individuals spend the majority of their work times. All government employes and self-employed persons have been re-distributed by function. A detailed description of the methodology can be found in Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. Technical assistance and guidance was provided by Philadelphia Regional Office, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment State nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics are based primarily on survey data collected from a sample of employers, representing 64 percent of employment in the state's manufacturing industries and 38 percent in non-manufacturing industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (Week including the 12th), and excluding self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, but includes workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural

wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the state, but not persons who commute to work outside the state.

Applicants registered at the local employment service offices are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the state. These jobseekers include an estimated 70 percent of all workers in the area suffering a spell of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change. Persons who are not new in the labor force, but may be available for work if appropriate new job opportunities develop, are not included in these estimates.

Placements occur when the local employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verifies the fact that the applicant has been hired by the employer.

Job Bank. The Job Bank is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with BES. The listings come both alphabetically and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, most BES local offices are equipped with film readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An ES Specialist will interview the applicant, and if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for an interview. This is the referral process and if the applicant is hired, it is a placement.

Hard-to-fill Openings and Hard-to-Place Applicants. The information on hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants summarized in this report is based primarily on job openings listed and applicants registered for work at the local employment service offices. While such openings are often reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, Employment Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled 1 month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

Personal income is basically all current income before taxes but excluding personal contributions for social security insurance.

Per capita income is total income of an area divided by total population of that area.

Average hourly earnings is the total money earnings for each hour worked or paid for including not only basic hourly and incentive wages, but also premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

Average weekly earnings is computed by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours worked.

An economically disadvantaged person is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family annual income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income, whichever is higher.

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